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Outer Continental Shelf

Air Regulations

40 CFR Part 55

March 10, 1993

VENTURA COUNTY
Air Pollution Control District

Requirements Applicable to OCS Sources

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Rules and Regulations

VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Rule 2. Definitions (Adopted 10/22/68)

A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these Rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these Rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. (Rev. 3/9/76)

Acceptable Incinerator. "Acceptable Incinerator" means any device or contrivance designed to consume combustible refuse without creating objectionable odor, smoke, or contaminants in excess of specified emission limits. An acceptable incinerator must have a chimney or flue. (Revised 5/23/72)

Air Contaminant. "Air Contaminant" or "Air Pollutant" means any discharge, release, or other propogation into the atmosphere and includes but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids or any combination thereof. (Revised 6/23/81)

Air Pollution Abatement Operation. "Air Pollution Abatement Operation" means any operation which has as its essential purpose a significant reduction in:

a. The emission of air contaminants; or,

b. The effect of such emission.

Air Pollution Control Officer. "Air Pollution Control Officer" means the Air Pollution Control Officer or his duly authorized assistants and deputies. (Added 3/26/74)

Air Quality Models. All "Air Quality Models" used for compliance with any of the District's Rules and Regulations shall be consistent with the requirements provided in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, "Guidelines on Air Quality Models, OAQPS 1.2-80" as such Guidelines may be amended and updated, unless the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that such model is inappropriate for use. After making such finding, the Air Pollution Control Officer may designate an alternate model only after allowing public comment and only with the concurrence of the Environmental Protection Agency. Methods like those outlined in the "Workbook for the Comparison of Air Quality Models" (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, May 1, 1978) should be used to determine the comparability of air quality models. All modeling costs associated with the siting of a stationary source shall be borne by the applicant. (Added 1/10/84, Revised 11/19/85)

Air Quality Standards. "Air Quality Standards" as used in these Regulations refers to those ambient air quality standards as promulgated by State or Federal pollution control agencies or as described in these Regulations. (Added 5/23/72, Revised 7/18/72)

Areas of High National Priority. "Areas of High National Priority" means work performed under government contract, independent research and development and privately conducted research where national policy dictates priority treatment in such areas as military, space, medical, environmental or energy applications. (Adopted 4/22/80)

Atmosphere. "Atmosphere" means the air that surrounds the earth but does not include the general volume of gases contained in any bona fide building.

Authority to Construct. "Authority to Construct" means a written permit issued by the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District for the construction, erection, installation, assembling, modification, or replacement of any facility including any article, machine, equipment or contrivance the use of which may cause the issuance, reduction, control or elimination of air contaminants. (Added 5/23/72)

Batch Operation. "Batch Operation" means an operation which groups a finite number of objects together for the same process at the same time. Each group may or may not go through identical previous or subsequent manufacturing steps. The "Batch Operation" frequency may range from less than once per week to no more than three times in an eight hour shift. A "Batch Operation" shall not be construed to include the loading or unloading of organic liquids. (Added 6/20/78)

Best Available Control Technology (Rule 26.1 - Major Sources). For any stationary source the more stringent of:

a. The most effective emission control device, emission limit, or technique which has been required or used for the type of equipment comprising such stationary source unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that such limitations are not achievable; or

b. Any other emission control device or technique determined to be technologically feasible and cost-effective by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Under no circumstances shall Best Available Control Technology be determined to be less stringent than the emission control required by any applicable provision of District, State, Federal or Air Resources Board laws or regulations, unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that such limitations are not achievable. (Reference BACT Table, Appendix II-B) (Added 9/28/76, Revised 6/20/78, 6/19/79, 1/10/84)

Best Available Control Technology (Rules 26.2 and 26.3). The emission control device, emission limit, or technique that achieves the maximum degree of emission reductions which the Air Pollution Control Officer determines is achievable, on a case by case basis, taking into account technology which is known but not necessarily in use, and taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impact on the applicant and on those affected by the subject air contaminant. For retrofit of existing

sources such technology shall only include that applied to similar, but not necessarily identical source categories. (Reference BACT Table, Appendix II-B) (Added 9/28/76, Revised 6/20/78, 6/19/79, 1/10/84)

Board. "Board" means the Air Pollution Control Board of the Air Pollution Control District of Ventura County.

California Coastal Waters. That area between the California coastline and a line starting at the California-Oregon border at the Pacific Ocean

thence to 42.0 north, 125.5 west
thence to 41.0 north, 125.5 west
thence to 40.0 north, 125.5 west
thence to 39.0 north, 125.0 west
thence to 38.0 north, 124.5 west
thence to 37.0 north, 123.5 west
thence to 36.0 north, 122.5 west
thence to 35.0 north, 121.5 west
thence to 34.0 north, 120.5 west
thence to 33.0 north, 119.5 west
thence to 32.5 north, 118.5 west

and ending at the California-Mexico border at the Pacific Ocean. (Added 1/10/84)

Cargo Carriers. "Cargo Carriers" include trains dedicated to a specific source, and marine vessels. The emissions from all marine vessels which load or unload at the source shall be considered as emissions from the stationary source while such vessels are operating in District waters and in California coastal waters adjacent to the District. The emissions from vessels shall include reactive organic compound vapors that are displaced into the atmosphere; fugitive emissions; combustion emissions in District waters; and emissions from the loading and unloading of cargo. The emissions from all trains dedicated to a specified stationary source, while operating in the District, including directly emitted and fugitive emissions, shall be considered as emissions from the stationary source. (Added 1/10/84)

Cogeneration. The sequential use of energy for the production of electrical and useful thermal energy. The sequence can be thermal use followed by power production or the reverse, subject to the following standards:

a. At least 5 percent of the facility's total annual energy output shall be in the form of useful thermal energy.

b. Where useful thermal energy follows power production, the useful annual power output plus one-half the useful annual thermal energy output equals not less than 42.5 percent of any natural gas and oil energy input.

(Added 1/10/84)

Combustible Refuse. "Combustible Refuse" means any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

Combustion Contaminants. "Combustion Contaminants" means particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

Construction. "Construction" means the erection, installation, assembling, modification, or replacement of any article, machine, equipment or contrivance. Construction begins when any of the following occurs; ground is broken, equipment is moved into position, or any connection or attachment is done to or for the equipment in question. (Added 5/23/72)

Contiguous Property. Two or more parcels of land with a common boundary or separated solely by a private roadway or other public right-of-way. (Added 1/10/84)

Control Strategy. "Control Strategy" means a combination of measures designed to reduce air contaminant emissions to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards. (Added 8/17/76)

Cost-Effective. A cost per unit of emission reduction which is lower than or equivalent to the maximum unit costs of the same emission reduction through the use of demonstrated Best Available Control Technology, calculated in current year dollars. (Added 1/10/84)

Crude Oil. "Crude Oil" means any naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum liquid. (Added 6/20/78)

District. "District" shall mean the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District. (Added 1/29/74)

Dust. "Dust" means 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, etc. (Added 5/23/72)

Effluent. "Effluent" means the total volume of gases and/or liquids and/or solids emitted from an emission point. (Revised 5/23/72)

Emission. "Emission" means the act of passing into the atmosphere of an air contaminant or a gas stream which may or may not contain an air contaminant or the material so passed into the atmosphere. (Revised 5/23/72)

Emission Allocation. "Emission Allocation" means the allocated industrial emissions as established in the most recent Air Quality Management Plan adopted by the Board of Supervisors and as distributed by growth and non-growth areas for the purposes of Rules 26 and 29. Said distribution shall be contained in the Appendix of these Rules and Regulations. (Added 6/19/79)

Emission Data. "Emission Data" are measured or calculated concentrations or weights of air contaminants emitted into the ambient air. Data used to calculate emission data are not emission data. (Added 1/29/74)

Emission Point. "Emission Point" means any point from which any air contaminants are released into the atmosphere. (Added 5/23/72)

Emission Standards. "Emission Standards" as used in these Regulations means U.S. Federal (EPA), State of California (ARB) or Ventura County Air Pollution Control District standards of limits for air contaminant emissions, whichever are the most restrictive. (Added 5/23/72, Revised 7/18/72)

Emissions Reduction. A reduction of actual emissions from a stationary source from a baseline which is representative of normal operations. This baseline must be based on the average actual emissions from the three consecutive years prior to the emissions reduction. The APCO may approve any other time period of at least three consecutive years within five years prior to the reduction that is more representative of normal source operation. The APCO may approve a shorter time period if the source has operated for less than three years. Emissions reductions must be real, permanent, enforceable, and (for purposes of banking or offsets) surplus. (Added 1/10/84)

Equipment: Any operation, article, machine, equipment or contrivance which may emit or reduce the emissions of any air contaminant or affected pollutant. (Added 11/19/85)

Existing Equipment. "Existing Equipment" means all equipment which is in use or is under actual construction as of the date of rule adoption. (Revised 5/23/72, 7/18/72)

Experimental or Research Operations. (Added 4/22/80) "Experimental or Research Operations" mean those operations to which a preponderance of the following characteristics apply:

1. Not producing a product for commercial use or for sale.
2. The primary objective is not to produce an immediate profit.
3. The primary objective is to advance the state-of-the-art.
4. Frequently accompanied by literature search, theoretical studies and computer modeling.
5. Operations are under direct control of engineers or scientists.
6. Theoretical solutions are evaluated by hardware testing.
7. Limited quantities of hardware are built for test purposes.
8. Hardware may incorporate special instrumentation for design and performance evaluation.

9. Hardware frequently is sub-scale, pilot plant scale, incomplete system components, breadboard systems, or may be constructed from boiler plate or other materials not suitable for a commercial product.

10. Hardware is subject to continuing modification, may be destroyed in testing or scrapped upon completion.

11. Except for life performance demonstration, tests are usually for short duration or at reduced operating levels.

Fleet Vehicle. "Fleet Vehicles" are gasoline powered motor vehicles as defined by the Motor Vehicle Code, Division I, Section 416 of the State of California Vehicle Code and operated from one business or governmental entity. (Added 6/25/74)

Frost Protection. "Frost Protection" means the protection of agricultural crops against damage from frost or cold weather.

Gasoline. "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4.0 pounds per square inch or greater, which is sold or intended for sale for use in motor vehicles or engines and is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline. (Added 5/23/72)

Hazardous Material. "Hazardous Material" means dangerous, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, volatile, flammable, explosive or toxic materials for which Federal, State or Ventura County industrial safety or other limits have been established. (Added 5/23/72)

Loading Facility. "Loading Facility" shall mean any aggregation or combination of organic liquid loading equipment which is 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. (Added 6/25/74)

Major Source. A stationary source which emits or has permitted emissions of 25 or more tons per year of an air contaminant. (Added 6/19/79, Revised 1/10/84)

Maximum Emissions Associated with Permitted Equipment. "Maximum Emissions Associated with Permitted Equipment" means the maximum emissions which could result from the operation of permitted equipment at its maximum capacity within the constraints of these Rules and Regulations and any permit conditions imposed prior to the first renewal after January 1, 1980. (Added 6/19/79)

Modification.

A. Any addition of equipment to an existing stationary source.

B. Any physical change to any equipment at an existing stationary source or any change in method of operation of any equipment at an existing

stationary source which physical change or change in method of operation will result in an emission increase.

C. Any change in hours of operation, or production rate, or other process variable, which will result in an emission increase, and would necessitate a change in a permit condition:

1. If that condition applies to equipment installed after June 19, 1982, at a major stationary source, or a stationary source that would become a major stationary source as a result of the change in permit condition; or

2. If that condition establishes an emission limit on equipment as an offset for emissions from equipment installed after June 19, 1982, at a major stationary source; or

3. If that condition applies to a major stationary source which has had a net emission increase of the affected pollutant of greater than 25 tons per year since June 19, 1982.

The following shall not be considered as physical changes or changes in method of operation:

a. A change in ownership.

b. A replacement of equipment with the same type of equipment which is functionally equivalent to the equipment being replaced, and with emissions less than or equal to those from the original equipment.

c. Routine maintenance or repair.

Notwithstanding any of the above, a reconstructed stationary source shall be considered a modification.

(Added 8/17/76, Revised 1/10/84, 2/26/85, 11/19/85)

Motor Vehicle. "Motor Vehicle" is a vehicle which is self-propelled as defined in the California Vehicle Code, Division I, Section 415. (Added 6/25/74)

Net Air Quality Benefit. A net improvement in air quality resulting from actual reductions impacting the same general area affected by the new or modified source and which will be consistent with reasonable further progress. (Added 1/10/84)

Net Emissions Increase. The sum of all increases in emissions of any given pollutant from a new or modified stationary source occurring since June 19, 1979, minus any reduction in emissions of that pollutant at the stationary source occurring since June 19, 1979 which was submitted to the

Air Pollution Control District for certification within 90 days of the occurrence of the reduction and is certified by the APCO as real, permanent, surplus, and enforceable. Mandated emissions reductions resulting from any permits, agreements or orders, or from requirements of Federal, State or District laws, rules and regulations, or required by the state approved State Implementation Plan are not available to offset emissions increases. (Added 1/10/84)

Noxious Mist. "Noxious Mist" means a mist which is harmful, destructive, distasteful, obnoxious, offensive, or injurious to physical or mental health. (Added 5/23/72)

Non-Mobile Equipment. "Non-Mobile Equipment" is equipment which does not need to be registered under the Vehicle Code of the State of California. (Added 5/23/72)

Opacity. "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of the background. (Added 5/23/72)

Operation. "Operation" means any physical action resulting in a change in a location, form, or physical properties of a material or any chemical action resulting in a change in the chemical composition, chemical or physical properties of a material.

Orchard Heater. "Orchard Heater" means any article, machine, equipment or contrivance burning any kind of fuel, which is designed, used, maintained, or capable of being used for protection of agricultural crops against frost or cold weather; provided, however, that the devices which are commonly known as wind machines are not included in the terms "Orchard Heater" or "Heater".

Organic Solvents. "Organic Solvents" are any liquids containing organic compounds which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents. These liquids are principally derived from petroleum and include petroleum distillates, chlorinated hydrocarbons, chlorofluorocarbons, ketones, and alcohols. Solutions, emulsions, and dispersions of water and soap, or water and detergent are not organic solvents. Soaps and detergents are water based surfactants. (Revised 5/8/90)

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Areas. That portion of the Santa Barbara Channel bordered by the coastlines of Santa Barbara County and Ventura County, by 34.0 degrees north latitude and 34.5 degrees north latitude, and a line drawn from 34.0 degrees north latitude, 120.5 degrees west longitude to 34.5 degrees latitude, 121.5 degrees west longitude (see Figure 1 of Rule 26.3). (Added 1/10/84)

Particulate Matter. "Particulate Matter" means any material except uncombined water which exists in a finely divided form and is a liquid or solid at standard conditions. Dust shall also be considered as particulate matter. (Revised 5/23/72)

Permit to Operate. "Permit to Operate" means a written permit issued by the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District for the operation of any facility, article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance the use of which may cause the issuance, reduction, control, or elimination of air contaminants (Added 5/23/72).

Permitted Emissions. "Permitted Emissions" means those emissions which are imposed on a Permit to Operate limiting the maximum quantity of each air pollutant which a source can emit. These limits shall be expressed in pounds per hour, and tons per year. (Added 6/19/79)

Permitted Emissions Increase. The increase in permitted emissions (see Rule 29) of any given pollutant from a new or modified stationary source minus any reduction in permitted emissions of that pollutant at the stationary source subject to the provisions of Rules 26.1, 26.2, and 26.3 regarding mandated reductions. Permitted emissions increases shall be determined in accordance with the calculations methods described in Rules 26.1, 26.2 and 26.3. Reductions in permitted emissions shall be valid for determining increases only if they are established pursuant to an Authority to Construct and a Permit to Operate. (Added 1/10/84)

Person. "Person" means any person, corporation, government agency, public officer, association, joint venture, partnership or any combination of such, jointly or separately, operating in concert for any common objective related to the purposes of this Regulation. It includes the owner, lessor, lessee, tenant, licensee, manager, and operator, or any of such, of an emission point or any source operation related thereto, or of any interest in such emission point or source operation. (Revised 5/23/72)

Photochemically Reactive Solvent. "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 individual percentage composition limitations referred to the total volume of solvent:

a. A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;

b. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent.

(Added 5/23/72)

PPM. "PPM" means parts per million by volume. (Added 5/23/72)

Process Weight. "Process Weight" means the total weight of all materials introduced into a source operation including solid fuels, but excluding combustion air and liquids and gases used solely as fuels or as a means of conveyance. Liquids and gases shall be included only in the process weight to the extent that they chemically react in the formation of the final product or to the extent that they remain in combined form as an integral part of the final product. Process weight rate means a rate

established as follows:

a. For continuous or long run steady state source operation, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof.

b. For cyclical or batch source operation, the total process weight for a period which covers a complete operation or integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such periods, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. (Revised 5/23/72)

Public Record. "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 Regulation IX, Rule 200, Paragraph C. (Added 1/29/74)

Reactive Organic Compounds. "Reactive Organic Compounds" (ROC) (Revised 11/3/81) is any compound containing at least one atom of carbon except:

1) carbon monoxide (CO)

2) carbon dioxide (CO_2)

3) metallic carbides (M-C)

4) carbonates ($M-CO_3$)

5) carbonic acid ($CO(OH)_2$)

6) methane (CH_4)

7) methylene chloride (dichloromethane)

8) 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)

9) trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)

10) dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)

11) chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22)

12) trifluoromethane (FC-23)

13) trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113)

14) dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)

15) chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)

This term and definition shall replace the following terms and definitions

wherever they appear in the District's Rules and Regulations: organic compound, organic gases, organic liquid, organic materials, organic vapor, volatile organic compounds and hydrocarbons.

Reconstructed Stationary Source. "Reconstructed Stationary Source" means any stationary source where the fixed capital costs of all depreciable components replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which commence, but are not necessarily completed, within any two-year period exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital costs of a comparable entirely new stationary source. Fixed capital costs of a new stationary source means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components. (Added 1/10/84, Revised 11/19/85)

Record. "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 combinations thereof, and all papers, maps, magnetic or paper tapes, photographic films and prints, magnetic or punched cards, discs, drums, and other documents. (Added 1/29/74)

Reduction of Animal Matter. "Reduction of Animal Matter" means processing animal matter by any process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydration, digestion, evaporation, and protein concentration but not including any processing of food for human consumption. (Revised 5/23/72)

Regulation. "Regulation" means one of the major categories of the rules of the Air Pollution Control District of Ventura County.

Rule. "Rule" means a rule of the Air Pollution Control District of Ventura County.

Schedule of Increments of Progress. "Schedule of Increments of Progress" means a statement of dates when various steps are to be taken to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance with emission standards and shall include, to the extent feasible, the following:

a. The date of submittal of the final plan for the control of emissions of air contaminants from that source to the Air Pollution Control District.

b. That date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification.

c. The date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.

d. The date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.

e. The date by which final compliance is to be addressed.

f. Such other dates by which other appropriate and necessary steps shall be taken to permit close and effective supervision of progress toward timely compliance.

(Added 8/17/76)

Section. "Section" means the section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other regulation is specifically indicated. (Revised 5/23/72)

Solid Particulate Matter. "Solid Particulate Matter" includes any material which is or would become solid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure. (Added 5/23/72, Revised 7/18/82)

Source Operation. "Source Operation" means the last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant which operation:

a. Results in a separation of the air contaminants in the process material 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.

South Zone of Santa Barbara County. That portion of Santa Barbara County which lies south of a line described as follows:

Beginning at the Pacific Ocean outfall of Jalama Creek and running east and north along Jalama Creek to a point of intersection with the west boundary of the San Julian Land Grant; then south along the San Julian Land Grant boundary to its southwest corner; then east along the south boundary of the San Julian Land Grant to the northeast corner of partial Section 20, T5N, R32W, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then south and east along the boundary of the Las Cruces Land Grant to the southwest corner of partial Section 22, T5N, R32W; then northeast along the Las Cruces Land Grant Boundary; then east along the north boundaries of Section 13, T5N, R32W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, T5N, R31W, and Sections 18, 17, 16. 15, 14, 13, T5N, R30W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, T5N, R30W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, T5N, R29W; then south along the east boundary of Section 15, T5N, R29W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 23 and 24, T5N, R29W and Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, T5N, R28W, and Sections 19 and 20, T5N, R27W; then south along the east boundary of Section 20, T5N, R27W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 28, 27, 26, 25, T5N, R27W and Section 30, T5N, R26W; then south along the east boundary of Section 30, T5N, R26W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 32, 33, 34, 35, T5N, R26W; then south along the east boundary of Section 35, T5N, R26W to the township line common to T4N and T5N; then east along this township line to the Santa Barbara-Ventura County boundary. (Added 1/10/84)

Standard Conditions. "Standard Conditions" means a gas temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21.1 degrees Centigrade) and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (760 mm. Hg) absolute. Results of all analyses and

tests shall be calculated and reported at this gas temperature and pressure unless otherwise called for. (Revised 5/23/72)

Startup. "Startup" means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose. (Added 5/23/72)

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

"Building, structure, facility, or installation" means all pollutant emitting activities, including activities located in California coastal waters adjacent to the District boundaries, which:

a. belong to the same industrial grouping, and

b. are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties (except for activities located in coastal waters), and

c. are under the same or common ownership, operation, or control or which are owned or operated by entities which are under common control.

Pollutant emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same two-digit Standard Industrial Classification code, or if they are part of a common production process. (Common production process includes industrial processes, manufacturing processes, extractive processes, and any connected processes involving a common raw material or product.)

"Common operations" includes operations which are related through dependent processes, storage, or transportation of the same or similar products or raw material. The emissions within District boundaries and California coastal waters from cargo carriers associated with the stationary source shall be considered emissions from the stationary source.

"Fugitive emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

(Added 5/23/72, Revised 6/20/78, 6/19/79, 1/10/84, 11/19/85)

B. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these Rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, abbreviations used in these Rules are as follows:

B.T.U.	- British Thermal Unit(s)
cal.	- calorie(s)
c.f.m.	- cubic feet per minute
CO	- carbon monoxide
CO_2	- carbon dioxide
g.	- gram(s)
gr.	- grain(s)

Hg.	- mercury
H_2S	- hydrogen sulfide
hr.	- hour
in.	- inch(es)
l.	- liter(s)
lb.	- pound(s)
mg.	- milligram(s)
min.	- minute
ml.	- milliliter(s)
mm.	- millimeter(s)
NO	- nitric oxide
NO_2	- nitrogen dioxide
NOx	- oxides of nitrogen
%	- percent
ppm	- part(s) per million
s.c.f.	- standard cubic feet
s.c.f.m.	- standard cubic feet per minute
SO_2	- sulfur dioxide
vol.	- volume
M or K	- thousand(s)
MM	- million(s)

(Adopted 5/23/72, Revised and Renumbered 11/21/78)

Rule 5. Effective Date

All Rules are effective for all equipment as of the effective date of their adoption, unless indicated otherwise. When an effective date is otherwise indicated, existing equipment shall be subject to the previous Rule until the newly adopted Rule becomes effective. (Adopted 5/23/72)

Rule 5. Severability

If any provision, clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of these Regulations or application thereof to any person or circumstance shall for any reason be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such judgement shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of these Regulations and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, but shall be confined in its operation to the provision, clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgement shall have been rendered and to the person or circumstance involved, and it is hereby declared to be the intent of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control Board that these Regulations would have been adopted in any case had such invalid provision or provisions not been included. (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised and Renumbered 11/21/78)

Rule 7. Zone Boundaries

The Ventura County Air Pollution Control District shall consist of two zones as defined below:

A. The South Zone of the District shall be that portion of Ventura County south of the southern boundary of the Los Padres National Forest.

B. The North Zone of the District shall be that portion of Ventura county north of the southern boundary of the Los Padres National Forest.
(Adopted 6/14/77)

Rule 10. Permits Required (except as listed in Rule 23) (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72, 11/21/78, 8/14/79, 7/5/83)

A. Authority to Construct

Any person building, erecting or installing any facility including any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance the use of which may cause the issuance, reduction, control, or elimination of air contaminants, or any person who plans any modification or replacement of any facility or equipment which may alter the emissions of air contaminants, shall first obtain written authorization for such construction from the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District. A separate permit application shall be required for each non-contiguous property or location.

B. Permit to Operate

Before any person operates, uses or offers for use any facility including any article, machine or other contrivance, the use of which may result in the issuance, reduction, control, or elimination of any air contaminant, he first shall obtain a Permit to Operate from the Air Pollution Control District. A separate permit application shall be required for each non-contiguous property or location.

Rule 11. Application Contents (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 4/20/71, 5/23/72, 7/18/72, 3/9/76, 8/15/78)

A. Applications for an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate under Rule 10 shall be filed with the Air Pollution Control District on the appropriate form, and shall include a list and description of the equipment with its function and use explained. Submitted with the application shall be the information identified in Appendix II-A of these Rules and Regulations (located at the end of this Regulation II) so as to show compliance with all applicable State or Federal emission standards and all Rules and Regulations of the District.

B. Every person is guilty of a misdemeanor who knowingly makes any false statement in any application for a permit or in any information, analyses, plans or specifications submitted either in conjunction therewith, or at the request of the Air Pollution Control District.

Rule 12. Statement by Application Preparer (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised and Renumbered 5/23/72, Revised 3/9/76, 11/21/78, 9/9/80, 12/2/80, 6/16/87)

A. Upon submission of an application for an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate the applicant shall submit a statement signed by the application preparer to read as follows: "I am familiar with the Rules and Regulations of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District and the equipment which is the subject of this application, and I certify that the equipment listed herein complies or can be expected to comply with said Rules and Regulations when operated in the manner and under the circumstances proposed by the applicant."

Rule 13. Statement by Applicant (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised and Renumbered 5/23/72, Revised 11/21/78)

Upon submission of an application for a Permit to Operate, the applicant shall submit a signed statement to read as follows: "I am familiar with the Rules and Regulations of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District and I certify that the data submitted with the application in regards to the operation of the plant and/or equipment which is the subject of the application is true and that its operation will comply with said Rules and Regulations."

Rule 14. Trial Test Runs (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised and Renumbered 5/23/72)

The applicant shall have the right to trial test run equipment prior to application for, or receipt of a Permit to Operate, provided the following procedure is followed:

A. Notify the Air Pollution Control District of the time, place and the equipment involved in such trial test runs. This notification is to be in writing and must be received by the Air Pollution Control District at least seven (7) days prior to such test run.

B. Trial test runs to be limited to twenty-four (24) hours in any one calendar month. An Air Pollution Control District representative has the right to be present at such trial runs if he so desires.

C. Additional time beyond the twenty-four (24) hours in any one calendar month can be granted only by the Air Pollution Control District or by the Hearing Board.

D. Trial test runs of any piece of equipment that has not been changed or rebuilt can be stopped at the discretion of the Air Pollution Control District after a total of seventy-two (72) hours in any three (3) calendar months.

Rule 15. Permit Issuance (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 11/18/69, 4/20/71, 5/23/72, 7/18/72, 7/5/83)

A. Upon receipt of the applications and supportive data as required by Rules 10 and 11, and the statements required in Rules 12 and 13, and upon payment of the fee as required in Regulation III, the Air Pollution Control District may issue an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate provided that no applicable State or Federal emission standards or Rules and Regulations of the District will be violated.

B. Before an Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate is granted, the Air Pollution Control District may require the applicant to provide and maintain such facilities and instruments as are necessary for sampling and testing in order to secure or provide information that will disclose the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere from the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in the Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate.

C. Should the Air Pollution Control District evaluation of the application material for an Authority to Construct show that the subject facility and/or equipment and operations is capable of operations in compliance with any applicable State and federal emission standards or the Rules and Regulations of the District, the Authority to Construct may be granted.

D. Should the Air Pollution Control District evaluation of the application material for the Permit to Operate show that the subject facility and/or equipment and operations are constructed and will be operated in accordance with the Authority to Construct, a Permit to Operate may be issued.

Rule 16. Permit Contents (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72, 7/18/72, 12/2/80)

A. The Authority to Construct shall contain in part the following statement: "In reliance upon the statement of a registered professional engineer or an authorized application preparer that the emissions from the equipment herein described are capable of complying with the Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District, authorization is hereby granted to construct; provided, however, the authorization granted hereby shall not be construed as an endorsement by the Air Pollution Control District that such equipment shall be capable of operating in conformance with the Rules and Regulations of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District."

B. The Permit to Operate shall contain, in part, the following statement: "In reliance upon the statement of the applicant that the operation of the equipment described herein shall meet the requirements as specified in the Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District, permission is hereby granted to operate; provided, however, the permission granted hereby shall not be construed to permit said equipment to operate in violation of any applicable State or Federal emission standard or Rules and Regulations of the District."

Rule 18. Permit to Operate Application (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72, 8/17/76)

The owner or operator's copy of a submitted Permit to Operate Application shall be returned within a reasonable time to the owner or operator, dated and affixed with a file number. This official copy may be considered as a temporary operating permit until such time as the Permit to Operate is issued or the application is denied.

Rule 19. Posting of Permits (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72)

A person who has been granted an Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate any article, machine, equipment, process or other contrivance shall keep such Permit in a room or office on the premises readily accessible to inspection personnel from the Air Pollution Control District. Permits, or a facsimile thereof, shall be posted reasonably close to the equipment or other contrivance which is the subject of such Permit(s).

Rule 20. Transfer of Permit (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72)

The Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate shall not be transferrable by operation of law or otherwise from one location to another or from one installation or equipment item requiring a Permit to another, except for those items specifically noted on the Permit as being portable and/or relocatable which were previously approved for operation. Permits may be transferred from one person to another upon submittal of the appropriate application and payment of the required fee.

Rule 21. Expiration of Applications and Permits (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72, 10/14/80, 6/23/81)

A. An Authority to Construct shall expire and be cancelled if construction has not begun within one year of the date of issuance. If the applicant cannot begin construction within the specified time because contractors are unable to deliver equipment or materials within that time, the applicant may request the APCO to extend the cancellation period. Upon the request of the APCO the applicant shall make available copies of purchase orders, work orders, letters or other documents which verify the need for the requested time extension.

B. An application for Permit to Operate shall expire and the application shall be cancelled if operations have not started within one year of completion of construction. The original permit application, however, is renewable for one year periods upon application prior to the cancellation of the original permit application.

Rule 23. Exemptions from Permit (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72, 7/18/72, 8/26/74, 3/9/76, 6/14/77, 1/17/78, 6/20/78, 11/21/78, 6/17/80, 5/5/81, 7/2/85, 10/21/86, 11/22/88, 5/16/89, 6/20/89, 6/27/89, 9/12/89, 5/8/90, 1/8/91)

The following operations, equipment or emission sources are exempt from requiring a permit, but must comply with emission standards and prohibitions except as exempted in Rule 55. The applicant shall provide calculations and/or operational data as necessary to substantiate any exemptions which apply to the subject facility and as may be required by the District to substantiate such exemption.

A. Burning, Incineration, Smoke

1. Open outdoor fires used only for recreational purposes, heating or occasional cooking of food for human consumption, where such use is accomplished in a fireplace or barbecue pit.

2. Smoke generators which are intentionally operated for purposes of training observers in observing the shade or opacity of emissions.

3. Acceptable incinerators used exclusively in connection with any structure designed and used exclusively as a residential dwelling for not more than four (4) families. (Revised 5/23/72)

4. Safety flares exclusively used for emergency standby for the disposal of process gases in the event of unavoidable process upsets. (Adopted 6/14/77)

B. Dust

1. Material stock piles.

2. Blasting with explosives.

3. Mobile equipment which is used solely for the movement of solid materials. (Revised 5/23/72)

4. Equipment used for buffing (except automatic or semi-automatic tire buffers), polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding or turning of ceramic artwork, ceramic precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, fiberboard, masonry, carbon or graphite.

5. Equipment used for carving, cutting, drilling, surface grinding, planing, routing, sanding, sawing, shredding, or turning of wood or paper, or the pressing or storing of sawdust, wood chips or wood shavings.

6. Blast cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasives in water.

7. Abrasive blast cabinet-dust filter integral combination units where the total internal volume of the blast section is 50 cubic feet or less.

8. Batch mixers of 5 cubic feet rated working capacity or less.

9. Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting.

10. Lint traps used exclusively in conjunction with dry cleaning tumblers.

11. Laundry dryers, extractors or tumblers used for fabrics cleaned only with water solutions of bleach or detergents.

C. Heaters, Boilers

1. Space heating and heat transfer equipment rated at less than one million BTU/s per hour. (Revised 6/14/77)

2. Equipment rated at less than one million BTUs per hour and used exclusively for steam cleaning. (Revised 6/20/89)

3. Natural draft hoods, natural draft stacks or natural draft ventilators.

D. Vehicles, Engines

1. Aircraft and vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California, and the filling of fuel tanks attached to such equipment but not including any equipment mounted on such vehicle that would otherwise come under the jurisdiction of these Rules and Regulations.

2. Vehicles used to transport passengers or freight.

3. Self-powered vehicular mounted concrete mixing units.

4. Internal combustion engines and turbines used exclusively for frost protection or emergency service. (Revised 6/19/80)

5. Piston driven internal combustion engines used for oil well work-over operations, for driving air pumps at sewage treatment facilities, or for driving irrigation pumps. (Adopted 6/20/78, Revised 5/5/81, 1/8/91)

6. Internal combustion engines having a maximum design power rating of less than 50 brake horsepower. (Adopted 6/20/78, Revised 7/2/85)

7. Piston driven internal combustion engines which are operated less than 200 hours per year, and which are used only to provide emergency electrical power or for emergency pumping of water.

8. Piston driven internal combustion engines used in oil drilling rigs in emergencies to drill relief wells.

E. Food Preparation, Processing, Household

1. Equipment used in connection with any structure designed and used exclusively as a residential dwelling.

2. Equipment and processing plant equipment used exclusively and directly for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption where no organic solvents are used.

3. Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, institutional or residential housekeeping purposes.

4. Comfort air conditioning or ventilating systems which are not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specific units of equipment.

5. Refrigeration units except those used as, or in conjunction with, air pollution control operations.

F. Gaseous Reactive Organic Compound Emissions

1. Storage in or loading into any tank having a capacity of 550 gallons or less which is equipped with a submerged fill pipe and is not required to have a vapor recovery system. (Revised 11/22/88)

2. Equipment for loading and storing of a reactive organic compound liquid into any stationary storage tank having a capability of holding 250 gallons or less. (Revised 5/23/72)

3. Equipment for loading of reactive organic compound liquid into transportable containers of 100 gallons or less.

4. Equipment for loading of a maximum of 500 gallons per calendar day or less of reactive organic compound liquid into transportable containers.

5. Containers for the storage of unheated asphalt. (Revised 5/23/72)

6. Until June 12, 1990; unheated solvent dispensing containers, unheated non-conveyorized solvent rinsing containers, or unheated non-conveyorized coating dip tank of 100 gallons capacity or less.

   Effective June 12, 1990; any of the following solvent cleaning equipment or operations:

   a. Non-conveyorized degreasers which use unheated solvent and which have a liquid surface area of less than 929 square centimeters (1 square foot).

   b. Non-conveyorized degreasers which use unheated solvent with an initial boiling point greater than 150 ^{o}C (302 ^{o}F) and which have a liquid surface area of less than 1 square meter (10.8 square feet).

c. Degreasing equipment at any stationary source where less than 25 gallons of solvent per year are lost to the atmosphere from all such equipment. Solvent lost shall not include solvent that is recycled or disposed of properly. Any person claiming exemption pursuant to this subsection shall maintain adequate monthly records to substantiate their exempt status.

d. Wipe cleaning operations at any stationary source where less than 25 gallons of solvent per year are lost to the atmosphere from such operations. Solvent lost shall not include solvent that is recycled or disposed of properly. Any person claiming exemption pursuant to this subsection shall maintain adequate monthly records to substantiate their exempt status.

7. Equipment for melting and applying coatings of oils, waxes, greases, resins, and like substances where no reactive organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

8. Equipment used exclusively for the manufacture of water emulsions of asphalt, greases, oils or waxes or the manufacture of waterbased adhesives or waterbased paints.

9. Equipment used to compress, store, liquefy or separate gases from the air or to compress or store natural hydrocarbon gases, other than engines. (Revised 5/23/72)

10. Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings and molding compounds where all materials charged are in a paste form.

11. Until January 1, 1990, surface coating operations using not more than four gallons of paint, varnish, lacquer, thinner and other solvent containing materials in any one day and not more than one gallon per hour.

    Effective January 1, 1990, stationary sources emitting not more than 15 pounds of ROC per day and not more than 1000 pounds of ROC per year from surface coating operations including coatings, thinners, or any other solvent containing materials.

    Effective July 1, 1990, these exemption thresholds will be revised to not more than 3 pounds of ROC per day and not more than 200 pounds of ROC per year. (Adopted 6/14/77, Revised 5/16/89)

12. Any tank or container which is used to hold or store reactive organic compound liquids, except gasoline and crude oil, and which is not required to have reactive organic compound vapor emission controls.

G. Experimental Operations

Bench scale experimental or research operations and equipment used exclusively for investigation, experimentation or research to advance the state of air pollution control knowledge or to improve techniques, provided however, the Air Pollution Control Officer has given express prior approval which shall include limitation of time. (Revised 5/23/72)

H. Plastics and Rubber

1. Presses used for the curing of rubber products and plastic products.

2. Ovens used exclusively for the curing of plastics which are concurrently being vacuum held to a mold or for the softening or annealing of plastics.

3. Equipment used for compression molding or injection moulding of plastics.

4. Mixers for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

5. Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed mold curing process.

6. Roll mills or calender for rubber or plastics where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

7. Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins.

8. Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic pellets.

I. Metals and Ceramics

1. Porcelain enameling furnaces, porcelain enameling drying ovens, vitreous enameling furnaces or vitreous enameling drying ovens of one million BTU/s per hour or less heat input. (Revised 5/23/72)

2. Kilns used for firing ceramic ware of one million BTU/s per hour or less heat input. (Revised 6/14/77)

3. Equipment used exclusively for heat treating or sintering glass or metals or for case hardening metals of one million BTU/s per hour or less heat input. (Revised 5/23/72)

4. Presses used exclusively for extruding metals, minerals, plastics or wood where no heat is applied. (Revised 5/23/72)

5. Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing.

6. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.

7. Brazing, soldering or welding equipment.

8. Molds used for the casting of metals.

9. Equipment using dilute aqueous solutions for surface preparation, cleaning, stripping, etching (does not include chemical milling) or the electrolytic plating, electrolytic polishing or the electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, tin, and zinc. This exemption does not apply to chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing. (Revised 5/23/72, 6/27/89)

10. Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass, provided that no volatile organic materials are used in the process and that no oil or solid fuel is burned.

11. Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces, or induction furnaces, with a capacity of 1000 pounds or less each with fail-safe temperature controllers preventing vapor boil-off, in which no sweating or distilling is conducted and from which only the following metals are poured or in which only the following metals are held in a molten state (Revised 5/23/72):

    a. Aluminum or any alloy containing over 50 percent aluminum.

    b. Magnesium or any alloy containing over 50 percent magnesium.

    c. Lead or any alloy containing over 50 percent lead.

    d. Tin or any alloy containing over 50 percent tin.

    e. Zinc or any alloy containing over 50 percent zinc.

    f. Copper

    g. Precious metals

12. Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces with a brimful capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal. (Revised 6/14/77)

J. Miscellaneous

1. Bench scale laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses or experiments. (Revised 6/14/77)

2. Vacuum producing devices in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment which is exempt by this Rule.

3. All sheet-fed printing presses without dryers and all other printing presses without dryers using exclusively inks containing

less than 10 percent organic solvents, diluents or thinners. (Revised 5/23/72)

4. Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy.

5. Equipment used exclusively to package pharmaceuticals or cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets.

6. Shell-core and shell-mold manufacturing machines

7. Die casting machines.

8. Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.

9. Valves and flanges.

10. Cooling towers and ponds.

11. Equipment used exclusively for the dyeing or stripping (bleaching) of textiles where no organic solvents, diluents, thinners or sulfur compounds are used.

12. Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance or their exhaust systems, the discharge from which contains airborne radioactive materials and which is emitted into the atmosphere in concentrations above the natural radioactive background concentration in air. "Air-borne radioactive material" means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, smoke, mists, liquids, vapors or gases.

    Atomic energy development and radiation protection are controlled by the State of California to the extent it has jurisdiction thereof, in accordance with the advice and recommendations made to the Governor by the Advisory Council on Atomic Energy Development and Radiation Protection. Such development and protection are fully regulated by the United States Atomic Energy Commission to the extent that such authority has not been delegated to the states.

13. Repairs, including the replacement of worn or defective parts, to any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance where a Permit to Operate had previously been granted for such equipment, so long as such repairs do not constitute a substantial replacement of the equipment as a whole. (Revised 1/17/78)

Rule 24. Source Recordkeeping and Reporting (Adopted 10/31/72, Renumbered 11/21/78)

The owner or operator of any stationary source, shall, upon notification from the District, maintain records of the nature and amounts of emissions from such source and/or any other information as may be deemed necessary by the District to determine whether such source is in compliance with applicable emission limitations or other control measures.

The information recorded shall be summarized and reported to the District, on forms or format as furnished by the District, and shall be submitted within 45 days after the end of the reporting period. Reporting periods are January 1 - June 30 and July 1 - December 31, except that the initial reporting period shall commence on the date the District issues notification of the recordkeeping requirements.

Information reported by the owner or operator and copies of the summarizing reports submitted to the District shall be retained by the owner or operator for two years after the date on which the pertinent report is submitted.

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 10/22/91

Rule 26. New Source Review - General (Adopted 10/22/91)

A. General

Rule 26, which includes Rules 26 through 26.10, specifies the New Source Review provisions which are applicable to new, replacement, modified or relocated emissions units in Ventura County. These provisions shall be applicable on a pollutant-by-pollutant and an emissions unit-by-emissions unit basis.

The provisions of this rule shall become effective on October 22, 1991. Applications received by the Air Pollution Control District shall be subject to the version of this rule in effect at the time such application is deemed complete, regardless of the date on which the new or replacement emissions unit is installed, or the date on which the emissions unit is modified or relocated.

Rule 26.1 contains definitions of terms which are used throughout Rule 26.

Rule 26.2 specifies the requirements for new, replacement, modified or relocated emissions units in Ventura County. These requirements shall be applicable on a pollutant-by-pollutant and an emissions unit-by-emissions unit basis.

Rule 26.3 provides exemptions from specific requirements of Rule 26 for certain stationary sources or emissions units.

Rule 26.4 provides for the banking of emission reductions of reactive organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and sulfur oxides. Eligibility standards and administrative practices are included to ensure that any emission reductions intended to be banked are real, quantifiable, permanent, enforceable, and surplus.

Rule 26.5 provides for the banking of emission reductions of reactive organic compounds and nitrogen oxides as community emission reduction credits and the disbursement of these credits.

Rule 26.6 contains the provisions by which emission increases, emission reductions, and offset profile checks are calculated. These calculation provisions shall be applicable on a pollutant-by-pollutant and an emissions unit-by-emissions unit basis.

Rule 26.7 specifies the cases in which notification shall be provided of the Air Pollution Control Officer's preliminary decision to, grant an Authority to Construct, or issue a Certificate of Emission Reduction Credit. In addition, Rule 26.7 specifies the process by which such notification shall be made.

Rule 26.8 specifies provisions which apply to the cases where an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate was required but was not obtained, additional offsets are required, or a startup period may be allowed for a replacement emissions unit.

Rule 26.9 specifies the process by which the Air Pollution Control Officer shall review an Application for Certification for a power plant proposed for construction in Ventura County.

Rule 26.10 incorporates by reference the requirements of Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations 52.21, Prevention of Significant Deterioration.

B. Previous District New Source Review and Banking Rules

Prior to October 22, 1991 the District's New Source Review rule consisted of the following:

1. Rule 26, New Source Review (Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate) (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 7/18/72, 10/31/72, 9/28/76, 6/14/77, 6/20/78, 6/19/79, 8/14/79, 4/22/80, 9/9/80, 5/5/81, 6/23/81, 7/21/81, 1/10/84, 2/26/85)

2. Rule 26.1, All New or Modified Major Stationary Sources (Revised 6/23/81, 1/10/84, 2/26/85, 11/19/85)

3. Rule 26.2, New or Modified Non-Major Sources (Revised 9/29/81, Renumbered and Revised 1/10/84, Revised 2/26/85, 11/19/85)

4. Rule 26.3, New or Modified Stationary Sources - Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) (Added 1/10/84, Revised 6/5/84, 2/26/85, 11/19/85)

5. Rule 26.4, Emission Banking (Adopted 6/19/79, Revised 7/21/81, 12/19/89)

6. Rule 26.5, Power Plants (Revised 1/10/84)

7. Rule 26.6, Air Quality Impact Analysis and Notification (Revised 1/10/84)

8. Rule 26.7, Food Processors - Exemptions from "New Source Review" Requirements (Adopted 12/11/85, Repealed 1/1/88)

On October 22, 1991 the Ventura County Air Pollution Control Board repealed Rules 26 through 26.7, which are listed in this Section, and adopted new Rules 26 through 26.10.

Rule 26.1. New Source Review - Definitions (Adopted 10/22/91)

For the purposes of this rule the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Ambient Air Quality Standards": The federal and state ambient air quality standards. For the purposes of submittal of Rule 26 to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for inclusion in the state implementation plan, all references to ambient air quality standards shall be interpreted as federal ambient air quality standards.

2. "Banking": The process of determining the eligibility of emission reductions, and the certification and registration of eligible emission reductions as emission reduction credits.

3. "Best Available Control Technology (BACT)": The most stringent emission limitation or control technology for an emissions unit which:

   a. Has been achieved in practice for such emissions unit category, or

   b. Is contained in any implementation plan approved by the Environmental Protection Agency for such emissions unit category. A specific limitation or control shall not apply if the owner or operator of such emissions unit demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) that such limitation or control technology is not presently achievable, or

   c. Any other emission limitation or control technology, including, but not limited to, replacement of such emissions unit with a lower emitting emissions unit, application of control equipment or process modifications, determined by the APCO to be technologically feasible for such emissions unit and cost effective as compared to the BACT cost effectiveness threshold adopted by the Ventura County Air Pollution Control Board.

   In defining emissions unit categories, the APCO may take into account the function of the emissions unit, the capacity of the emissions unit, the annual throughput of the emissions unit and the location of the emissions unit with respect to electricity or fuels needed to achieve an emission limitation or control technology.

4. "Community Bank": An account which contains community emission reduction credits which are to be used as offsets for emission increases from new, replacement, modified, and relocated emissions units located at small stationary sources and essential public services.

5. "Effective Date": The date by which compliance must be achieved with a requirement in a rule.

6. "Emission Increase": A change in emissions with a value greater than zero, as calculated pursuant to Rule 26.6.D.

7. "Emission Reduction": A change in emissions with a value greater than zero, as calculated pursuant to Rule 26.6.E.

8. "Emission Reduction Credit (ERC)": The banked emission reductions available for use as an offset for emission increases from new, replacement, modified or relocated emissions units.

9. "Emissions Unit": Any operation, article, machine, equipment or contrivance which may emit or reduce the emission of any air contaminant or pollutant.

10. "Enforceable emission reduction": An emission reduction which is assured by changes to a Permit to Operate that reflect a reduced potential to emit, or assured by the surrender or revocation of a Permit to Operate.

11. "Essential Public Service": Essential public services are the following; publicly owned sewage treatment plants, jails, police or fire fighting facilities, schools, hospitals, ambulance services, and publicly owned or nonprofit water delivery operations.

12. "Existing Emission Reduction Credit": Existing emission reduction credits are:

    a. Emission reduction credits certified pursuant to Rule 26.4 as it existed prior to October 22, 1991, which are not currently being used as offsets on October 22, 1991. Notwithstanding the previous sentence any emission reduction credits certified pursuant to Rule 26.4 as it existed prior to October 22, 1991, which are temporarily transferred to a stationary source on October 22, 1991 shall be considered existing emission reduction credits, or

    b. Emission reductions for which an application to bank emission reduction credits was deemed complete before October 22, 1991, which have not been used as offsets, or

    c. Reductions in emissions at a stationary source certified pursuant to the procedures in Rule 26.1 as it existed prior to October 22, 1991, or in the process of certification on October 22, 1991, minus any increases from new, modified, or replacement emissions units at that stationary since June 19, 1979.

13. "Further Study Measure": A potential control measure which is identified as a further study measure in the Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) approved by the District Board or by the California Air Resources Board, whichever plan is approved most recently.

14. "Implementation Plan": A plan adopted by a state or local agency to meet the requirements of Sections 110 and/or 172 of the Clean Air Act.

15. "Modified Emissions Unit":

    a. Any physical change to any emissions unit, which would result in an emission increase or for which an application to bank emission reduction credits is submitted to the District, or

b. Any change in method of operation of any emissions unit, which would result in an emission increase or for which an application to bank emission reduction credits is submitted to the District, or

c. Any change in hours of operation or throughput, which would result in an emission increase and would necessitate a revision to a permit condition, or for which an application to bank emission reduction credits is submitted to the District.

Notwithstanding the previous paragraph of this subsection, prior to December 31, 1992, an emissions unit will not be considered to be modified if an application to increase the throughput or hours of operation of an emissions unit is submitted and the following conditions are satisfied:

1) The requested throughput is no more than 1.2 times an actual throughput of the emissions unit during any 12 month consecutive period since January 10, 1984, or

2) The requested hours of operation are no more than 1.2 times the number of hours of operation of the emissions unit during any 12 month consecutive period since January 10, 1984, and

3) The requested throughput or hours of operation will not cause the violation of any applicable federal, state or district laws, rules, regulations, agreements or orders, including any permit conditions applied pursuant to Rule 29.A.

A change in ownership, or routine maintenance or repair, shall not be considered a physical change or change in method of operation.

16. "New Emissions Unit": An emissions unit that is part of a new stationary source, an emissions unit that is added to an existing stationary source, or any existing emissions unit that is located at a stationary source in violation of Rule 10.

17. "Offset": An emission reduction credit or community emission reduction credit which is used to mitigate an emission increase from a new, replacement, modified, or relocated emissions unit.

18. "Outer Continental Shelf Area (OCS)": Any offshore waters for which the District has been designated the corresponding onshore area by the U.S Environmental Protection Agency, Anacapa Island, and San Nicolas Island.

19. "Permanent emission reduction": An emission reduction that can be assured for the period during which any emission reduction credits obtained from the emission reduction are available for use as offsets. This time period may be limited or unlimited.

20. "Quantifiable emission reduction": An emission reduction for which the District can establish a reliable basis for calculating the amount and

rate of the reduction, and describing the characteristics of the reduction.

21. "Real emission reduction": An emission reduction that is not artificially generated.

22. "Relocated Emissions Unit": An emissions unit which is moved from a location in Ventura County to another location in Ventura County. The moving of an emissions unit from a location at a stationary source to another location at the same stationary source shall not be considered a relocation. The moving of an emissions unit specifically noted on the Permit to Operate as being portable shall not be considered a relocation.

23. "Replacement Emissions Unit": An emissions unit which supplants another emissions unit where the replacement emissions unit serves the identical function as the emission unit being replaced.

24. "South Zone of Santa Barbara County": That portion of Santa Barbara County which lies south of a line described as follows:

> Beginning at the Pacific Ocean outfall of Jalama Creek and running east and north along Jalama Creek to a point of intersection with the west boundary of the San Julian Land Grant; then south along the San Julian Land Grant boundary to its southwest corner; then east along the south boundary of the San Julian Land Grant to the northeast corner of partial Section 20, T5N, R32W, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; then south and east along the boundary of the Las Cruces Land Grant to the southwest corner of partial Section 22, T5N, R32W; then northeast along the Las Cruces Land Grant Boundary; then east along the north boundaries of Section 13, T5N, R32W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, T5N, R31W, and Sections 18, 17, 16. 15, 14, 13, T5N, R30W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, T5N, R30W, and Sections 18, 17, 16, 15, T5N, R29W; then south along the east boundary of Section 15, T5N, R29W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 23 and 24, T5N, R29W and Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, T5N, R28W, and Sections 19 and 20, T5N, R27W; then south along the east boundary of Section 20, T5N, R27W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 28, 27, 26, 25, T5N, R27W and Section 30, T5N, R26W; then south along the east boundary of Section 30, T5N, R26W; then east along the north boundaries of Sections 32, 33, 34, 35, T5N, R26W; then south along the east boundary of Section 35, T5N, R26W to the township line common to T4N and T5N; then east along this township line to the Santa Barbara-Ventura County boundary.

25. "Stationary Source": Any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any affected pollutant directly or as a fugitive emission.

> "Building, structure, facility, or installation" means all pollutant emitting activities, including activities located in California coastal waters adjacent to the District boundaries, which:

a. belong to the same industrial grouping, and

b. are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties (except for activities located in coastal waters), and

c. are under the same or common ownership, operation, or control or which are owned or operated by entities which are under common control.

Pollutant emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same two-digit Standard Industrial Classification code, or if they are part of a common production process. (Common production process includes industrial processes, manufacturing processes, extractive processes, and any connected processes involving a common raw material or product.)

"California Coastal Waters" means that area between the California coastline and a line starting at the California-Oregon border at the Pacific Ocean

thence to 42.0 north, 125.5 west
thence to 41.0 north, 125.5 west
thence to 40.0 north, 125.5 west
thence to 39.0 north, 125.0 west
thence to 38.0 north, 124.5 west
thence to 37.0 north, 123.5 west
thence to 36.0 north, 122.5 west
thence to 35.0 north, 121.5 west
thence to 34.0 north, 120.5 west
thence to 33.0 north, 119.5 west
thence to 32.5 north, 118.5 west

and ending at the California-Mexico border at the Pacific Ocean.

"Cargo Carriers" includes trains dedicated to a specific source, and marine vessels. The emissions from all marine vessels which load or unload at the source shall be considered as emissions from the stationary source while such vessels are operating in District waters and in California coastal waters adjacent to the District. The emissions from vessels shall include reactive organic compound vapors that are displaced into the atmosphere; fugitive emissions; combustion emissions in District waters; and emissions from the loading and unloading of cargo. The emissions from all trains dedicated to a specified stationary source, while operating in the District, including directly emitted and fugitive emissions, shall be considered as emissions from the stationary source.

"Common operations" includes operations which are related through dependent processes, storage, or transportation of the same or similar products or raw material. The emissions within District boundaries and California coastal waters from cargo carriers

associated with the stationary source shall be considered emissions from the stationary source.

"Contiguous Property" means two or more parcels of land with a common boundary or separated solely by a private roadway or other public right-of-way.

"Fugitive emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

26. "Surplus emission reduction": An emission reduction that is not required by any federal, state, or district law, rule, order, permit or regulation with the exception of Rule 26.2.A.

27. "Tactic": A control measure, excluding further study measures, contained in the Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) approved by the District Board or by the California Air Resources Board, whichever plan is approved most recently.

28. "Throughput": A production rate, raw material use rate, or fuel use rate.

29. "Ventura County": The geographic area of jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, Anacapa Island, San Nicolas Island, and all waters for which the District is designated the corresponding onshore area.

30. "Voluntary Control Strategy": A control strategy which is not required by any federal, state, or district law, rule, order, permit, or regulation.

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 10/22/91

Rule 26.2. New Source Review - Requirements (Adopted 10/22/91)

A. Best Available Control Technology

1. The Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) shall deny an applicant an Authority to Construct for any new, replacement, modified, or relocated emissions unit which would have a potential to emit any of the pollutants specified in Table A-1, unless the emissions unit is equipped with the current Best Available Control Technology for such pollutants.

Table A-1.

Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC)
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)
Particulate Matter (PM10)
Sulfur Oxides (SOx)

2. The APCO shall deny an applicant an Authority to Construct for any new, replacement, modified, or relocated emissions unit with an emission increase of any of the pollutants specified in Table A-2 and where the potential to emit for all the new, replacement, modified, and relocated emissions units at the stationary source, which are covered by the application for such Authority to Construct, would be greater than or equal to the limits specified in Table A-2, unless the emissions unit is equipped with the current Best Available Control Technology for such pollutants.

Table A-2.

Carbon Monoxide	30.0	ton/yr
Lead	0.6	ton/yr
Asbestos	0.007	ton/yr
Beryllium	0.0004	ton/yr
Mercury	0.1	ton/yr
Vinyl Chloride	1.0	ton/yr
Fluorides	3.0	ton/yr
Sulfuric Acid Mist	7.0	ton/yr
Hydrogen Sulfide	10.0	ton/yr
Total Reduced Sulfur	10.0	ton/yr
Reduced Sulfur Compounds	10.0	ton/yr

B. Offsets

1. The APCO shall deny an applicant an Authority to Construct for any new, replacement, modified or relocated emissions unit which would have a potential to emit either ROC or NOx, unless offsets are provided for any emission increases of such pollutants from the new, replaced, modified, or relocated emissions unit.

2. The APCO shall deny an applicant an Authority to Construct for any new, replacement, modified or relocated emissions unit with an emission increase of any of the pollutants specified in Table B-1 and where the potential to emit of the stationary source would be

greater than or equal to the limits specified in Table B-1, unless offsets are provided for any emission increases of such pollutants from the new, replaced, modified, or relocated emissions unit.

Table B-1.

PM10	15.0 ton/yr
SOx	15.0 ton/yr

3. An applicant who is not eligible to obtain credits from the community bank shall use emission reduction credits to provide offsets. The use of emission reduction credits to offset an emission increase shall be restricted to only those emission reduction credits which are not subject to reduction pursuant to Rules 26.4.D.1 or 26.4.D.2 during the reasonably expected duration of such emission increase.

   a. For any stationary source where the potential to emit would be equal to or greater than the limits specified in Table B-2, offsets for ROC and NOx shall be provided at the tradeoff ratio specified in Appendix A, multiplied by a factor of 1.1.

   b. For any stationary source where the potential to emit would be less than the limits specified in Table B-2, offsets for ROC and NOx shall be provided at the tradeoff ratio specified in Appendix A.

   c. Offsets for PM10 and SOx shall be provided at the tradeoff ratio specified in Appendix A, multiplied by a factor of 1.1.

Table B-2.

ROC	25.0 ton/yr
NOx	25.0 ton/yr

4. An applicant who is eligible to obtain credits from the community bank may use such credits to provide offsets. Offsets for ROC and NOx shall be provided at the tradeoff ratio of 1.0. If no credits are available from the community bank pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26.5, the applicant shall provide offsets using emission reduction credits at a tradeoff ratio of 1.0.

5. For any applicant who is using emission reduction credits to provide offsets, the quarterly profile of the emission reduction credits and the quarterly profile of the emission increase for which the applicant is proposing to utilize the emission reduction credits as offsets shall satisfy the profile check for offsets as calculated pursuant to Rule 26.6.F.

6. An applicant for a new, replacement, modified or relocated emissions unit in one of the following categories shall be exempt from providing offsets:

   a. Gasoline dispensing facilities which dispense gasoline into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or marine pleasure craft.

   b. Dry cleaning facilities which use only perchloroethylene or chlorofluorocarbons.

   For the categories listed above, the APCO shall evaluate the total annual permitted emissions from each category, as of July 1, 1991. Thereafter, the APCO shall perform this evaluation on an annual basis during the month of July. In these evaluations, the total annual permitted emissions for each category shall be adjusted to reflect the implementation of any District rules. If the total annual permitted emissions from a category has increased since the last evaluation, community emission reduction credits shall be removed from the community bank. The amount of community emission reduction credits removed from the community bank shall be equal to the increase in total annual permitted emissions from such category since the last evaluation. If the total annual permitted emissions from a category has decreased since the last evaluation, community emission reduction credits shall be added to the community bank. The amount of community emission reduction credits returned to the community bank shall be equal to the decrease in total annual permitted emissions from such category since the last evaluation. Notwithstanding the previous two sentences, the total amount of community emission reduction credits returned to the community bank pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed the total amount of community emission reduction credits supplied to a category since July 1, 1991. In no case shall any emission reduction, which results from any facility subject to this subsection, be eligible for banking pursuant to Rule 26.4.

C. Protection of Ambient Air Quality Standards

The APCO shall deny an applicant an Authority to Construct for any new, replacement, modified or relocated emissions unit which would cause the violation of any ambient air quality standard. In making this determination the APCO shall take into account any offsets which were provided for the purpose of mitigating the emission increase.

D. Certification of Statewide Compliance

The APCO shall deny an applicant an Authority to Construct for any new, replacement, modified or relocated emissions unit at a stationary source which would have a potential to emit equal to or greater than the limits specified in Table D-1, unless the applicant certifies that all stationary sources located in California which have a potential to emit of 100 tons per year of any pollutant, and which are owned or operated by the applicant, or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under

common control with such applicant, are in compliance or on a schedule for compliance with all applicable emission limitations and standards.

Table D-1.

NOx	25.0 ton/yr
ROC	25.0 ton/yr
PM-10	15.0 ton/yr
SOx	15.0 ton/yr

Appendix A

DISTANCE RATIOS FOR OFFSETS

LOCATION OF EMISSION SOURCE

LOCATION OF OFFSET	OJAI	VTA RIVER	VTA 1 (OJAI)	VTA 2 (BOTH)	VTA 3 (SP)	S PAULA	FILLMORE	PIRU	OXNARD	PORT HUE	CAMARILLO	LAS POSAS	MOORPARK	SIMI VALLEY	THOU OAKS	OAK PARK	NORTH ZONE	OCS
OJAI	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	1.0	2.0
VTA RIVER	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	1.0	2.0
VTA 1 (OJAI)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	1.0	1.3
VTA 2 (BOTH)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
VTA 3 (SP)	NT	NT	NT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
S PAULA	NT	NT	NT	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
FILLMORE	NT	NT	NT	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	NT	NT	NT	NT	1.0	3.0
PIRU	NT	NT	NT	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	NT	NT	NT	NT	1.0	3.0
OXNARD	NT	NT	NT	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
PORT HUE	NT	NT	NT	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
CAMARILLO	NT	NT	NT	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
LAS POSAS	NT	NT	NT	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3
MOORPARK	NT	NT	NT	2.0	2.0	1.3	NT	NT	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	3.0
SIMI VALLEY	NT	NT	NT	3.0	3.0	2.0	NT	NT	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	3.0
THOU OAKS	NT	NT	NT	2.0	2.0	2.0	NT	NT	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
OAK PARK	NT	NT	NT	3.0	3.0	2.0	NT	NT	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	3.0
NORTH ZONE	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	NT	NT	NT	NT	1.0	3.0
SOUTH SB	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	1.0	1.3
SB-SLO	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	2.0	NT
OCS	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

NT=No Trade

With the exception of the north zone of the District, south zone of Santa Barbara County, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, and the outer continental shelf, all locations presented in Appendix A are based on the growth and non-growth areas of Ventura County. The growth and non-growth areas were developed by the Countywide Planning Program Advisory Committee and were approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors on May 7, 1985. The locations that are not based on the growth and non-growth areas are described as follows:

1. "North Zone of the District": as defined in Rule 7.

2. "South Zone of Santa Barbara County": as defined in Rule 26.1.

3. "Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties": San Luis Obispo County and the portion of Santa Barbara County which is not included in the south zone of Santa Barbara County.

4. "Outer Continental Shelf": as defined in Rule 26.1.

Rule 26.3 New Source Review - Exemptions (Adopted 10/22/91)

A. Exemptions from New Source Review

An exemption from the requirements of Rule 26.2 and 26.10 shall be allowed for the following:

1. Any emissions unit which is required to obtain a Permit to Operate from the District due to a revision to Rule 23, provided the emissions unit was operated within Ventura County before the date on which a Permit to Operate is required by such revision to Rule 23 and the application for a Permit to Operate is submitted no later than one year after the date on which a Permit to Operate is required by such revision to Rule 23.

2. Any emissions unit which is required to obtain a Permit to Operate from the District due to a change in the area for which the District is designated the corresponding onshore area, provided the emissions unit was operated within such area before the effective date of the change in designation.

3. A relocation of an emissions unit within Ventura County where the new location is no more than five miles from the previous location and provided that there is no emission increase.

4. Any stationary source which is required to obtain a Permit to Operate solely because of permit renewal or a transfer of ownership.

B. Exemptions from Best Available Control Technology Requirements

An exemption from the requirements of Rule 26.2.A shall be allowed for the following:

1. A modified emissions unit where the modification is made for the purpose of complying with regulatory requirements and where there is no increase in throughput. This exemption shall not apply to any pollutant for which there is an emission increase.

2. A modified emissions unit where the modification is made for the purpose of reducing the emission of air pollutants and where there is no increase in throughput.

Rule 26.6. New Source Review - Calculations (Adopted 10/22/91)

A. Applicability

This Rule specifies the provisions by which emission increases, emission reductions, and profile checks for offsets shall be calculated. Emission increases and emission reductions shall be calculated separately. Both the emission increase and emission reduction sections shall apply for many cases where an emissions unit is being replaced, modified, or relocated. Only the emission increase section would apply for new emissions units.

B. Potential to Emit

The potential to emit is an emission limit which specifies the maximum quantity of each air pollutant which may be emitted by an emissions unit during a 12 calendar month rolling period. This limit shall be based on any period of 12 consecutive calendar months and shall be expressed in the units of tons per year.

The potential to emit shall be calculated based on the maximum design capacity or other operating conditions which reflect the maximum potential emissions, unless specific limiting conditions on the Authority to Construct and/or Permit to Operate restrict emissions to a lower level. Other operating conditions may include, but are not limited to, production bottlenecks where other equipment may limit the throughput of an emissions unit.

C. Actual Emissions

The actual emissions of air pollutants from an emissions unit shall be calculated based on the actual operating history of the emissions unit. The actual operating history of the emissions unit shall be averaged over a period of two years immediately preceding the date of application to bank emission reduction credits, or a more representative period, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO), of two consecutive years during the five years immediately preceding the date of such application. Actual emissions shall be expressed in the units of tons per year. In no case shall the actual emissions exceed the permitted emissions. If at any time during the specified two year period the emissions unit was operated in violation of any applicable federal, state or District law, rule, regulation, order, or permit condition, then the actual emissions shall be adjusted to reflect the level of emissions that would have occurred if such violation did not occur. Permit conditions and permitted emissions shall only be applicable to emissions units for which a Permit to Operate is required.

D. Emission Increases

1. Emission increases from the addition of a new emissions unit shall be calculated by using the potential to emit for the new emissions unit.

2. Emission increases from a modified or replacement emissions unit shall be calculated as, the emissions unit's post-project potential to emit adjusted to reflect the application of the current Best Available Control Technology minus the emissions unit's pre-project potential to emit adjusted to reflect the application of the current Best Available Control Technology.

3. Emission increases from a relocated emissions unit shall be calculated as, the emissions unit's potential to emit, at the new location, adjusted to reflect the application of the current Best Available Control Technology minus the emissions unit's potential to emit, at the old location, adjusted to reflect the application of the current Best Available Control Technology.

4. Emissions increases from a modified emissions unit where the modification is made for the purpose of complying with regulatory requirements and where there is no increase in throughput shall be calculated as, the emissions unit's post-project potential to emit minus the emissions unit's pre-project potential to emit adjusted to reflect the application of the best control method to comply with the regulation currently available, as determined by the APCO.

5. For a modified emissions unit where the modification is made for the purpose of reducing the emission of air pollutants and where there is no increase in throughput, the emission increase for any pollutants that are not controlled by the proposed controls shall be calculated as, the emissions unit's post-project potential to emit minus the emissions unit's pre-project potential to emit.

E. Emission Reductions

This Section shall be used to calculate emission reductions for the purpose of determining emission reduction credits.

1. Emission reductions which result from the application of control equipment, a modified emissions unit or the replacement of an emissions unit with a lower emitting emissions unit shall be calculated as, the emissions unit's pre-project actual emissions minus the emissions unit's post-project emissions based on the same throughput level as the actual emissions.

2. Emission reductions which result from a reduction in throughput for an emissions unit shall be calculated as, the actual emissions minus the new potential to emit at the proposed throughput level.

3. Emission reductions which result from the shutdown of an emissions unit shall be calculated as, the actual emissions.

4. If emission reduction credits or community emission reduction credits were provided as offsets after October 22, 1991 for the purpose of obtaining a Permit to Operate, emission reductions shall be calculated as follows:

   a. Emission reductions which result from the application of control equipment, a modified emissions unit or the replacement of an emissions unit with a lower emitting emissions unit shall be calculated as the greater of the values calculated pursuant to subsections E.4.a.1) and E.4.a.2).

      1) The emission reduction calculated pursuant to subsection E.1.

      2) The lesser of the two following values:

         i. The total amount of all emission reduction credits and community emission reduction credits provided as offsets since October 22, 1991.

         ii. The emissions unit's pre-project potential to emit minus the emissions unit's post-project potential to emit.

   b. Emission reductions which result from a reduction in throughput for an emissions unit shall be calculated as the greater of the values calculated pursuant to subsections E.4.b.1) and E.4.b.2).

      1) The emission reduction calculated pursuant to subsection E.2.

      2) The lesser of the two following values:

         i. The total amount of all emission reduction credits and community emission reduction credits provided as offsets since October 22, 1991.

         ii. The emissions unit's pre-project potential to emit minus the emissions unit's post-project potential to emit at the proposed throughput level.

c. Emission reductions which result from the shutdown of an emissions unit shall be calculated as the greater of the two following values:

1) The emission reduction calculated pursuant to subsection E.3.

2) The total amount of all emission reduction credits and community emission reduction credits provided as offsets since October 22, 1991.

d. For the purpose of determining the portion of any emission reduction calculated pursuant to subsections E.4.a, E.4.b, or E.4.c, which shall be returned to the community bank or shall be eligible for banking pursuant to Rule 26.4, the following procedure shall be used. The emission reduction shall be applied:

1) First, to return any community emission reduction credits, which were used to obtain the Permit to Operate, to the community bank.

2) Second, to allow any remaining portion of the emission reduction to be banked pursuant to Rule 26.4.

F. Profile Check for Offsets

Quarterly profiles shall be based on four quarters which shall begin on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, of any calendar year. Quarterly profiles for emission reduction credits and for emission increases shall be expressed in terms of a percentage value for each quarter, where the sum of the percentage values for each quarter is equal to 100 percent. For each quarter the lower percentage value from the quarterly profile of either the emission reduction credits or the emission increase for which the applicant is proposing to utilize the emission reduction credits as offsets shall be summed, and this sum shall be equal to at least 80 percent.

Rule 26.8 New Source Review - Permit to Operate (Adopted 10/22/91)

A. No Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate Issued

For any new, replacement, modified, or relocated emissions unit for which an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate was required but not obtained, the application for a Permit to Operate shall, for the purposes of Rule 26, be considered an application for an Authority to Construct. Such application shall be subject to the version of Rule 26 in effect on the date on which such application is deemed complete.

B. Additional Offsets Required

The Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) shall deny an applicant a Permit to Operate for any new, replacement, modified, or relocated emissions unit if it is determined that the emissions are greater than previously calculated when the Authority to Construct was issued and offsets are required for this additional emission increase pursuant to Rule 26.2.B, unless one of the following requirements is satisfied:

1. Offsets are provided for this additional emission increase, pursuant to Rule 26.2.B.

2. The applicant accepts a specific condition on the Permit to Operate limiting emissions to the level calculated when the Authority to Construct was issued.

If the applicant elects to provide offsets for this additional emission increase, these offsets shall be provided within 90 days after the mailing of written notice, from the APCO, that additional offsets are required.

C. Startup Period for Replacement Equipment

For a new emissions unit which will be a replacement, in whole or in part, for an existing emissions unit at the same stationary source, the APCO may allow a start up period of up to 90 days for the simultaneous operation of such units.

Rule 26.10 New Source Review - Prevention of Significant Deterioration (Adopted 10/22/91)

The requirements of Title 40 Code Federal Regulations (CFR) 52.21, Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality, shall apply to the following:

A. Any new major source, as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1), which would emit a pollutant in an area which is in attainment with the federal ambient air quality standards for such pollutant.

B. Any major modification, as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(2), which would cause the emission of a pollutant in an area which is in attainment with the federal ambient air quality standards for such pollutant.

Rule 28. Revocation of Permits (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 7/18/72)

If the holder of any permit provided for by the Rules and Regulations of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District violates any Rules or Regulations of the District, the Air Pollution Control Officer may request the Hearing Board to hold a public hearing to determine whether the permit should be revoked. Notice in writing shall be served on the permittee by mail informing him of such action and reasons therefore.

Rule 29. Conditions on Permits (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 7/18/72, 6/19/79, 10/14/80, 1/11/83, 7/1/83, 1/10/84, 2/26/85, 5/30/89, 10/22/91)

A. Rules Compliance

1. The Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) shall apply any reasonable conditions to an Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate which are necessary to assure or demonstrate that a stationary source and all emissions units at the stationary source will operate in compliance with applicable state and federal emission standards and with these Rules, including permit conditions required by Rule 26, New Source Review.

2. Upon annual renewal, each permit shall be reviewed by the APCO to determine that permit conditions are adequate to ensure compliance with applicable state and federal emission standards and with these Rules, including permit conditions required by Rule 26 which were in effect at the time the permit was issued or modified, or which have subsequently been adopted and made retroactively applicable to an existing emissions unit. If the conditions are not in compliance, the permit shall be revised by the APCO to specify permit conditions in accordance with applicable state and federal emission standards and with these Rules, including permit conditions required by Rule 26. The permittee shall be notified in writing of any revisions to permit conditions made pursuant to this subsection, such notice shall be given at the time of the notification of the renewal fee due.

B. Permitted Emissions

1. The APCO shall apply conditions to permits which will limit the amount of air contaminants a stationary source may emit. These emission limits are called permitted emissions and shall be expressed in pounds per hour and tons per year. In addition, conditions may include restrictions on production rates, fuel use rates, raw material use rates, hours of operation or other reasonable conditions to insure that the permitted emission limits are not exceeded.

2. Upon annual renewal, each permit shall be reviewed by the APCO to insure that permitted emission limits are not in violation of applicable state and federal emission standards and these Rules, including permit conditions required by Rule 26 which were in effect at the time the permit was issued or modified, or which have subsequently been adopted and made retroactively applicable to an existing emissions unit. If the permitted emissions are not in compliance, the permit shall be revised by the APCO to specify permitted emissions in compliance with applicable state and federal emissions standards and with these Rules, including permit conditions required by Rule 26. The permittee shall be notified in writing of any revisions to permitted emissions made pursuant to this subsection, such notice shall be given at the time of the notification of the renewal fee due.

3. a. Permitted emissions shall be calculated for each emissions unit at a stationary source. Permitted emissions for a stationary source shall be determined by aggregating the permitted emissions for each emissions unit at the stationary source.

For emissions units for which a permit has been issued on or before October 22, 1991, annual permitted emissions shall be the permitted emissions attributed to the emissions unit on October 22, 1991. For new, modified, replacement or relocated emissions units for which a permit is issued after October 22, 1991, annual permitted emissions shall be the annual emissions used to determine compliance for issuance of the permit. For emissions units which require a permit solely as a result of a change in Rule 23, annual permitted emissions shall be calculated as 1.2 times the maximum emissions from the emissions unit during any 12 month consecutive period in the five years immediately prior to application for the permit corrected for compliance with any applicable federal, state or district laws, rules, regulations, agreements or orders. Annual permitted emissions shall be based on a 12 calendar month rolling period and shall be expressed in the units of tons per year.

For all emissions units, hourly permitted emissions shall be calculated based on the maximum quantity of each air pollutant which may be emitted from the emissions unit during a one hour period, as limited by any applicable rules or permit conditions. Hourly permitted emissions shall be expressed in the units of pounds per hour.

b. Upon annual renewal, any permitted emissions unit that has been permanently removed from the stationary source shall be removed from the Permit to Operate and the permitted emissions for the stationary source shall be reduced by the permitted emissions calculated for the emissions unit. If any piece of combustion equipment can no longer use a fuel it was permitted to use, the permitted emissions for the stationary source shall be reduced as appropriate. The permittee shall be notified in writing of, the removal of any permitted equipment from a Permit to Operate, and any revisions to permitted emissions, made pursuant to this subsection. Such notice shall be given at the time of notification of the renewal fee due.

c. Upon annual renewal, the APCO may revise the permitted emissions of any emissions unit based on better emission rate information if the correction will not result in the violation of any applicable federal, state or district laws, rules, regulations, agreements or orders. The permittee shall be notified in writing of any revisions to permitted emissions, made pursuant to this subsection. Such notice

shall be given at the time of notification of the renewal fee due.

d. Notwithstanding paragraph a above, the permitted emissions for a stationary source used to dispense gasoline into motor vehicles or marine pleasure craft will be calculated based on the number, size, and type of gasoline storage tanks at the source and either the gasoline throughput at the source for the prior permit period or the projected gasoline throughput for the next permit period, whichever is higher.

e. Notwithstanding paragraph a above, the permitted emissions for a drycleaning facility as classified by the Standard Industrial Classification Manual will be calculated based on the number, size, and type of drycleaning machines at the source and either the amount of solvent consumed at the source for the prior permit period or the projected amount of solvent to be consumed for the next permit period, whichever is higher.

4. a. If any permitted emissions unit is capable of operating at a rate greater than its contribution to the permitted emissions of the stationary source, the operator may submit an application requesting the APCO to increase the permitted emissions component of that emissions unit up to its operating capacity. If any such increase in permitted emissions results from a modified emissions unit, as defined in Rule 26.1, then the application shall be reviewed pursuant to Rule 26, and not pursuant to this subsection.

The APCO shall review the data relating to the increased level of operation of that emissions unit to determine if the change in operation would cause a violation of applicable state and federal emission standards or these Rules, including permit conditions applied pursuant to Section A of this rule.

If no violation of any applicable state and federal emission standards or these Rules, including permit conditions applied pursuant to Section A of this Rule is expected to occur, the APCO shall issue a new Permit to Operate incorporating new permitted emissions upon receipt of the additional fees specified in Rule 42.

b. If a stationary source holding a valid Permit to Operate is not being operated at the level of the permitted emissions shown on the Permit to Operate, the operator may submit an application requesting the APCO to revise the Permit to Operate to decrease the permitted emissions. If the permittee desires to have the next permit renewal fee based on the reduced permitted emissions, then the permittee shall submit the application to reduce permitted emissions to the APCO at least 90 days before the permit expiration date.

C. Violation of Permit Conditions

1. Construction or operation of any stationary source in violation of the conditions of an Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate issued pursuant to these Rules is prohibited.

2. Any violation of the conditions of an Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate issued pursuant to these Rules shall constitute a violation of these Rules. Any such violation is subject to the penalties provided for in Part 4 of Division 26 of the California Health and Safety Code.

D. Federal Enforceability

All requirements of this Rule and conditions of a valid Authority to Construct and a valid Permit to Operate (both of which together for the purposes of this section of Rule 29 shall be considered as equivalent to a Federal Authority to Construct) granted for a new or modified major stationary source under this and other of the District's Rules shall be federally enforceable by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Rule 30. Permit Renewal (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 3/9/76, 7/18/78, 8/14/79, 6/17/80, 7/1/83, 5/30/89)

The Permit to Operate for a facility shall be renewed annually on a staggered schedule determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer. In order to better balance the workload of the District, a Permit to Operate may be renewed for a period of no less than six months and no more than eighteen months. The renewal fee shall be prorated based on the number of months for which the permit is renewed.

The permit holder will be notified of the renewal fee due, as specified in Rule 42, and the due date. The due date shall be the permit expiration date or 60 days after the mailing of the notice of the renewal fee due, whichever is later. Upon receipt of the renewal fee due, the Permit to Operate will be renewed. If the renewal fee is not paid by the due date, the permit will be void and the permittee will be notified by certified mail. The permit will be reinstated upon payment of the renewal fee and the penalties prescribed in Rule 42.

Renewal on an annual basis shall begin for each existing Permit to Operate, on the date when that Permit to Operate expires.

Rule 32. Breakdown Conditions; Emergency Variances (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 11/22/77, 11/21/78, 2/20/79)

A. Definition

For the purposes of this Rule, a breakdown condition means an unforeseeable failure or malfunction of 1) any air pollution control equipment which causes a violation of any emission limitation or restriction prescribed by these Rules and Regulations, or by State law, or 2) any in-stack continuous monitoring equipment, provided such failure or malfunction:

1. Is not the result of neglect or disregard of any air pollution control law or rule or regulation;

2. Is not the result of an intentional or negligent act or omission on the part of the owner or operator;

3. Is not the result of improper maintenance;

4. Does not constitute a nuisance as defined in these Regulations.

In the case of an Electric Public Utility, a breakdown condition shall exist only if, in addition to the foregoing, the breakdown results from:

5. Operational problems, limited to: unit startups, shutdowns, system frequency upsets and boiler fuel/air ratio upsets due to rapid load changes.

6. Fuel problems, limited to: fuel changes and unanticipated fuel oil or natural gas quality variations.

B. Breakdown Procedures

1. The owner or operator shall notify the Air Pollution Control District of any occurrence which constitutes a breakdown condition; such notification shall identify the time, specific location, equipment involved, and (to the extent known) the cause(s) of the occurrence, and shall be given as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than four (4) hours after its detection by such owner or operator, or his (their) agents or employees.

2. The District shall establish written procedures and guidelines, including appropriate forms for logging of initial reports, investigation, and enforcement follow-up, to ensure that all reported breakdown occurrences are handled uniformly to final disposition.

3. Upon receipt of notification pursuant to subparagraph B.1 the Air Pollution Control District shall promptly investigate and determine whether the occurrence constitutes a breakdown condition. If the Air Pollution Control District determines that the occurrence does not consitute a breakdown condition, the Air Pollution Control District may take appropriate enforcement action, including, but not limited to seeking fines, an abatement

order, or an injunction against further operation.

C. Disposition of Breakdown Conditions

1. An occurrence which constitutes a breakdown condition, and which persists only until the end of the production run or 24 hours, whichever is sooner (except for continuous monitoring equipment, for which the period shall be ninety-six (96) hours), shall constitute a violation of any applicable emission limitation or restriction prescribed by these Rules and Regulations; however, the Air Pollution Control Officer may elect to take no enforcement action if the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control District that a breakdown condition exists and the following requirements are met:

   a. The owner or operator submits the notification required by subparagraph B.1; and

   b. The owner or operator immediately undertakes appropriate corrective measures and comes into compliance, or elects to shut down for corrective measures before commencement of the next production run or within 24 hours, whichever is sooner (except for continuous monitoring equipment for which the period shall be ninety-six (96) hours).

2. An occurence which constitutes a breakdown condition shall not persist longer than the end of the production run or 24 hours, whichever is sooner (except for continuous monitoring equipment, for which the period shall be ninety-six (96) hours), unless the owner or operator has requested an emergency variance.

3. If the breakdown condition will either require more than 24 hours to correct or persist longer than the end of the production run (except for continuous monitoring equipment, for which the period shall be ninety-six (96) hours), the owner or operator may, in lieu of shutdown, request the Air Pollution Control Hearing Board to grant an emergency variance as provided for in Regulation VII.

D. Reporting Requirements

Within one week after a breakdown occurrence has been corrected, the owner or operator shall submit a written report to the Air Pollution Control District which includes:

1. A statement that the occurrence has been corrected, together with the date of correction and proof of compliance;

2. A specific statement of the reason(s) or cause(s) for the occurrence sufficient to enable the Air Pollution Control District to determine whether the occurrence was a breakdown condition;

3. A description of the corrective measures undertaken and/or to be undertaken to avoid such an occurrence in the future (the Air

Pollution Control District may, at the request of the owner or operator, for good cause, extend up to 30 days the deadline for submitting the description required by this subparagraph);

4. An estimate of the emissions caused by the occurrence; and

5. Pictures of the equipment or controls which failed, if available.

E. Burden of Proof

The burden shall be on the owner or operator of the source to provide sufficient information to demonstrate that a breakdown did occur. If the owner or operator fails to provide sufficient information, the Air Pollution Control District shall undertake appropriate enforcement action.

F. Failure to Comply with Reporting Requirements

Any failure to comply, or comply in a timely manner, with the reporting requirements established in subparagraphs B.1 and D.1 through D.5 of this Rule shall constitute a separate violation of this Rule.

G. False Claiming of Breakdown Occurrence

It shall constitute a separate violation of this Rule for any person to file with the Air Pollution Control District a report which is willfully false, or claims without probable cause, that an occurrence is a breakdown occurrence.

H. Hearing Board Standards and Guidelines

The Hearing Board shall adopt standards and guidelines consistent with this Rule to assist the chairperson or other designated member(s) of the Hearing Board in determining whether to grant or deny an emergency variance, and to assist the Air Pollution Control District in the enforcement of this Rule.

APPENDIX II-A

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR APPLICATIONS TO THE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

The following list of information required to be submitted with applications to the Air Pollution Control District has been developed in response to Division 1 of Title 7, Chapter 4.5, Article 3 of the Government Code. Some of the information presented below may not be applicable to a specific project. Applicants are urged to contact the APCD to determine the appropriate information to be submitted or if any questions arise. Applicable APCD Rules are shown for reference.

I. Information Required for All Applicants

A. Application Form - Rules 10, 11, 12 and 15

B. Filing Fee - Rule 42

C. Plot Plan

1. Public and private streets
2. "North Arrow"
3. Scale (if not to scale, so state)
4. Property Lines
5. Distance, in feet, from sources of emissions to closest neighbors or residences.
6. Adjacent property uses
7. An equipment listing keyed to the drawings and specifications.
8. Where any equipment is being added or removed, clearly indicate this on the plot plan.
9. For gasoline dispensing facilities include the drawings and specifications and the Executive Order No. of the California ARB certified vapor recovery system(s) to be installed.
10. The plot plan must include the company name (including division name and facility) the location of the plant or operations and be signed by the responsible person (as identified on the application form) and be dated.

D. Rules Compliance Summary - Rule 11.A

1. An analysis demonstrating compliance with all applicable APCD Rules and Regulations (including Rules 26.2 and/or 26.3). Where applicable, calculations must be included. Such analysis may be completed on a form provided by the District.

E. Emission Estimates

1. Include all calculations, assumptions, applicable process rates, source(s) of emission factors and control estimates.

2. Estimate the quantity of each pollutant to be emitted from each piece of new or modified basic or control equipment in tons per year and pounds per hour.

   a. For tons per year, provide the maximum expected emission rate.

   b. For pounds per hour, provide the maximum potential emission rate.

3. Describe and quantify emissions of a fugitive nature not included in 2, above.

F. Process Description

1. Describe the purpose of the total facility.

2. Provide a general description of each process line.

3. For facilities with more than one process line:

   a. Submit a block flow diagram which shows the interaction between each process line. Include a material balance and a description of the material processed as it changes in terms of maximum design rates.

   b. Submit a drawing which shows the transfer of materials, products and possible sources of air pollutants between process lines, buildings and storage areas.

G. Basic and Control Equipment

1. Provide the following information for each piece of basic and/or control equipment (in terms of maximum design rates) which is proposed to be modified or installed:

   a. Manufacturer, model number and serial number if known, function, maximum capacity, HP.

   b. Schematic diagram and description of equipment.

   c. Inlet and outlet temperatures, in degrees Fahrenheit.

   d. Inlet and outlet emission concentrations of control equipment.

   e. Identify points of emission associated with each piece of equipment.

f. Flow rate of exhaust gases, in standard cubic feet per minute (at 60°F).

g. Height of the emission points, above ground level.

h. Shape and size of emission outlets.

i. State the control equipment efficiency and provide the source of data (e.g., calculations, manufacturers specifications, source test).

j. State whether the operation is continuous, batch or intermittent.

k. Describe the material entering and leaving the basic equipment, if the nature of the basic equipment is to change the incoming materials composition.

l. State the energy type and consumption (e.g., BTU's per hour, cubic feet of gas per hour, horsepower) of each piece of basic and/or control equipment.

II. Information Which May Be Required Depending Upon Applicability

A. Fuel Burning Equipment and Fuels

1. Describe burners (oil and gas):

a. Manufacturer and model number, size, number of burners, and minimum and maximum ratings per burner and burner type.

b. Describe method of control (e.g., manual, automatic on-off, high-low) if applicable.

c. Firing type (e.g., opposed, tangential, front).

2. Describe all fuels used: indicate the types, grades, consumption rates; pretreatment of the fuel, if any (method and temperature); heating value (e.g., BTU/cubic foot, BTU/gallon, BTU/pound); and ash (percent), sulfur (percent by weight), moisture, H_2S (percent by weight) and nitrogen (percent) contents, where applicable.

a. For oil preheaters, indicate the type and the temperature to which the oil is to be preheated.

b. State whether the unit is to be used to incinerate waste gas or liquid steam. Submit a drawing of the method of waste steam introduction with respect to gas/fuel oil burners.

c. Indicate the amount of each fuel used per year.

d. Indicate the maximum consumption rate of fuel in any one hour and any 24 hour period for each fuel burning device and for all fuel burning devices together.

e. For combustion facilities, specify the heat input rate (in BTU's per hour) or the thermal efficiency.

B. Statement of Statewide Compliance (when the net emissions increase is 15 pounds per hour (150 pounds per hour for Carbon Monoxide), or greater, of any one pollutant) - Rule 25.1.

C. Supplemental Information for New Source Review (Rules 26.2 and 26.3)

When a source is subject to new source review, an applicant may be required to supply the following in addition to the information previously required.

1. Information required for air quality impact analysis.

a. Any air monitoring stations that may be installed by the applicant.

b. Sufficient data to perform an impact analysis from all emission points and fugitive emissions:

1) Meteorological data

2) Topographical data

3) Air quality data

4) Computer modeling data, including assumptions that should be made.

2. Power consumption of facility.

a. Total amount of electrical power to be consumed by the new facility or the increase in the amount of electrical power to be consumed due to the modification.

b. Percentage of electrical power provided by off-site generating facilities; identify the source of power.

3. Cargo Carriers

List the frequency of visits, describe types and sizes of all cargo carriers (other than motor vehicles), identify nature of cargo, and conditions under which the cargo is transferred.

4. If the applicant is applying for trade-offs from other existing sources:

a. Provide sufficient information to determine whether adequate emission reductions will be achieved to offset the air quality impacts of the applicant's source (e.g., name and location of trade-off sources and of how the emission trade-offs will be affected).

5. List proposed mitigating measures:

a. Air pollution control equipment proposed.

b. Process changes or operations utilized to reduce emissions.

c. Other (specify in detail)

BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT) TABLES

APCD Rules 26.1, 26.2 and 26.3 require that, in most cases, the installation of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) accompany the construction of new or modified sources of air pollution. The accompanying tables provide a summary of District staff's current definition of BACT for many operations. The tables are derived from publications of the South Coast Air Quality Management District entitled "CONTROL STRATEGIES - 1982 STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REVISION", dated December 1, 1980, and "BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT)", dated March, 1981, and from a document prepared for the State Air Resources Board entitled "ASSESSMENT OF CONTROL TECHNOLOGY FOR STATIONARY SOURCES", dated February, 1980. Revisions have been made to reflect District experience and circumstances.

THESE TABLES WILL SERVE AS A GUIDE ONLY for applicants selecting BACT for new or modified sources. It will be updated periodically to reflect changes in technology or District policy. The status of BACT may change rapidly, depending on control measures found to be successful subsequent to this publication and/or in other jurisdictions. Numbers in parenthesis following BACT Measures are approximate control efficiencies, where known. Where possible, staff has identified prospective opportunities for demonstrating Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) as guidance for source operators.

THESE TABLES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME. CONTACT THE APCD FOR CURRENT INFORMATION.

BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT) TABLES

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	Oxides of Nitrogen	Oxides of Sulfur	Reactive Organic Compounds	Particulate Matter	Other Contaminants
Abrasive Blasting (Enclosed)				Baghouse (99)	
Acetylene Mfg.			Carbon Adsorber (95); Flare (90)		
Acrylic Resin Mfg. (Reactor, Storage Tanks, Extruder)			Afterburner (95); Carbon Adsorber (98+)		
Alkaline Battery Mfg.	Scrubber (80)			Baghouse (99)	
Aluminum Chloride Mfg.				Packed Scrubber and Venturi Scrubber (90)	

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CON
Aluminum and Zinc Sweat Furnace				Afterburner (98); Baghouse (98)	
Ammonium Thiosulfate Mfg. (Reactor)				Packed Scrubber (80); Heat Exchanger and Laminar Flow H.E. Filter (98)	NH_3 - Scrubber (80)
Aqueous Ammonia Storage					NH_3-Sparger (95); Packed Scrubber (80)
Asphalt Paving - Rotary Dryer		Natural Gas; 0.25% 'S' Fuel Oil		Cyclone and Scrubber (90+); Cyclone and Baghouse (99)	
- Screening, Storage, Conveying, Mixer				Vent to Cyclone and Scrubber or Baghouse	
Asphalt Roofing (Saturator)				Laminar Flow H.E. Filter; Afterburner (98)	
Asphalt Construction Paper (Saturator)				High Velocity Filter; Laminar Flow H.E. Filter; Afterburner	
Boilers (Industrial, Commercial) -Nat. Gas, LPG, Light Oil-Fired <35 MM BTUH	Lo-NOx Burners (30)	Natural Gas, LPG, 0.25% 'S' Fuel Oil			

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Boilers (Industrial, Commercial) -Wood-Fired < 35 MM BTUH	Low Excess Air (10)			High Energy Venturi Scrubber	
Boilers (Petroleum Refinery, New) Liquid/Gas Fossil Fuel-Fired (Industrial, Commercial)	SCR (90); Noncatalytic NH_3 Injection (50)	0.25% 'S' Fuel Oil; 15 Grains of Sulfur per 100 cu. ft. for Gaseous Fuel			
Boilers, Liquid/Gas, Fossil Fuel Fired $\geq$ 35 MM BTUH	SCR (90); Noncatalytic NH_3 Injection (50)	Natural Gas; 0.25% 'S' Fuel Oil			
Boilers (Industrial, Commerical) -Wood-Fired $\geq$ 35 MM BTUH	SCR and Low Excess Air (80)	Double Alkali Scrubber (80)		High Energy Venturi Scrubber	
Boilers (Power Plant) Liquid Gas, Fossil Fuel Fired	SCR and Low Excess Air and Staged Combustion Air and Flue Gas Recirculation (90)	Natural Gas; Double Alkali Scrubber (50); 5 Tray Weir Scrubber			
Borate Spray Drying				Venturi Scrubber (95)	
Borax Compound Mfg. (Screening, Conveying, Storage)				Baghouse (99)	
Boric Acid Mfg. (Screening, Conveying, Storage)				Baghouse (99)	
Brake Shoe Debonder				Afterburner @ 1200°F (80) >0.4 Seconds	

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Catalytic Cracking Unit (Regenerators)	SCR (80)	Special Catalyst Scrubber (80); Feed Desulfurization	CO Boiler (99+); Special Catalyst	Electrostatic Precipitator (99); Baghouse (99)	CO-CO Boi
Cement Handling Plant				Baghouse (99)	
Chemical Milling				High Efficiency Filter (96); Packed Scrubber (90)	
Chip Dryer				Afterburner @ 1200°F and Baghouse (98)	
Chrome Plating, Decorative				Mist Eliminator; Plastic Spheres	
Chrome Plating, Hard Chrome Stripping				Mist Eliminator; Water Scrubber; Impingement or Packed (90)	
Cleaning Compound Mfg. (Mixer, Spray Dryer)				Baghouse (99); Scrubber (90)	
Coffee Roasting				Cyclone and Afterburner or Cyclone and "Smokeless" Type Roaster (99)	
Coke Calciner		Scrubber (80)		Baghouse (98); Afterburner (98)	
Coke Handling, Calcined				Baghouse (98);	
Coke Handling, Refinery				Baghouse (98) Water or Emulsion Wetting	

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Concrete Batch Plant (Mixer, Conveyor, Storage, Transit Truck				Baghouse (99)	
Core Oven				Afterburner (90); Nonsmoking, Nonfuming Binder	
Cosmetic Mfg. (Reactor)				Baghouse (98); Refrigeration	
Crematory				Afterburner @ 1200°F > .4 Seconds and Flue Gas Scrubber	
Detergent, Drum Dryer				Electrostatic Precipitator (98)	
Detergent, Spray Dryer (High Nonionic)				Packed Scrubber and HV Precipitator (98); Low Velocity Filter; Venturi Scrubber	
Detergent, Spray Dryer (Low Nonionic)				Scrubber (90)	
Die Casting (Die Casting Machines)				Coated Baghouse (98); Afterburner (98); Precipitator (98)	

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Dip Tank (< 5 Lbs/Hr)			Hi-Solids, Low Solvent Coatings (50-80); Water-Borne Coatings (60-90)		
Dip Tank (≥ 5 Lbs/Hr)			Hi-Solids, Low Solvent Coatings (50-80); Water-Borne Coatings (60-90); Adsorber (90); Afterburner (98)		
Dry Cleaning			Rule 74.5 Compliance		
Dryer (Inorganic Materials)				Baghouse (98)	
Fatty Acid Mfg. (Reactor)			Afterburner (99)	Afterburner (98)	Odors-Afterburner
Fatty Acid Mfg. - Hydrogenation (Reactor)			Scrubber (80)		
Fatty Alcohol (Reactor Train)			Afterburner (99)	Laminar Flow H.E. Filter	
Feed and Grain Plant (Mixers, Conveyors)				Baghouse (99)	
Ferric Chloride Mfg. (Reactor)	Packed Scrubber (80)				HCL-Packed Scrubber Laminar Flow (80); H.E. Filter (80)

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Fertilizer Mfg. - Reactor, Prill Tower, Dryer, Mixer, Den, Curing				Spray Cross-flow Packed Bed (90); Venturi Scrubber (90)	
- Handling, Pulverizing				Hooding and Vent to Scrubber	
Fiberglass Fabrication Processes			Incineration with Heat Recovery (98); Catalytic Incineration; Carbon Adsorption		
Fish Reduction (Reactor, Dryer, Tanks, Presses)			Afterburner (98); Boiler as Afterburner (98)	Afterburner (98); Boiler as Afterburner (98); Fish Meal Dryer as Afterburner (98)	Odors - Afterburner Boiler Firebox; Fish Meal Dryer Fire Box
Flares Refinery		Sulfur Stripping of Waste Gas to Less Than 50 Grains per 100 cu. ft. or 90% Controlled, Whichever is More Stringent		Steam Injection	
Flexographic Press			Low Solvent Ink, Adsorber (90); Afterburner (95)		

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Fluorocarbon Mfg. (Reactor Train Stripper)			Refrigerated Condenser and Compressor		
Food Products Mfg. (Mixers, Conveyors, Storage)				Baghouse (98)	
Frit Furnace				Baghouse (98)	
Galvanizing Furnace - Bulk				Baghouse with Lime Feed (98); ESP	
- Strand Wire				Flux Cover	
Garnetting Equipment (Cotton)				Baghouse (98)	
Gasoline and Lube Oil Additive Mfg. (Lube Oil Storage, Rotary Filters, Desolventizer)			Condensation and Refrigeration (98)	Baghouse (98)	
Gasoline Marketing-Underground Tank Filling (Phase I)			Balance System (98)		
Gasoline Marketing - Tank Truck Vapor Freeing			Activated Carbon (99); Afterburner (99)		

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Gasoline Marketing-Vehicle Filling (Phase II) - New (or Extensively Modified) Stations			Monthly throughput ≥ 10,000 Gallons-Aspirator Assist, Vacuum Assist. Monthly throughput < 10,000 Gallons-Aspirator Assist, Vacuum Assist, Vapor Balance (Excluding OPW 7VC Nozzles)		
Gas Turbines	SCR (90); Water Injection (70); Combustor Modification (50)	Natural Gas 0.25% 'S' Fuel Oil	Oxidizing Catalyst (90)		
Glass Furnace	"Tri-Mer" Process	"Tri-Mer" Process		Baghouse (98); Venturi Scrubber; Precipitator	
Heat Treating	Lo-NOx Burners (30)				
Heaters (Industrial, Refinery and Commercial) ≥ 50 MMBTUH	SCR (90); Non-Catalytic NH_3 Injection	Natural Gas; 0.25% 'S' Fuel Oil			
Heaters (Industrial, Refinery and Commercial) < 50 MM BTUH)	Lo-NOx Burners (30)	Natural Gas; 0.25% 'S' Fuel Oil			
HCL Bottling					HCL-New-Laminar Flow H.E. Filter (90); Existing-Venturi Scrubber (80)

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT
HCL Storage (Conc.)					HCL-Alkaline Neutralization Bubbler (99+)
HF Storage					Alkaline Neutralization Bubbler (99+)

I.C. Engines		NOx Emissions Limit		
-Electricity Available	Electric Motor -	0.0*	Electric Motor	
-Electricity Unavailable	Natural Gas -	Rule 74.9 Emission Limits	Oxidizing Catalyst	Proper Maintenance and Operation
-Electricity and Natural Gas Unavailable	Diesel -	< 500 H.P. Proper Maintenance and Operation; > 500 H.P. Direct Injection -Injection Timing Retard (15% Reduction) Indirect Injection-Intake Air Cooling (30% Reduction)	< 500 H.P. -Proper Maintenance and Operation; ≥ 500 H.P. -Catalytic Reduction (90)	Proper Maintenance and Operation
		Diesel - (LAER)	SCR (80)	

*Emissions from power plant not required.

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Insecticides-Pesticides Mfg. (Reactor, Kiln, Conveyor, Storage)			Packed Scrubber (80); After-burner (98)*; Carbon Adsorber	Baghouse (98); Scrubber	

*Control efficiency is variable depending on the specific application.

Jet Engine Test Stands	Ammonia Injection			Scrubber	
Latex Emulsion Mfg.-New (Reactor Train, Stripper Train)			After-burner and Scrubber (98); Adsorber (99)		
Lead Battery Mfg. (Formation, Paste Mixer, Reclamation)				Scrubber (95); Baghouse (98)	
Lead Oxide Mfg. (Barton Furnace)				Baghouse (98)	
Letter Press			Low Solvent Ink		
Liquid CO_2 Mfg.				Venturi Scrubber	
Lithographic Press			Low Solvent Ink		

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT
Lube Oil Re-refining (Caustic Treater, Distillation Unit)	Same as Small Industrial Heater Boilers		Heater Firebox (95)	Baghouse (98)	
Metallizing Spray Guns				Water Wash Booth	
Metal Melting		Natural Gas; LPG; 0.25% 'S' Fuel Oil		Baghouse (98)	
Natural Fertilizer Handling				Baghouse (98)	
Oil and Gas Production (see also Steam Generators, Heaters, I.C. Engines, Refinery Processes) - Well Head			Pipeline Sales of Gas; Flare		
- Valves and Flanges			Rule 74.10 Compliance		
- Crude Oil/ Produced Water Storage			Vapor Recovery (90)		
- Sumps and Pits			Fixed Roof Tank with 90% Vapor Recovery		
- Oil-Water Separators (effluent water)			Floating Roof Cover (Gas Blanketed) and Vent to Vapor Recovery System		

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Organic Liquid Bulk Handling			Bottom Loading and a Minimum of 95% Control Efficiency Required in All Cases Not Otherwise Indicated.		
Bulk Terminals (Pipeline Supplied)			Refrigeration; Carbon Adsorption; Incineration		
			Vapor Balance		
Bulk Plants (Railcar or Truck Supplied)					
Marine Terminals			Refrigeration; Incineration (98)		
Tank Trucks Used for Gasoline and/or Gasoline and Diesel			All Gasoline Vapors Vented to Vapor Recovery System at Bulk Terminal or Bulk Plant.		
Organic Solvent and Coatings Storage (Other Than Gasoline) Vapor Pressure at Storage Temperature $\geq$ 1.5 psia					

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
- Aboveground			Submerged or Bottom Fill, Pressure Vacuum Valve Set to 90% of Safe Working Pressure, Vapor Recovery System (95)		
- Underground ≤ 1,500 Gallons			Submerged Fill		
> 1,500 Gallons			Submerged Fill and Vented to Vapor Recovery (95)		
Organic Sulfonation (Reactor Train, SO_3 Liquid Storage, Oleum Storage)		Packed Scrubber (90); High Efficiency Filter (95)		HCL-Falling Film Absorber (80); Packed Scrubber (80)	
Oven - Paint, Varnish, Lacquer					
- < 5 Lbs/Hr			High Solids, Low Solvent Coating		
- ≥ 5 Lbs/Hr			High Solids, Low Solvent Coating and Afterburner (98)		
Paint Stripping Molten Caustic				Baghouse (98)	

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Paraffin Chlorination (Reactor)					HCL-Packed Scrubber (80)
Peanut Roasting (Batch)				Cyclone (80) and Proper Operation	
Peanut Roasting (Continuous)				Cyclone and Afterburner (98)	
Pesticides				See Insecticides Mfg.	
Petrochemical Process		See Refinery Processes.			
Petroleum Catalyst Mfg. (Reactor Transfer)	Packed Scrubber (80); Two-Stage Reduction Furnace			Baghouse (98)	
Petroleum Coke Hand. (Refinery)				See Coke Handling	
Pharmaceutical Mfg.			Adsorber (95); Afterburner (98)	Baghouse (98)	
Phthalic Anhydride Mfg.					
- Oxylene			Wet Scrubber and Incineration of Bottoms (99);		

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
- Main Process Vent			Wet Scrubber with Maleic Anhydride Recovery from Bottoms (99)		
- Storage			Water Cooled Condenser (90); Vapor Balance System (95)		
Phosphoric Acid Mfg.				Laminar Flow H.E. Filter; High Velocity Filter	
Pipe Coating and Wrapping				Afterburner (98)	Odors - Afterburner (95)
Plasma Arc Cutting				Water Table (80)	
Polyester Resin Mfg. (Reactors, Thinning and Mixing Tanks, Storage Tanks)			Afterburner (98); Condenser, Scrubber; Adsorber	Baghouse (98); Condenser (90)	
Polystyrene Mfg. (Reactors and Extruders)			Carbon Adsorber and Condenser (98)	Laminar Flow H.E. Filter	
Precious Metals Recovery (Chemical, Incineration)	Packed Scrubber (80)				Acids - Laminar Flow H.E. Filter (90)
PVC Mfg.			Afterburner and Scrubber	Baghouse (98)	
Pyrophosphate Mfg.				Baghouse (98); Venturi Scrubber (80)	

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Refinery Processes					
- Pressure Relief Valves			Vented to Flare or Vapor Recovery System		
- Process Gas Treating, Sour Water Treatment					H_2S-Amine Absorption (95) and Stripping, H_2S to Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant With Tail Gas Unit or to Sulfuric Acid Plant With Double Adsorption or NH_3 Scrubber (95)
- Pumps and Compressors			Rupture Disk Approved Maintenance Program; Mechanical Seals Enclosed and Vented to Vapor Recovery		
- Valves and Flanges			Approved Inspection/ Maintenance Program; Compliance with APCD Rule 74.7.		
- Storage of Feedstock, Intermediate and Final Products			Vapor Recovery (90); Floating Roof Tank with Secondary Seal		

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
- Oil-Water Separators (Effluent Water)			Floating Roof Cover (Gas (Blanketed) and Vent to Vapor Recovery System		
Refinery Spent Caustic and Spent Naphthemic Acid Treatment				Afterburner (98)	
Refuse Incineration				Baghouse and H.E. Filter Scrubber (80)	
Rendered Products-Handling				Baghouse (98); Cyclone	
Rendering Equipment (Cookers, Presses, Tallow Tanks, Separators)			Scrubber (90); Condenser; Afterburner (99)	Afterburner or Boiler as After-Burner (90)	
Resin Coating System (Coating, Ovens, Reactors)			Proper Operation and House-Keeping; Incinerator with Heat Recovery (98); Catalytic Incineration; Carbon Adsorption		
Rock, Gravel, Sand, Aggregate Processing and Handling System				Baghouse (98) Wet Cyclone; Water Sprays (50)	
Roller Coater Floor Tile Mfg.				Laminar Flow H.E. Filter (98)	

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Roller Coater-Paint			Low Solvent-High Solids Coatings (50-80); Afterburner (98); Adsorber (95)		
Rubber Mfg. (Banbury Mixer)				Baghouse (98)	
Sand Handling (Foundry)				Baghouse (98)	
Sealants and Adhesives (Mixers)			Afterburner (98)	Baghouse (98)	
Semi-Conductor Silicon Deposition				Venturi Scrubber, Afterburner, Baffle-Type Scrubber (80)	
Shell Core Machine				Baghouse (98)	
Smokehouse				Afterburner (98)	
Soap Manufacturing (Dryers, Reactor, Dry Mat'l., Handling)				Baghouse (98); Scrubber	
Sodium Compound Mfg.				Scrubber (80) Baghouse (98)	
Solvent Reclamation			Condenser (98) Afterburner (98) Adsorption		
Sour Water Treatment	See Refinery Processes - Process Gas Treating, Sour Water Treatment				

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT
Spray Booths, Spray Coating			Low Solvent-High Solids Coatings (50-80); Electrostatic Spray; Water-Borne Coatings (50-90); Carbon Absorption (90); Afterburner (98)	Scrubbers; Fabric Filters	
Steam Generators for Thermally Enhanced Oil Recovery	Low NOx Burners (30) SNR (70) SCR (80) Oxygen Controller	Natural Gas; LPG; <.25% 'S' Fuel Oil; Scrubber	Well Casing Vents From all Affected Wells to Vapor Recovery System	Natural Gas; Low-Ash Fuel	
Styrene Monomer Storage and Transfer			Incineration with Heat Recovery; Catalytic Incineration; Carbon Adsorption		
Sulfur Loading and Storage				HEAF Filter or Return Fumes to Claus Plant	
Sulfur Plants		Two-Stage Reactor and Tail Gas Treatment (99+)			
Sulfuric Acid Plants		Double Absorption (99+)			

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Surface Coating - Cans, Metal Furniture and Fixtures, Wood Furniture			Low Solvent-High Solids Coatings (50-80); Electrostatic Spray; Water-Borne Coatings (50-90); Carbon Adsorption (90); Incineration (98)		
Thermoset Polyester Processes			Adsorption; Thermal Incineration, Catalytic Combustion; Vapor Condensation		
Tire Buffing				Cyclone with Rasp Cooling Water Spray (98)	
Varnish Cooking			Incineration (98)	Packed Scrubber (80)	
Vegetable Oil Refining (Reactors)			Incineration (98)	High Velocity Impact Filter (90)	Odors-Afterburner
Vinegar Manufacturing					Acid-Packed Scrubber (80)
Waste Gas			Flare (90); Incineration (98); Adsorption		
Water Treating Chemical Mfg.				Baghouse; Venturi Scrubber (80)	

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS	NOx	SOx	ROC	PM	OTHER CONT.
Wax Burn-Out Furnace				Incineration (90)	
Web Coil Continuous Coater with Oven			Low Solvent Coatings; Adsorber (95); Incineration (98)		
Wire Reclamation Furnace				Incineration (90); Baghouse (98); Scrubber; Venturi Scrubber	
Wood Impregnation			Incineration (98); Scrubber (95)		

Rule 42. Permit Fees (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 8/12/69, Revised and Renumbered 11/18/69, Renumbered 5/23/72, Revised 4/17/73, 2/26/74, 3/9/76, 6/14/77, 7/17/78, 11/21/78, 6/19/79, 8/14/79, 9/9/80, 10/14/80, 6/23/81, 9/29/81, 7/1/83, 10/25/83, 11/13/84, 6/3/86, 10/21/86, 5/5/87, 6/14/88, 5/30/89, 2/13/90, 6/19/90)

A. Filing Fee

1. Payment

For each Authority to Construct application, for each Permit to Operate application, and for each application to bank emission reduction credits or to certify emission reductions, an applicant shall pay a Filing Fee of $400.00.

For each Permit to Operate application for which an Authority to Construct was required but not obtained, an applicant shall pay a Filing Fee of $800.00.

For each application to transfer ownership of a Permit to Operate, an Authority to Construct or an Emission Reduction Credit, an applicant shall pay a Filing Fee of $200.00.

An application will not be processed until the required Filing Fee is paid. The 30 day period within which the District is required to determine the completeness of the application, pursuant to Rule 25, shall not commence until the Filing Fee is paid.

2. Refunds

a. If an application is withdrawn by the applicant, a portion of the Filing Fee will be refunded provided that the District receives a written request for withdrawal within ten (10) working days of submittal of the application. The amount of such refund shall be the lesser of:

i. The original amount of the Filing Fee minus the actual time spent on the application prior the District's receipt of the written withdrawal request times the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Control Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, or

ii. $200.00

b. If an application is returned to the applicant as unacceptable, $200.00 of the Filing Fee will be refunded.

B. Processing Fees

1. Payment

A permit processing fee may be assessed in addition to the filing fee. After all provisions for granting the permit have been complied with, the applicant shall be notified of the amount of the fee. Non-payment of the fee within 60 days from the date of personal service or mailing of said notification will result in cancellation of the application.

2. Description

a. For Authority to Construct applications, the processing fee shall consist of equipment fees as described in the Equipment Fee Schedules.

b. For Permit to Operate applications, the processing fee shall consist of initial permit period fees, and any applicable supplemental fees as described in the Supplemental Fee Schedules. For new permits, the initial permit period fees shall be calculated in the same way that renewal fees are calculated using the fee schedule in Section H of this Rule. For existing permits, the initial permit period fees shall be calculated as an adjustment to the renewal fees for the current permit period using the fee schedule in effect the last time the permit was renewed. Initial permit period fees of less than $50.00 shall be waived.

c. For each Permit to Operate application for which an Authority to Construct was not obtained, the processing fee shall consist of equipment fees, initial permit period fees, and any applicable supplemental fees.

d. For each Permit to Operate application submitted for the purpose of requesting a change in permitted emissions, the processing fee shall consist of the initial permit period fees and a hourly fee based on the actual hours spent by District staff in evaluating the application. The hourly fee shall be assessed at the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Control Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, times 1.2.

Index of Equipment Fee Schedules

Equipment Fee Schedules

Schedule E-1
Fuel Burning Equipment Schedule

Any equipment in which fuel is burned, with the exception of incinerators which are covered in Schedule E-2, and internal combustion engines which are covered in Schedule E-3, shall be assessed an equipment fee based upon the maximum design-fuel consumption rate of the equipment expressed in BTU per hour, using gross heating values of the fuel, in accordance with the following:

From (MM BTU/HR)	To (MM BTU/HR)	Fee
0.00	9.99	$ 600.00(a)
10.00	19.99	$ 750.00(a)
20.00	49.99	$1,000.00(a)
≥50.00		$1,500.00(a)

Where (a) is a fuel factor and is

1.0 for natural gas fired equipment
1.5 for combination gas/fuel oil fired equipment or equipment with fuel oil as a stand-by fuel
2.0 for residual or distillate fuel oil fired equipment
4.0 for coal fired equipment

Schedule E-2
Incinerator Schedule

Any equipment designed and used primarily to dispose of combustible refuse by wholly consuming the material charged leaving only the ashes or residues shall be assessed an Equipment Fee based on the following schedule of the maximum design charge rate, in pound per hour, of the equipment.

CHARGE RATE (in pounds per/hour)	FEE
0 - 200	$ 750.00
> 200	$ 1,250.00

Schedule E-3
(Formerly Schedule 6)
Internal Combustion Engine Schedule

Any reciprocating internal combustion engine shall be assessed an Equipment Fee based on its maximum brake horsepower (BHP) rating in accordance with the following:

From (BHP)	To (BHP)	Fee
0	499	$ 500.00
500	749	$ 650.00
750	999	$ 800.00
1000	1499	$1,200.00
1500	1999	$1,600.00
≥2000		$2,000.00

The Equipment Fee of any internal combustion engine equipped with an exhaust emission control device shall be determined by multiplying the calculated equipment fee by 1.2.

Additional identical engines, for which application is made at the same time, shall be assessed an equipment processing fee of $350.00 each if not equipped with an exhaust gas emission control device or $420.00 each if so equipped.

Schedule E-4
(Formerly Schedule 3)
Dry Cleaner Schedule

Any dry cleaning operation using organic solvents shall be assessed an Equipment Fee of $400.00.

For the purpose of this Equipment Fee Schedule, a dry cleaning operation shall consist of one dry-to-dry machine or one washer and one dryer. . . Each additional dry-to-dry machine, washer or dryer at the same stationary source shall be assessed an Equipment Fee of $100.00.

Schedule E-5
Degreaser Schedule

Each degreaser shall be assessed an Equipment Fee in accordance with the following schedule:

a. First Degreaser of a given Manufacturer and Model Number $600.00

b. Each Additional Degreaser not of the same Manufacturer and Model Number $300.00

c. Each Additional Degreaser of the same Manufacturer and Model Number $200.00

Schedule E-6
Surface Coating/Application Processes

Any surface coating or application process with materials containing reactive organic compounds, and any device used to heat such coating or application to a temperature or 90°C (194°F), or more, shall be assessed an Equipment Fee based on the following schedule:

a. For the first spray booth, application station, dip tank or other such surface coating or application process $1,000.00

b. For each additional spray booth, application station, dip tank, or other such surface coating or application process $500.00

c. For each device used to heat, bake or heat polymerize any materials containing ROC to a temperature of 90°C, or more and used in conjunction with the equipment indicated in a or b, above . . . $300.00

Schedule E-7
Stationary Container Schedule, Gasoline

Any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container used to store gasoline shall be assessed an Equipment Fee based on the following schedule:

a. For the installation of tanks, including Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery systems:
   - One tank $300.00
   - Two or more tanks $400.00

b. For the addition of tanks to an existing facility, including connecting the new tanks to existing vapor recovery systems:
   - One tank $300.00
   - Two or more tanks $400.00

c. For the replacement of tanks, when the existing vapor recovery system is being retained:
   - One or more tanks $300.00

d. For the extension of an existing Phase II vapor recovery system to accommodate additional dispensers or nozzles:
   - One or more tanks $300.00

Schedule E-8
Stationary Container Schedule
Crude Oil and Organic Liquids

Any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container used for the storage or transfer of crude oil or organic liquids, other than gasoline, shall be assessed an Equipment Fee based on Table E-8-1.

Table E-8-1

	DESCRIPTION	FIRST TANK	EACH ADDITIONAL TANK*
a.	Without Vapor Recovery	$300.00	$300.00
b.	With Flare Type Vapor Recovery or System Connected to Inlet of Fuel Burning Equipment	$500.00	$250.00
c.	With Compressor, Adsorption or Refrigeration Type Vapor Recovery	$600.00	$300.00
d.	With a Floating Roof	$750.00	$750.00

* To qualify for the reduced additional tank rate, the tanks must be covered by the same vapor recovery system as the first tank, and must be evaluated at the same time as the first tank.

Schedule E-9
Oil Well Schedule

Each well $100.00

Maximum Equipment Fee for oil wells per application $500.00

Schedule E-10
(Reserved)

Schedule E-11
Abrasive Blasting Equipment Schedule

Each abrasive blasting unit shall be assessed an Equipment Fee in accordance with the following schedule:

a. Abrasive blasting/cleaning cabinets with integral dust collection equipment $300.00

b. Abrasive blasting/cleaning cabinets with external dust collection equipment $400.00

c. Each abrasive blasting unit, consisting of one internal combustion engine and one pot $750.00

i) Each additional pot added to c, above $150.00

ii) Each additional internal combustion engine added to c, above, shall be assessed an Equipment Fee according to Schedule E-3.

d. Each abrasive blasting pot $450.00

Schedule E-12
(Reserved)

Schedule E-13
(Reserved)

Schedule E-14
(Reserved)

Schedule E-15
(Formerly Schedule 5)
Miscellaneous Schedule

Any equipment which is not included in one of the other schedules shall be assessed an Equipment Fee based on the following schedule unless based on Fee Schedule E-18.

Hazardous Material Emitters $900.00

Reactive Organic Compound or Nitrogen Oxide Emitters $675.00

All Others $450.00

Schedule E-16
Air Pollution Control Equipment

The addition of air pollution control equipment to existing equipment, or the modification of existing equipment to reduce emissions shall be assessed an Equipment Fee based upon the following:

a. Each baghouse dust collection system $350.00
b. Each catalytic control device added to an internal combustion engine $500.00
c. Modification to an internal combustion engine:

i) Minor modification, including but not limited to fuel switching, addition of oxygen analyzer, air/fuel ratio controller, or other activities not involving the dismantling of the engine $400.00
ii) Major modification involving the dismantling of the engine . . . . . Schedule E-3

d. Each vapor recovery unit added to crude oil or organic liquid storage containers $400.00
e. Phase I vapor recovery added to gasoline storage tanks $200.00*
f. Phase II vapor recovery added to gasoline dispensing equipment $300.00

* This fee shall be waived if the Phase I vapor recovery is added at the same time that Phase II vapor recovery is added and an Equipment Fee as provided in Schedule E-16-F is assessed.

Schedule E-17
(Formerly Schedule 10)
Best Available Control Technology, Emission Offset or Net Emission Increase Analysis Determination Schedule

Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which requires review and analysis of Best Available Control Technology, or any application requiring an analysis of emission offsets or net emission increase, shall be assessed a fee based on the actual time expended in the review and analysis at the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Control Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. This fee shall be in addition to other fees required by Schedules E-1 through E-16 of this Rule. If the amount of this fee is expected to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500), the District will, when the application is determined complete, provide the applicant with an estimate of the amount of the fee.

Schedule E-18
Hourly Rate

a. An applicant may request that the Equipment Fee be based on the actual hours spent by District staff in evaluating the application and verification of equipment compliance. This fee shall be assessed at the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Control Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. This option must be selected when the application is submitted.

b. Within 30 days of receipt of an application, the APCO may notify the applicant that, due to the complexity of the application, the Equipment Fees shall be based on the actual hours spent by District staff in evaluating the application, and verifying equipment compliance. This

fee shall be assessed at the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Control Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. If the amount of this fee is expected to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500), the District will, when the application is determined complete, provide the applicant with an estimate of the amount of the fee.

c. Fees for additional, identical equipment (including installation, controls, use, and operating schedules), unless included in the specific schedules, shall be based on Schedule E-15, or on the actual hours spent by District staff, whichever is less.

d. The number of hours used to calculate processing fees assessed pursuant to a, b, or c of this subsection shall be 1.2 times the sum of:

i) The number of hours spent by the Permit Engineer assigned to the application (does not include Permit Coordinator)

ii) The number of hours in excess of 0.5 spent by the Manager of the Engineering Section

Schedule E-19
Major Source Surcharge

Each application for a new major source, a modification to an existing major source, or a modification to an existing source which results in that source becoming a major source shall be assessed a surcharge of 0.2 times the fees calculated by use of the Equipment Fee Schedules. This surcharge shall not exceed $500.00.

Supplemental Fee Schedules

Schedule S-1
Source Test Schedule

Each source test required before the issuance of a Permit to Operate shall be assessed a fee of $600.00.

Schedule S-2
Call-back Schedule

Each stationary source for which an appointment is kept by District staff for a source test or a pre-permit inspection, and the source test or inspection can not be performed due to conditions beyond the control of District staff shall be assessed a call-back fee of $100.00 for each visit which does not result in a source test or inspection.

Schedule S-3
Pressure Drop Test Schedule

Any stationary source at which a pressure-drop test is required shall be assessed a surcharge of $150.00, if not assessed at the time the Authority to Construct was issued.

3. Refunds

No refunds of Permit Processing Fees shall be made for equipment changed or not installed after an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate is issued.

C. Projects Requiring a Deposit

1. Payment

For each Authority to Construct application submitted for a project as defined below, and for each Permit to Operate application submitted for such project for which no Authority to Construct is required, an applicant shall pay a deposit of two thousand dollars ($2,000.00) at the time the application is submitted. Such deposit shall be in addition to the filing fee required in part A. of this Rule. This deposit shall be applied toward the permit processing fee. If the fee is larger than the deposit, the difference shall be paid to the District prior to the issuance of the Authority to Construct, or prior to the issuance of the Permit to Operate if no Authority to Construct is required. If the fee is less than the deposit, the difference shall be returned to the applicant.

The deposit described above shall be required for the following projects:

a. Any cogeneration project

b. Any resource recovery project

c. Any project involving the land disposal of reactive organic compounds.

d. Any project involving the disposal, by incineration, or other thermal process, of hazardous, toxic, or infectious wastes.

e. Any project which is expected to emit 25 tons, or more, per year of any pollutant, or which is expected to increase the emissions of any pollutant from an existing facility by 25 tons, or more, per year.

f. Any project for which the evaluation is expected to take 25 hours or more.

g. Any project for which it is expected that the permit processing fees will be $2,500 or more.

2. Refunds

Notwithstanding any other provision, the withdrawal, by the applicant, of an application which has been accompanied by a deposit shall result in a refund of the unused portion, if any, of said deposit. The portion not refunded will be retained by the District and will be based on the calculation procedures described in subsection d of Schedule E-18 of this Rule. This time shall be assessed at the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Control Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors.

D. Air Quality Impact or Health Risk Assessment Review Fee

Applicants for an Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate which requires evaluation under Rule 26.6 or which requires evaluation of a health risk assessment shall, in addition to the applicable filing and permit processing fees, pay a fee equal to the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Control Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors for the actual hours spent reviewing the air quality impact analysis or the health risk assessment. If the amount of this fee is expected to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500), the District will, when the application is determined complete, provide the applicant with an estimate of the amount of the fee. The fee shall be payable prior to permit issuance.

E. Permit Modification Fee

A person seeking the modification of a Permit to Operate shall pay a fee based on Section B of this Rule for any new equipment, and 25 percent of the fees shown in Section B of this Rule for any existing equipment on that permit which requires reevaluation because of the modification.

F. Failure to Obtain Authority to Construct

A person applying for a Permit to Operate for an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for which an Authority to Construct was required but not obtained or for which a Permit to Operate had been required for more than one year shall pay a penalty fee equal to the equipment fees as described in the Equipment Fee Schedules. The penalty fee shall be waived if the Permit to Operate application is submitted voluntarily within 180 days after a change of ownership.

G. Revisions to Applications

In the event an applicant requests that an application be revised, prior to final action being taken on the application by the District, the APCO may, upon his own motion, elect to take one of the following actions:

1. Accept the revision to the application for evaluation with the current application.

2. Not accept the revision for evaluation with the current application, and request that the applicant withdraw the initial application and submit a new application which would include the revision.

3. Not accept the revision for evaluation with the current application, and request that the applicant submit an additional application which would address the revision.

In any of the instances above, the applicant shall be assessed a processing fee for the additional time expended resulting from the application revision. The processing fee shall be assessed at the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Control Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, and the actual time spent by District staff times 1.2.

H. Renewal Fee

Prior to renewal pursuant to Rule 30, the permittee shall pay a renewal fee based on the permitted emissions calculated pursuant to Rule 29.

A permittee may pay a renewal fee based on the emissions which are projected to occur during the renewal period, provided that the projected emissions are less than the permitted emissions calculated pursuant to Rule 29. The permittee shall submit the projected emissions and any other information required to validate the projections to the Air Pollution Control Officer at least 90 days before the permit expiration date. The permittee shall pay an additional $500.00 processing fee to cover the cost of District staff reviewing the submitted projected emissions information.

If the permittee's actual emissions exceed the projected emissions during the renewal period, the permittee shall pay the additional permit renewal fees, and a $500.00 processing fee, within 60 days after the initial date of the next renewal period. The processing fee will cover

the cost of District staff reviewing the projected emissions information and the actual emissions data.

Hourly carbon monoxide (CO) emissions occurring solely as a result of rocket motor testing are exempt from annual permit renewal fees.

The renewal fee shall be based on the following schedule:

Air Contaminant	Dollars per Ton/Yr		Dollars per Lb/Hr
Reactive Organic Compound Emissions	$43.00	+	$43.00
Nitrogen Oxides Emissions	$43.00	+	$43.00
Particulate Emissions	$32.25	+	$32.25
Sulfur Dioxide Emissions	$21.50	+	$21.50
Carbon Monoxide Emissions	$ 4.30	+	$ 4.30
Other Pollutants	$32.25	+	$32.25

However, the permit renewal fee shall not be less than that minimum renewal fee which would be determined by the following schedule.

The minimum permit renewal fee shall be determined based on that one pollutant, except carbon monoxide, which has the largest annual (tons/year) permitted emissions.

Permitted Emissions	Minimum Renewal Fee
Less than 5 tons/year	$ 250
Less than 10 tons/year	$ 500
Less than 15 tons/year	$ 750
Less than 20 tons/year	$1000
Less than 25 tons/year	$2000
Equal to or more than 25 tons/year	$5000

The renewal fee due date shall be the permit expiration date or sixty days after the mailing of the notice of renewal fee due, whichever is later. If the renewal fee is not received by the due date the Permit to Operate will be void on that date.

A person requesting reinstatement of a Permit to Operate which has been voided due to nonpayment of the renewal fee, shall pay the renewal fee plus the penalties prescribed below.

If a written request for reinstatement is received during the first 10 calendar days after the receipt of the certified notice that the permit is void the permittee shall pay only the reneval fee. If a written request is not received during the first 10 days after the receipt of the certified notice that the permit is void the permittee shall pay the reneval fee plus a penalty in the amount of thirty percent (30%) of the original reneval fee.

Beginning 31 days after the due date an additional penalty in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the original reneval fee shall be imposed for each 30 day period, or portion thereof, between the due date and the filing date of the request for reinstatement.

I. Duplicate Permit Fee

A request for a duplicate Permit to Operate shall be made in writing to the Air Pollution Control Officer within ten (10) days after the destruction, loss, or defacement of a permit. The fee for issuance of a duplicate permit shall be $50.00.

J. Atmospheric Acidity Protection Program Fee

Any person holding a Permit to Operate with actual emissions of either nitrogen oxides or sulfur oxides equal to or exceeding 500 tons per year during any calendar year shall pay an Atmospheric Acidity Protection Program fee. The fee shall be assessed each fiscal year based on the actual emissions from the permitted facility. Both the fee and the calendar year on which the fee is based shall be determined by the California Air Resources Board. The amount of the fee shall be calculated using the following formula:

Fee Amount = E x (AAPP Fee Rate) + District Administrative Fee

Where:

"E": Total actual emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides, expressed as tons per year of nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide, respectively, from the permitted facility during the calendar year, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

"AAPP Fee Rate": A fee rate (dollar/ton per year), determined by the California Air Resources Board.

In calculating the fee amount, the actual emissions of either nitrogen oxides or sulfur oxides, if occurring in an amount of less than 500 tons per year, shall not be counted.

"District Administrative Fee": To cover the cost incurred by the District in administrating this program, an administrative fee shall be assessed for five hours of staff time based on the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors.

If the Atmospheric Acidity Protection Program fee is not paid within 60 days after certified notice of the amount of fee due has been mailed to the permit holder, the District will initiate action to revoke the permit.

K. California Clean Air Act Fee

Any person holding a Permit to Operate with actual emissions of nitrogen oxides, reactive organic compounds, particulate matter (PM-10), or sulfur oxides equal to or exceeding 500 tons per year during any calendar year shall pay a California Clean Air Act fee. The fee shall be assessed each fiscal year based on the actual emissions from the permitted facility. Both the fee and the calendar year on which the fee is based shall be determined by the California Air Resources Board. The amount of the fee shall be calculated using the following formula:

Fee Amount = E x (CCAA Fee Rate) + District Administrative Fee

Where:

"E": Total actual emissions of nitrogen oxides, reactive organic compounds, particular matter (PM-10), and sulfur oxides expressed as tons per year of nitrogen dioxide, reactive organic compounds, particulate matter (PM-10), and sulfur dioxide respectively, from the permitted facility during the calendar year, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

"CCAA Fee Rate": A fee rate (dollar/ton per year), set by the California Air Resources Board.

In calculating the fee amount, the actual emissions of nitrogen oxides, reactive organic compounds, particulate matter (PM-10), or sulfur oxides if occurring in an amount of less than 500 tons per year, shall not be counted.

"District Administrative Fee": To cover the cost incurred by the District in administrating this program, an administrative fee shall be assessed for five hours of staff time based on the hourly service rate for an Air Pollution Engineer as approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors.

The due date for the California Clean Air Act fee shall be 60 days after the certified notice of the amount of fee due has been mailed to the permit holder. If the fee is not paid by the due date, the District will initiate action to revoke the permit and the permittee shall pay a late fee in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the California Clean Air Act fee. Beginning 31 days after the original due date an additional late fee in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the California Clean Air Act fee shall be assessed for each 30 day period, or portion thereof, between the due date and the date on which payment is received by the District.

Rule 44. Exemption Evaluation Fee
(Adopted 2/28/89, Revised 1/8/91)

A. Payment

Every person requesting an exemption from a District rule or regulation specified below shall pay an exemption evaluation fee. An application for exemption shall not be processed until the required fee is paid.

B. Fee Schedule

1. For either Rule 71.1 or Rule 71.4, any person requesting an exemption that is based on a best available control technology evaluation shall be assessed an evaluation fee of $450.00.

2. For Rule 74.16, any person requesting an exemption that is based on a cost evaluation shall be assessed an evaluation fee of $450.00.

Rule 45. Plan Fees (Adopted 6/19/90)

A. Applicability

This rule series shall apply to any person required to pay a plan fee. Plan fees are applicable to emission sources not included in the Air Pollution Control District (APCD) permit system. These fees are assessed to cover the estimated costs of evaluating plans required by APCD rules, including, but not limited to, review, inspection and monitoring.

Rule 45.2 Asbestos Removal Fees (Adopted 10/3/89, Renumbered 6/19/90, Revised 8/4/92)

A. Applicability

This rule applies to any person subject to APCD Rule 62.7, Asbestos - Demolition and Renovation Operations.

B. Payment

Any person who is required by Rule 62.7 to submit a written notice of intention to demolish or renovate shall pay the appropriate fee specified in Section C of this rule. Payment shall be due prior to the commencement of asbestos removal except where a person has shown good cause for delayed payment and enters into a signed agreement with the APCO which allows delayed payment.

C. Fee Schedule

The fees in Subsections C.1, C.2, and C.3 of this rule shall not apply to demolition or renovation operations at residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units.

1. Each project involving the removal of less than 160 square feet of asbestos containing material shall be assessed a fee of $75.00.

2. Each project involving the removal of 160 to 5000 square feet of asbestos containing material shall be assessed a fee of $230.00.

3. Each project involving the removal of more than 5000 square feet of asbestos containing material shall be assessed a fee of $305.00.

4. For any project where the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that additional inspections are necessary due to non-compliance with APCD Rule 62.7, an additional fee shall be charged to recover the costs of such inspections. This fee shall be assessed at the hourly rate established by the Air Pollution Control Board.

D. Lab Analyses

The owner/operator shall pay for any laboratory analyses of bulk samples of ACM required by the APCD to enforce the provisions of Rule 62.7. Payment shall be due 45 days after the postmark of the invoice.

Rule 50. Opacity (Adopted 7/2/68, Revised and Renumbered 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72, 2/20/79)

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

A. As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or, (Rev. 4/1/73)

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 Rule. (Rev. 5/2/74)

Note 1. Water mist alone is not a "noxious mist" and therefore is not an "air contaminant".

Note 2. The Air Pollution Control District will, from time to time, prepare and distribute statements of practice for administering Rule 50. Such statements are not adopted by the Air Pollution Control Board as part of this Rule. They are guides to staff activity and are intended to be helpful guides to the public.

Note 3. For the purpose of this Rule, "observer" is defined as either a person certified in reading smoke or a certified, calibrated monitoring system. (Added 2/20/79)

(Exceptions to this Rule as noted in Rules 55, 72.1, 72.2, 72.4, 72.6, 72.10, 73.1 and 74.1)

Rule 52. Particulate Matter - Concentration (Grain Loading) (Adopted 7/2/68, Revised and Renumbered 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source particulate matter in excess of the concentration shown in the following table (see Rule 52 Table).

Where the volume discharged falls between figures listed in the Table, the exact concentration permitted to be discharged shall be determined by linear interpolation.

The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to emissions resulting from the combustion of liquid or gaseous fuels in steam generators or gas turbines.

For the purposes of this Rule "particulate matter" includes any material which would become particulate matter if cooled to standard conditions.

CONCENTRATION
(Grain Loading)

TABLE FOR RULE 52

VOLUME DISCHARGED — Cubic Feet Per Minute Calculated at Standard Conditions	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER ALLOWED IN DISCHARGED GAS — Grains Per Cubic Foot of Dry Gas at Standard Conditions	VOLUME DISCHARGED — Cubic Feet Per Minute Calculated at Standard Conditions	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF PARTICULATE MATTER ALLOWED IN DISCHARGED GAS — Grains Per Cubic Foot of Dry Gas at Standard Conditions
DCFM	GR/DCF	DCFM	GR/DCF
1000 or less	0.200	20000	0.0635
1200	.187	30000	.0544
1400	.176	40000	.0487
1600	.167	50000	.0447
1800	.160	60000	.0417
2000	.153	70000	.0393
2500	.141	80000	.0374
3000	.131	100000	.0343
3500	.124	200000	.0263
4000	.118	400000	.0202
5000	.108	600000	.0173
6000	.101	800000	.0155
7000	.0949	1000000	.0142
8000	.0902	1500000	.0122
10000	.0828	2000000	.0109
15000	.0709	2500000 or more	.0100

Rule 53. Particulate Matter - Process Weight (Adopted 7/2/68, Revised and Renumbered 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72, 7/18/72)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source whatsoever, solid particulate matter; including lead and lead compounds, in excess of the rate shown in the following table (Rule 53 Table).

Where the process weight per hour falls between the figures listed in the Table, the exact weight of the permitted discharge shall be determined by linear interpolation.

PROCESS WEIGHT

TABLE FOR RULE 53

PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR — Lbs/ Hr	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE RATE ALLOWED FOR SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER (Aggregate Discharged From All Points of Process) — Lbs/Hr	PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR — Lbs/ Hr	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE RATE ALLOWED FOR SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER (Aggregate Discharged From All Points of Process) — Lbs/Hr
250 or less	1.00	12000	10.4
300	1.10	14000	10.8
350	1.23	16000	11.2
400	1.34	18000	11.5
450	1.44	20000	11.8
500	1.54	25000	12.4
600	1.73	30000	13.0
700	1.90	35000	13.5
800	2.07	40000	13.9
900	2.22	45000	14.3
1000	2.38	50000	14.7
1200	2.66	60000	15.3
1400	2.93	70000	15.9
1600	3.19	80000	16.4
1800	3.43	90000	16.9
2000	3.66	100000	17.3
2500	4.21	120000	18.1
3000	4.72	140000	18.8
3500	5.19	160000	19.4
4000	5.64	180000	19.9
4500	6.07	200000	20.4
5000	6.49	250000	21.6
5500	6.89	300000	22.5
6000	7.27	350000	23.4

(Table for Rule 53 - Continued)

PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR — Lbs/ Hr	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE RATE ALLOWED FOR SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER (Aggregate Discharged From All Points of Process) — Lbs/Hr	PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR — Lbs/ Hr	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE RATE ALLOWED FOR SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER (Aggregate Discharged From All Points of Process) — Lbs/Hr
6500	7.64	400000	24.1
7000	8.00	450000	24.8
7500	8.36	500000	25.4
8000	8.70	600000	26.6
8500	9.04	700000	27.6
9000	9.36	800000	28.4
9500	9.68	900000	29.3
10000	10.00	1000000 or more	30.0

Rule 54. Sulfur Compounds (Adopted 7/2/68, Revised and Renumbered 10/22/68, Revised 6/24/69, 5/23/72, 7/5/83)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source whatsoever, sulfur compounds which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, in excess of the concentrations listed below.

A. Sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2) by volume at the point of discharge:

1. Exceeding 300 ppm by volume from any combustion operation; or

2. Exceeding 500 ppm by volume from any other operation.

B. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) which results in average ground level concentrations at any point at or beyond the property line in excess of the amounts shown in the following table:

Concentration	Average Time
0.5 ppm (Vol)	1 hour
0.04 ppm (Vol)	24 hours

C. Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) exceeding 10 ppm, by volume, at the point of discharge.

D. Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) which results in average ground level concentrations at any point at or beyond the property line in excess of the amounts shown in the following table:

Concentration	Average Time
0.06 ppm	3 minutes
0.03 ppm	1 hour

For purposes of this Rule, all sulfur present in gaseous compounds containing oxygen shall be calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

Rule 56. Open Fires (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 9/14/71, 1/25/73, 6/14/77, 1/9/79, 11/20/79, 5/24/88)

A. Applicability

1. Except as provided in the following sections, the provisions of this rule shall apply to the burning of combustible materials in open outdoor fires.

2. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to open outdoor fires used only for the heating or cooking of food for human consumption or for recreational purposes when such fires are confined to a fireplace or barbecue pit.

3. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to open outdoor fires, at altitudes above 3,000 feet mean sea level, used for the disposal of agricultural wastes in the pursuit of agricultural operations.

B. Requirements

1. Except as provided in the following sections, a person shall not burn or allow the burning of combustible materials in an open outdoor fire.

2. On days declared to be "burn days", a person may use an open outdoor fire for any of the following purposes if a written permit has been obtained from the fire protection agency having jurisdiction in the area:

   a. The disposal of agricultural wastes in the pursuit of agricultural operations;

   b. Range improvement burning;

   c. Wildland vegetation management burning;

   d. Levee, reservoir or ditch maintenance; or

   e. The disposal of Russian thistle (Salsola kali or tumbleweed).

3. A person conducting open burning pursuant to Section B.2 shall comply with all applicable conditions in Section C and with all other conditions prescribed or imposed by the fire protection ordinances of the fire protection agency issuing the permit.

4. A person conducting open burning pursuant to Section B.2 shall have the written permit issued by the fire protection agency at the location of the fire for the duration of the fire.

5. For range improvement burning conducted primarily for improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, the applicant shall file with the Air Pollution Control District a statement from the Department of Fish and Game certifying that burn is desirable and proper.

6. A person may use an open outdoor fire for any of the following purposes, if the fire is authorized by a public officer pursuant to the officer's authority under other provisions of law:

   a. Disease or pest prevention, where there is an immediate need for and no reasonable alternative to burning;

   b. The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fires;

   c. The instruction of employees in the methods of fighting fire when such fire is set on industrial, institutional or commercial property;

   d. The prevention of a public health or fire hazard which cannot be abated by any other reasonable means;

   e. The abatement of a fire hazard; or

   f. The setting of backfires necessary to save life, or valuable property.

7. A person conducting open burning pursuant to Sections B.6.a-e shall inform the Air Pollution Control District at least two working days prior to the scheduled burning and, upon request, shall provide written justification for the fire from the public officer authorizing the fire. No open burning pursuant to Sections B.6.a-e shall be conducted on days declared to be "ban days".

8. Any open burning which meets the definition of wildland vegetation management burning shall be conducted in compliance with the requirements applicable to wildland vegetation management burning, regardless of whether such burning could also be conducted under some other provision of this Rule.

C. Conditions on Open Burning

A person conducting open burning pursuant to Section B.2 shall comply with the following conditions:

1. If feasible, the burning shall be conducted when the wind speed and direction in the vicinity of the burning project will not carry emissions into populated areas. In no case shall the burning be conducted when meteorological conditions could cause smoke to create or contribute to an exceedance of a state or federal ambient air quality standard or cause a public nuisance.

2. The material to be burned shall be free of other materials such as tires, rubbish, tar paper, plastics, pallets, construction debris, paper, oily waste materials, feathers, animal fur, diseased or dead animals, organic fertilizer, and noncombustible containers.

3. The material to be burned shall not include combustible containers for pesticides or other chemicals.

4. The material to be burned shall be reasonably free of dirt, soil and visible surface moisture.

5. Except for wildland vegetation management burning, all unwanted trees over six inches in diameter shall be felled. Stumps shall be uprooted and reasonably free of soil.

6. Except for wildland vegetation management burning, the material to be burned shall be allowed to become sufficiently dry to allow for maximum combustion efficiency.

   The following are minimum drying times:

Material	Drying Time
Trees or branches exceeding three inches in diameter	4 weeks
Prunings and small branches three inches or less in diameter	2 weeks
Field crop wastes	1 week
Other	Adequate dryness (to be evaluated by inspection)

7. For range improvement burning, the material to be burned shall be brush treated at least six months prior to the burn if economically and technically feasible.

8. Except for wildland vegetation management burning, the material to be burned shall be stacked or arranged to allow for maximum air circulation, to facilitate combustion and to minimize the amount of smoke emitted during combustion.

9. For wildland vegetation management burning, the vegetation to be burned shall be in a condition which will facilitate combustion and minimize the amount of smoke emitted during combustion.

10. The materials to be burned shall be ignited only by those devices approved by the Air Pollution Control District. Tires, tar paper, plastics, oils and other similar materials shall not be used for ignition purposes.

11. Except for wildland vegetation management burning, the material to be burned shall be ignited as rapidly as practicable within applicable fire control restrictions.

12. Except for wildland vegetation management burning, the burning shall be confined to daylight hours and additional material shall not be ignited or added to the open fire after noon. For wildland vegetation management burning, burning at night shall be minimized whenever practicable.

13. For wildland vegetation management burning, a burn plan containing all of the following information shall be provided to the Air Pollution Control District for review and approval in advance of the proposed burning:

    a. The location and the specific objectives of the burn;

    b. The acreage or tonnage, type and arrangement of the vegetation to be burned;

    c. The distances and directions to nearby sensitive receptor areas;

    d. The fuel condition, combustion and meteorological prescription elements developed for the project;

    e. The project schedule and duration of project ignition, combustion and burndown;

    f. Specifications for monitoring and verifying critical parameters;

    g. A discussion of how the requirements of this Rule applicable to the burning will be satisfied;

    h. A discussion of what mitigation measures will be taken if unanticipated meteorological conditions cause smoke to create or contribute to an exceedance of a state or federal ambient air quality standard or cause a public nuisance; and

    i. Specifications for disseminating project information.

14. The total amount of material to be burned each day shall be regulated according to criteria approved by the Air Pollution Control District. On a day when wildland vegetation management burning is scheduled to occur, the Air Pollution Control Officer may prohibit all other open burning conducted pursuant to Section B.2.

D. Violations

1. The failure of a person to meet any requirements of this Rule shall constitute a violation of this Rule.

2. The cost of putting out any open fire in violation of this Rule may be imposed on the person responsible for setting and maintaining that fire.

E. Burn Day Decisions

1. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall declare a "Burn Day" for specific areas of the District if all of the following conditions are met:

   a. The State Air Resources Board declares a permissive burn day for the South Central Coast Air Basin;

   b. The Air Pollution Control District predicts that the local meteorological conditions in the specific area will be conducive to good dispersion of smoke; and

   c. The fire protection agency with jurisdiction in the area does not prohibit burning for purposes of fire control or prevention.

   Notwithstanding the above criteria, all legal County holidays, all Saturdays following legal County holidays and all Sundays shall be declared "No-burn Days".

2. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall declare a "Ban Day" for the specific areas of the District where any air pollution episode as defined in Rule 153 occurs or is predicted to occur.

F. Responsibility for Open Fires

The Air Pollution Control District and the fire protection agencies are not responsible for damages to property or to the general public resulting from open burning authorized by these rules. Responsibility rests with the person responsible for setting and maintaining the fire.

G. Definitions

1. "Burn Day": A day on which the Air Resources Board and the Air Pollution Control District and the fire protection agency do not prohibit open outdoor fires used for the purposes listed in Section B.2.

2. "No-Burn Day": A day which is not declared a "burn day".

3. "Ban Day": A day on which the ambient concentrations of an air pollutant exceed or are predicted to exceed any air pollution episode level defined in Rule 153.

4. "Agricultural Operation": An operation directly related to the growing or harvesting of products such as food crops, raising of fowls, or animals, for the primary purpose of making a profit, of providing a livelihood, or of conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.

5. "Agricultural Wastes": Unwanted or unsaleable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations.

   Examples of agricultural wastes include:

   a. Tree trimmings;

   b. Grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in cultivation or being prepared for cultivation; and

   c. Materials not produced wholly from agricultural operations, but which are intimately related to the operations and which are used in the field or which result from standard agriculture practices, such as stakes or trimmings from windbreaks, except as prohibited by this Rule.

6. "Crop": Any agricultural product grown, produced, or raised commercially for feed or for human consumption or in connection with agricultural operations.

7. "Range Improvement Burning": The use of open fires to remove vegetation for a wildlife, game or livestock habitat or for the initial establishment of an agricultural practice on presently uncultivated land.

8. "Brush Treated": The material to be burned has been felled, crushed or uprooted with mechanical equipment, desiccated with herbicides, or was previously dead.

9. "Wildland Vegetation Management Burning": The use of prescribed burning conducted by a public agency, or through a cooperative agreement or contract involving a public agency, to burn land predominantly covered with chaparral (as defined in Title 14, California Administrative Code, Section 1561.1), trees, grass or standing brush.

10. "Prescribed Burning": The planned application of fire to vegetation on lands selected in advance of such application, where any of the purposes of the burning are permitted by this Rule.

Rule 57. Combustion Contaminants - Specific (Adopted 7/2/68, Renumbered 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72, 8/17/76, 6/14/77)

A. Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes - Incineration

1. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any equipment whatsoever, used to dispose of or to process combustible refuse, except as provided in subsection 2 of this Rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.08 grains per cubic foot, maximum two hour average, of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at standard conditions. Any 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).

2. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustable refuse by burning, having burning rates of 200 pounds per hour or less, particulate matter in excess of 0.2 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at standard conditions and shall not discharge particles which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere. Any 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).

3. A person shall not use any incinerator, article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for the disposal of combustible refuse by burning unless all gases, vapors and gas entrained effluents from such an incinerator, article, machine, equipment or other contrivance are incinerated at temperatures of not less than 860 degrees Celsius (1600 degrees Fahrenheit) for a period of not less than 0.4 seconds.

B. Fuel Burning Equipment

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any fuel burning equipment combustion contaminants exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge, 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at standard conditions. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to emissions from jet engine or rocket engine test stands, or rocket propellant or rocket fuel testing devices.

Rule 60. New Non-Mobile Equipment - Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides, and Particulate Matter (Adopted 9/29/70, Revised 5/23/72, 7/8/72)

A person shall not, after September 29, 1970, commence the building, erection, installation or expansion of any non-mobile equipment 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 oxides, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2);

B. 140 pounds per hour of oxides of nitrogen calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2);

C. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 2 and derived from the burning of a fuel.

For the purposes of this Rule, non-mobile equipment shall be composed of the minimum number of pieces of equipment, the simultaneous operation of which is required for the production process.

Nothing in this Rule shall be construed as preventing the maintenance or preventing the alteration or modification of existing equipment which will reduce its air contaminant emissions.

Rule 62.7 Asbestos - Demolition and Renovation (Adopted 6/16/92, Effective 9/1/92)

A. Applicability

This rule shall apply to demolition and renovation operations and the associated disturbance of asbestos-containing material (ACM).

B. Notification Requirements

1. The owner or operator of a planned demolition or renovation operation shall notify the District of the intent to demolish or renovate any facility as follows:

   a. A separate notification is required for each planned renovation operation involving 100 square feet or more of ACM except Category I nonfriable ACM that is removed in accordance with the requirements of Subsection E.2.a of this rule.

   b. A separate notification is required for each planned demolition operation where any amount of ACM is present.

   c. The owner or operator shall update the notice, as necessary, including when the amount of asbestos affected changes by more than 20 percent.

   d. Notifications for residential renovation or demolition operations shall be typewritten and received by the District prior to commencement of demolition or renovation work.

   e. Notifications for non-residential renovation or demolition operations shall be typewritten and postmarked or delivered no later than 10 working days prior to commencement of demolition or renovation work.

2. All notifications shall include the following information:

   a. An indication of whether the notice is the original or revised notification.

   b. Name, address, street, city, zip code and telephone number of both the facility owner and operator and the asbestos removal contractor owner or operator. Name of the asbestos contractor's site foreman.

   c. Address, street, city, zip code and location of the facility to be demolished or renovated. Indicate nature of project: demolition or renovation.

   d. Description of the facility to be demolished or renovated. Include the size (square meters or square feet), number of floors, age, and present or prior use(s) of the facility.

e. Procedure, including analytical methods, employed to detect the presence of friable ACM, Category I nonfriable ACM and Category II nonfriable ACM.

f. Estimate separately the amount of friable ACM, Category I nonfriable ACM, and Category II nonfriable ACM to be removed expressed as linear feet on pipe, and surface area or volume on other facility component(s). In addition, compute and report the total as equivalent surface area in square feet.

g. Scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition or renovation. If the starting date is delayed, the owner or operator shall notify the District. Notification shall be postmarked or delivered at least 5 working days prior to the rescheduled start date. If the completion date is delayed, the owner or operator shall notify the District of the new completion date. Notification shall be postmarked or delivered at least 2 working days before the original scheduled completion date.

h. Brief description of work practices and engineering controls to be used to comply with this rule, including asbestos removal and waste handling emission control procedures and the procedures to prevent nonfriable ACM from becoming friable during demolition or renovation activity.

i. Name and location of waste disposal site where asbestos-containing waste material will be deposited.

j. Description of procedures to be followed in the event that unexpected asbestos is found or previously nonfriable asbestos material becomes friable.

k. For operations involving the removal of friable ACM, proof of California State Contractors License Certification and Cal/OSHA Registration. Proof may consist of the California State Contractors License number and Cal/OSHA registration number. Date of expiration of license.

l. Location of off-site storage area for asbestos-containing waste material.

m. Name, address and telephone number of transporter(s) used to transport the asbestos-containing waste material from the work site to the waste disposal site.

n. Certification that at least one person who has received training in the provisions of the Asbestos NESHAP during the preceding 2 years or has valid accreditation as an AHERA asbestos abatement contractor, supervisor, or inspector will supervise the removal described by this notification.

3. The owner or operator of an emergency demolition or emergency renovation operation shall notify the District of the intent to demolish or renovate any facility. A separate notification is

required for each emergency renovation operation involving 100 square feet or more of ACM and for each emergency demolition operation where any amount of ACM is present. The owner or operator shall update the notice, as necessary, including when the amount of asbestos affected changes by more than 20 percent. The owner or operator of any emergency demolition or emergency renovation operation shall notify the District by telephone as follows:

a. For emergency renovation, notify as soon as possible before the asbestos stripping or removal work begins. Include all the information required under Subsection B.2 and identify the responsible manager or authorized person of the facility who is in charge of the emergency renovation.

b. For emergency demolition, notify as soon as possible before the demolition begins. Include all the information required under Subsection B.2 and identify the agency, name, title, telephone number and authority of the representative who ordered the emergency demolition.

c. Confirm the telephone notification with a follow-up typewritten notification to the District postmarked or delivered within 48 hours of the telephone notification or the following business day.

4. The owner or operator of any renovation operations that are not subject to Subsections B.1 or B.3 of this rule at any facility where such operations will result in more than 100 square feet of ACM being removed during a calendar year shall provide the District with a written estimate of the cumulative amount of ACM to be removed from the facility during a calendar year. Postmark or deliver the notification at least 10 working days prior to commencement of renovation work for the calendar year. The owner or operator shall update the notice each time the actual amount of asbestos removed exceeds the most recent estimate by more than 20 percent.

C. Emission Control Requirements - Demolition Operations

1. The owner or operator shall remove all asbestos-containing material (ACM) from a facility being demolished before any activity begins that would break up, dislodge or similarly disturb the ACM or permanently preclude access to the ACM for subsequent removal. ACM need not be removed before demolition if:

a. It is Category I or Category II nonfriable ACM that is unlikely to become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder during demolition, and which is kept adequately wet during the wrecking operation, or

b. It is on a facility component that is encased in concrete or other similarly hard material and is adequately wet whenever exposed during demolition, or

c. It was not accessible for testing and was, therefore, not discovered until after demolition began and, as a result of the demolition, the material cannot be safely removed. If not removed for safety reasons, the exposed ACM and any asbestos contaminated debris must be treated as asbestos-containing waste material and be kept adequately wet at all times until final disposal, or

d. The facility is being demolished under an order of a federal, state or local government agency, issued because the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. All portions of the facility having ACM must be adequately wet during the wrecking operation, or

e. The amount of ACM found in the facility (excluding Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM that is unlikely to become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder during demolition) is less than 100 square feet. The facility shall not be demolished by intentional burning.

2. All ACM, including Category I and Category II nonfriable materials shall be removed from a facility that is to be destroyed by burning.

D. Emission Control Requirements - Friable ACM

Except as provided for in Section C of this rule, the owner or operator shall remove any friable ACM from a facility being renovated or demolished before any activity begins that would break up, dislodge or similarly disturb the friable ACM or permanently preclude access to the friable ACM for subsequent removal. Removal shall be performed in compliance with the following requirements:

1. When a facility component that contains, or is covered with, or is coated with friable ACM is being removed from the facility as a unit or in sections, the owner or operator shall:

a. Adequately wet all ACM which will be disturbed or damaged during cutting or disjoining (i.e., separating or detaching) operations. Use drop cloths and tenting, or a glove bag system to the extent feasible to contain the contaminated area, and

b. Carefully lower the units or sections to the floor or to ground level without dropping, throwing, sliding or otherwise damaging or disturbing the ACM, and

c. One of the following:

1) If the component can be removed, transported, stored, and reused or disposed of without damaging the ACM, seal the component in leak-tight wrapping and label in accordance with Subsection G.1 of this rule. Label

each container or wrapped component with the name of the waste generator and location at which the waste was generated before transporting off the facility site. (Sealing with leak-tight wrapping may be done before disjoining components).

or,

2) Strip the ACM in accordance with the requirements of Subsection D.2 of this rule.

2. When friable ACM is stripped from a facility component which remains in place in the facility, or has been lowered to the floor or to ground level in accordance with Subsection D.1, the owner or operator shall:

a. Adequately wet the ACM during stripping, and

b. If the operation involves more than 100 square feet of ACM, the owner or operator shall:

1) Perform all stripping inside a negative air pressure containment area meeting the requirements of Section H of this Rule,

or,

2) Use a glove bag system designed and operated to contain and capture all ACM stripped.

or,

3) Use an alternate method that has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer based on a determination that it is equivalent to containment as a means of controlling asbestos emissions. A copy of the Air Pollution Control Officer's written approval shall be kept at the worksite and be available for inspection.

3. The owner or operator shall collect and contain all friable ACM that has been removed as follows:

a. Adequately wet the material and ensure that it remains wet until collected and contained.

b. Carefully lower the material to the ground and floor without dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging it.

c. Package and seal all removed asbestos-containing waste material, while wet, in leak-tight containers or wrapping. Label all containers with the appropriate warning as specified in Subsection G.1 of this rule. Label each container or wrapped component with the name of the waste

generator and location at which the waste was generated before transporting off the facility site.

d. If a negative air pressure containment area is used, clean all exposed surfaces using HEPA vacuuming, wet mopping and wipe down with water, or equivalent methods prior to dismantling the containment area. Filter all asbestos containing waste material from cleaning liquids prior to disposal.

e. Store all asbestos-containing waste material in leak-tight containers or wrapping within an enclosed storage area prior to transportation. All containers shall remain leak-tight during storage and transport. The enclosed storage area shall be locked when not loading or unloading.

f. Dispose of all asbestos-containing waste material in accordance with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 61.150, Standard for Waste Disposal.

E. Emission Control Requirements - Nonfriable ACM

Except as provided for in Section C of this rule, the owner or operator shall remove any nonfriable ACM from a facility being renovated or demolished before any activity begins that would transform the nonfriable ACM into friable ACM. Removal shall be performed in compliance with the following requirements:

1. When Category II nonfriable ACM is being removed from the facility the owner or operator shall:

a. Use removal, loading, and transportation techniques designed to prevent the release of fibers and to prevent nonfriable ACM from becoming friable. Do not use techniques involving sanding, grinding, chipping, drilling, sawing, abrading, dropping, throwing, sliding or any other technique that may allow the release of fibers or render the material friable. Keep all areas of ACM that are disturbed during cutting or disjoining operations adequately wet. Cover or contain the material so that no ACM is lost during transportation to an appropriate disposal site,

or,

b. Remove and dispose of the Category II nonfriable ACM as though it is friable ACM in accordance with Section D of this rule.

2. When Category I nonfriable ACM is being removed from the facility the owner or operator shall:

a. Use removal, loading, and transportation techniques designed to prevent the release of fibers and to prevent nonfriable ACM from becoming friable. Do not use techniques involving

sanding, grinding, chipping, drilling, sawing, abrading, dropping, throwing, sliding or any other technique that may allow the release of fibers or render the material friable. Category I nonfriable ACM may, however, be dropped from roofs or upper stories using chutes if there are no visible emissions. Keep all areas of ACM that are disturbed during cutting or disjoining operations adequately wet. Cover or contain the material so that no ACM is lost during transportation to an appropriate disposal site,

or,

b. Remove and dispose of the Category I nonfriable ACM as though it is friable ACM in accordance with Section D of this rule.

F. Training and Licensing Requirements

The following requirements apply to any demolition or renovation operation involving more than 100 square feet of ACM:

1. No ACM shall be stripped, removed, and otherwise handled at a facility subject to this rule unless such activities are supervised by at least one on site representative of the owner or operator who has received training in the provisions of the Asbestos NESHAP during the preceding 2 years or has valid accreditation as an AHERA asbestos abatement contractor, supervisor or inspector. Evidence that the required training has been completed shall be posted and made available for inspection at the demolition or renovation site.

2. No friable ACM shall be stripped, removed, and otherwise handled at a facility subject to this rule by any contractor who does not have a valid California State Contractors License and Cal/OSHA Registration.

G. Warning Labels and Signs

1. Warning labels for leak-tight containers and wrapping shall have letters of sufficient size and contrast to be readily visible and legible. Labels shall conform with applicable OSHA, Cal/OSHA, or NESHAP warning label requirements and shall contain the following information:

DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

2. Vehicles used for the storage or transport of asbestos-containing waste material shall be marked with visible warning signs during the loading and unloading of such material. Warning signs shall conform with applicable OSHA, Cal/OSHA, or NESHAP warning sign requirements and shall contain the following information:

DANGER
ASBESTOS DUST HAZARD
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD
Authorized Personnel Only

H. Requirements for Negative Air Pressure Containment Areas

Where a negative air pressure containment area is used it shall be constructed and operated to meet the following requirements:

1. The containment area shall be designed and constructed so that the contaminated area remains isolated during all asbestos stripping and removal operations including final cleanup, and shall be designed and constructed to withstand any expected outside forces such as wind and rain.

2. A negative air pressure shall be maintained in the containment area using HEPA filtration system(s) exhausted outside the containment area. The system(s) shall be operated continuously during asbestos removal. The HEPA filtration systems shall be designed and operated in accordance with requirements of 40 CFR 61.152, Air Cleaning, and shall have no visible emissions. Where feasible, HEPA filtration systems shall be exhausted to outside air.

3. Cover and make leak-tight for the duration of the operation: all surfaces inside the containment area not intended for removal or stripping of asbestos; and all air passageways such as doors, windows, vents, and registers in the work area, except such passageways used to provide make-up air for the containment area.

4. Include transparent viewing ports which allow observation, to the extent possible, of all stripping and removal activities from outside the containment area.

5. Where dropped ceilings are to be removed, take measures that prevent contamination of areas above ceilings that will not be removed.

6. Each passageway to the containment area used for moving personnel, equipment, or waste containers out of the isolated work area shall be equipped with a decontamination shower. After stripping or removal of asbestos begins, all personnel, equipment, and the exterior surfaces of waste containers shall be decontaminated prior to each exit from the containment area. Filter all asbestos containing waste material from shower water before disposal.

I. Exemptions

1. Section B of this rule (notification requirements) shall not apply to renovation operations in which less than 100 square feet of ACM are removed or stripped.

2. The isolated work area requirements of Subsection D.2 shall not apply to renovation operations in which less than 100 square feet of ACM are removed or stripped.

3. Section B of this rule (notification requirements) shall not apply to any renovation operation involving Category I nonfriable ACM that is removed in accordance with the requirements of subsection E.2.a, if less than 100 square feet of ACM other than Category I nonfriable ACM is removed during such a renovation.

4. This rule shall not apply to operations at residential single-unit dwellings where the owner/occupant performs such operations. However, the District strongly recommends that such operations be conducted in conformance with the emission control requirements of this rule.

5. The requirements for adequate wetting of ACM that are contained in this rule shall not apply in the following situations:

   a. In a renovation where the Air Pollution Control Officer or his designee has determined in writing that wetting would unavoidably damage equipment or present a safety hazard.

   b. Where an alternate method has been approved in writing by the Administrator of the EPA based on a determination that it is equivalent to wetting as a means of controlling asbestos emissions. A copy of the Administrator's written approval shall be kept at the worksite and available for inspection.

   c. When the temperature is below freezing at the point of wetting.

   d. Where facility components are removed in sections or units and sealed in leak-tight wrapping in accordance Section D.1.c.1) of this rule.

J. Recordkeeping

The owner or operator of a demolition or renovation operation shall maintain the following records for not less than two (2) years and shall make them available to the District upon request.

1. A copy of each submitted notification.

2. For friable ACM, a copy of each Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, waste shipping record and receipt.

K. Definitions

1. "Adequately Wet": Sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from ACM, then that material has not been

adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.

2. "Asbestos": The asbestiform varieties of serpentine (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite (amosite), anthophyllite, actinolite or tremolite.

3. "Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)": Both friable and nonfriable material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined by the method specified in Appendix A, Subpart F, 40 CFR Part 763, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). If asbestos is detected by PLM, and the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a method other than point counting by PLM, then the owner or operator may (1) elect to assume that the asbestos content is greater than 1 percent and treat the material as ACM or (2) require verification of the asbestos content by point counting.

4. "Asbestos-Containing Waste Material": Any waste generated by the disturbance or removal of ACM associated with demolition or renovation activities, including but not limited to ACM, asbestos waste from control devices, particulate asbestos material, asbestos slurries, bags or containers that previously contained asbestos, used asbestos-contaminated plastic sheeting, and clean-up equipment waste, such as cloth rags or mop heads.

5. "Category I Nonfriable Asbestos-Containing Material": Asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products, which are not in poor condition and which contain more than 1 percent asbestos .

6. "Category II Nonfriable Asbestos-Containing Material": Any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

7. "Demolition": The wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.

8. "Emergency Renovation Operation": A renovation operation that was not planned but results from a sudden, unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard, is necessary to protect equipment from damage, or is necessary to avoid imposing an unreasonable financial burden. This term includes operations necessitated by nonroutine failures of equipment.

9. "Facility": Any institutional, commercial, public, industrial or residential structure, installation, or building; any ship or vessel; and any active waste disposal site.

10. "Facility Component": Any part of a facility including equipment.

11. "Friable Asbestos-Containing Material": Material, that when dry can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure and that contains more than 1 percent asbestos.

12. "Glove Bag": A sealed compartment with attached inner gloves used for the handling of ACM. Properly installed and used, glove bags provide a small work area enclosure typically used for small-scale asbestos stripping operations. Information on glove bag installation, equipment and supplies, and work practices is contained in OSHA's final rule on exposure to asbestos (Appendix G to 29 CFR 1926.58).

13. "Grinding": To reduce to powder or small fragments. Grinding includes mechanical chipping or drilling.

14. "High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filter": A filter capable of trapping and retaining at least 99.97 percent of all monodispersed particles of 0.3 micrometer in diameter or larger.

15. "In Poor Condition": The binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material.

16. "Installation": Any building or structure or any group of buildings or structures at a single demolition or renovation site which is under the control of a single entity (i.e., one owner or one operator).

17. "Leak-tight": Solids or liquids cannot escape or spill out. Dust-tight.

18. "Nonfriable Asbestos-Containing Material": Material, that when dry cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure and that contains more than 1 percent asbestos.

19. "Nonscheduled Renovation Operation": A renovation operation necessitated by the routine failure of equipment which is expected to occur within a given period based on past operating experience, but for which an exact date cannot be predicted.

20. "Outside Air": The air outside of the facility.

21. "Owner or Operator of a Demolition or Renovation Operation": Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises the facility being demolished or renovated or any person who owns leases, operates, controls or supervises the demolition or renovation operation; or both.

22. "Planned Renovation": A renovation operation, or a number of such operations, in which the amount of ACM that will be removed or stripped within a given period of time can be predicted. Individual nonscheduled operations are included if a number of such operations can be predicted to occur during a given period of time based on operating experience.

23. "Removal": The taking out of ACM or asbestos-covered facility components from any facility.

24. "Renovation": The altering, removing or stripping of one or more facility component(s), including, but not limited to, the stripping or removal of ACM from facility components, retrofitting for fire protection, the installation or the removal of heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) system(s). Activity involving the wrecking or removal of load-supporting members are excluded.

25. "Residential Renovation or Demolition Operation": Any Renovation or Demolition conducted at a residential building having four or fewer dwelling units.

26. "Resilient Floor Covering": Asbestos-containing floor tile, including asphalt and vinyl floor tile, and sheet vinyl floor covering containing more than 1 percent asbestos.

27. "Stripping": The taking off of ACM from any part of a facility or facility component.

28. "Structural Member": Any load-supporting member of a facility, such as beams and load-supporting walls, or any nonload-supporting member, such as ceilings and nonload-supporting walls.

29. "Working Day": Monday through Friday including holidays that fall on any of the days Monday through Friday.

Rule 63. Separation and Combination of Emissions (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised and Renumbered 11/21/78)

A. 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.

B. 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, quanity and degree of emission arising from each such source operation, the Rules and Regulations shall apply to each such source operation separately.

C. 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 63.B, 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.

Rule 64. Sulfur Content of Fuels (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 6/17/80, 9/9/80, 7/5/83)

A. A person shall not burn within Ventura County at any time gaseous fuel containing sulfur compounds in excess of 50 grains per 100 cubic feet of gaseous fuel, except for natural gas which is limited to 15 grains per 100 cubic feet, calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions.

B. A person shall not burn within Ventura County at any time any solid and/or liquid fuel, unless the emissions from the combustion of such fuels are reduced to a level less than the emissions which would occur from the uncontrolled combustion of solid and/or liquid fuels with a sulfur content of 0.5 percent by weight.

C. The provisions of Section A and B of this Rule shall not apply to:

1. The incineration of waste gases provided that the gross heating value of such gases is less than 300 BTU's per cubic foot at standard conditions and the fuel used to incinerate such waste gases does not contain sulfur or sulfur compounds in excess of the amounts specified in this Rule.

2. The use of solid fuels in any metallurgical process.

3. The use of fuels where the gaseous products of combustion are used as raw materials for other processes.

4. The use of liquid or solid fuel to propel or test any vehicle, aircraft, missile, locomotive, boat or ship.

5. Fuel used due to unavailability of normal fuel through act of God.

6. The burning and incineration of sewage treatment plant waste gases provided that the fuel used to incinerate such gases does not contain sulfur or sulfur compounds in excess of the amounts specified in this Rule.

Rule 66. Organic Solvents (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 6/24/75, 9/29/81, 7/5/83, 1/13/87, 11/24/87)

A. Reactive Organic Compound Materials (Solvents)

1. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds of reactive organic compounds in any one day, nor more than 3 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured, or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit reactive organic compounds and using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

2. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 40 pounds of reactive organic compounds in any one day, nor more than 8 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in Section I, for employing or applying, any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section 10, or material containing such photochemically reactive solvent, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of reactive organic compounds into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this section shall be included in determining compliance with this section. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat polymerizing as described in Section I shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this section. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit reactive organic compounds and using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

3. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds of organic material in any one day, nor more than 450 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any non-photochemically reactive organic solvent or any material containing such solvent is employed or applied, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent.

Emissions of reactive organic compounds into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal of any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this section shall be included in determining compliance described in this section. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in Section 1 shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this section. Those portions of any contrivances designed for

processing a continuous web, strip, or wire which emit reactive organic compounds and using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

4. Emissions of reactive organic compounds to the atmosphere from the clean-up with photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section 10, of any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in Sections 1, 2, or 3, shall be included with the other emissions of reactive organic compounds from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance with this Rule.

5. Emissions of reactive organic compounds into the atmosphere required to be controlled by Sections 1, 2, or 3, shall be reduced by:

   a. Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide, or

   b. Adsorption, or

   c. Processing in a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control District to be no less effective than "a" or "b" above.

6. A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing reactive organic compounds 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 District, for indicating temperatures, pressures, rates of flow or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

7. Any person using organic solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply the Air Pollution Control District, upon request and in the manner and form prescribed, written evidence, if so required, of the chemical composition, physical properties and amount consumed for each organic solvent used.

8. RESERVED

9. For the purposes of this Rule, organic solvents include diluents and thinners and are defined as reactive organic compounds which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials which exhibit a boiling point higher than 220° F at 0.5 millimeter mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220° F.

10. 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 individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

a. A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;

b. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent;

c. A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structure, 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 or reactive 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.

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

B. Architectural Coatings

1. A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use in Ventura County, in containers of one quart capacity or larger, any architectural coating containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66.A.10;

2. A person shall not employ, apply, evaporate or dry in Ventura County any architectural coating, purchased in containers of one quart capacity or larger, containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66.A.10;

3. A person shall not thin or dilute any architectural coating with a photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66;

4. For the purposes of this Rule, an architectural coating is defined as a coating used to cover, inside or outside, residential, commercial, industrial or public buildings and appurtenances.

C. 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 66; or of 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.

D. Metal Surface Coating - Thinner and Reducers

A person shall not use photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66.A.10, to thin, reduce or dilute industrial metal surface coatings unless the emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere from the use of such coatings is reduced by at least 85 percent by weight.

E. Exemptions

1. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to:

   a. The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.

   b. The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by Rules 61 or 71 or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said Rules,

   c. The spraying or other employment or insecticides, pesticides or herbicides,

   d. The employment, application, evaporation or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene,

   e. The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, described in Section 1, 2, 3, or 4, if (Revised 9/29/81):

      (1) The volatile content of such material consists only of water and reactive organic compounds, and

      (2) The reactive organic compounds comprise not more than 30 percent of said volatile content, and

      (3) The reactive organic compounds in such material does not come into contact with flame.

2. The provisions of this rule, except Sections A.7 and D, shall not apply to the use of equipment, or operations, that are subject to and comply with the emission limits and/or formulation requirements contained in the source-specific standards of Rules 74.2, 74.3, 74.6, 74.12, 74.13 and 74.14.

Rule 67. Vacuum Producing Devices (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 7/5/83)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than three (3) pounds of reactive organic compounds in any one hour from any vacuum producing devices or systems including hot wells and accumulators, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 90 percent.

Rule 68. Carbon Monoxide (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 5/14/77)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere carbon monoxide (CO) in concentrations exceeding 2000 ppm by volume measured on a dry basis at standard conditions. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to emissions from internal combustion engines, jet engine or rocket engine test stands, or rocket propellant or rocket fuel testing devices.

Rule 71. Crude Oil and Reactive Organic Compound Liquids (Adopted 6/20/78; Revised 3/27/79, 7/10/79, 10/4/88, 9/26/89, 9/11/90)

A. Applicability

The provisions of this rule shall apply to the production, gathering, separation and processing of crude oil and natural gas, and the storage and transfer of petroleum material and reactive organic compound (ROC) liquids.

B. Definitions

The following definitions apply to Rules 71.1, 71.2, 71.3, and 71.4.

1. "Appropriate analyzer": A hydrocarbon analyzer that meets the requirements of EPA Reference Method 21 and is calibrated with methane.

2. "Automatic Bleeder Vent": A floating roof vent that automatically vents air only during initial filling operations and during subsequent landings of the roof.

3. "Bottom-Loaded": An ROC liquid delivery vessel shall be considered to be bottom-loaded when the liquid transfer and vapor return lines have separate, independent, and dedicated attachments on the truck or tank, when the inlet is flush with the container bottom, and when the truck and trailer hatches remain closed during liquid transfer.

4. "Containment berm": A structure used solely as secondary containment for emergency spills from a tank or other device.

5. "Custody transfer": The transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after separation and/or treatment in production operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other form of transportation.

6. "Drilling operations pit": A pit used to receive rock cuttings, waste drilling fluids, and water run off from around a drilling rig (DOP Reserve Pit) or a pit used to accept well production for up to 48 hours until the well is brought on stream (DOP Temporary Pit).

7. "Emergency Pit": A pit used less than thirty (30) days per year to contain emergency releases of petroleum material. An emergency pit is dry when not in use.

8. "First stage production sump": A sump that receives a stream of petroleum material directly from wells or a field gathering system.

9. "Gasoline": Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4.0 pounds per square inch or greater, which is sold or intended for sale for use in motor vehicles or engines and is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

10. "Leak":

    a. A leak exists when a reading in excess of 10,000 ppm, as methane, above background, is obtained using an appropriate portable hydrocarbon analyzer and when sampling is performed according to the procedures specified in EPA Method 21 - Appendix A 40 CFR section 3.2.1., or

    b. A leak exists when the dripping of liquid containing reactive organic compounds at a rate of more than three (3) drops per minute is observed.

    A "leak" is not a gaseous emission from pressure relief devices on tanks or ROC delivery vessels when the process pressure exceeds the limit specified for the device.

11. "Loading Facility": Any aggregation or combination of organic liquid loading equipment which is 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.

12. "Modified Reid vapor pressure": The Reid vapor pressure measured at tank storage temperatures using Test Method for Vapor Pressure for Petroleum Products, ASTM D 323-82.

13. "Petroleum material": Liquids resulting from petroleum production operations that contain more than 5 milligrams per liter of reactive organic compound (ROC) material.

14. "Petroleum production permit unit": Any aggregation of equipment used exclusively for the production, gathering and separation of crude oil and natural gas which is included on a single Permit to Operate issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer or is defined as a single stationary source.

15. "Pit": A receptacle, formed primarily of earthen materials, although it may be lined with artificial materials, used to receive intermittent flows of petroleum material from emergencies or from drilling and petroleum production processes. Neither a sample box of less than two (2) square feet in horizontal surface area nor a containment berm shall be considered a pit.

16. "Pond": A receptacle, formed primarily of earthen materials, although it may be lined with artificial materials, used to contain produced water from petroleum production processes for disposal or re-use. Ponds are not used for oil/water separation or evaporation.

17. "Produced water": Water associated with the production, gathering, separation and processing of crude oil.

18. "Reactive organic compound (ROC) liquid": Any reactive organic compound as defined in Rule 2 of these Rules.

19. "ROC Liquid Delivery Vessel": A truck, trailer or railroad car with a storage container carrying ROC liquid or ROC liquid vapors used to transport ROC liquids including petroleum products. A vacuum truck that transfers less than 7,000 gallons of ROC liquid per load using a vacuum created by a pump permanently installed on the truck tractor or trailer shall not be considered to be an ROC delivery vessel.

20. "Second and third stage sump": A sump that receives a stream from one or more previous stage separation processes.

21. "Storage tank": Any storage container, reservoir or tank used for the storage of organic liquids

22. "Submerged fill pipe": Any fill pipe or discharge nozzle which meets any of the following conditions:

    a. The discharge opening is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six (6) inches above the bottom of the container.

    b. When applied to a container which is loaded from the side, the discharge opening is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches above the bottom of the container.

    c. When applied to a container which is loaded from the bottom, the discharge opening is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six (6) inches above the bottom of the container.

23. "Sump": A receptacle, formed primarily of earthen materials, although it may be lined with artificial materials, in continuous use for separating oil, water, sand or other material in petroleum production operations.

24. "Tank": A container, constructed primarily of nonearthen materials, used for the purpose of storing or holding petroleum material, or for the purpose of separating water and/or gas from petroleum material.

25. "Tank battery": Any tank, or any aggregation of tanks. An aggregation of tanks will be considered a tank battery only if the tanks are located so that no one tank is more than 150 feet from any other tank, edge to edge.

26. "Vapor loss control efficiency": A comparison of controlled emissions to those emissions which would occur from a geometrically similar fixed or cone roof tank in the same product service without a vapor control system. Base line emissions shall be calculated by using the criteria outlined in EPA document AP-42.

27. "Vapor recovery system": Any reactive organic compound vapor control system which is designed to prevent the release or venting of reactive organic compound gases to the atmosphere under normal operating conditions.

28. "Wash tank": Any tank used for the purpose of the primary separation of crude oil from petroleum material.

29. "Wastewater separator": Any mechanical device used to separate crude oil and other material from produced water in petroleum production operations.

30. "Well cellar": A lined or unlined area around one or more oil wells, allowing access to the wellhead components for servicing and/or installation of blowout prevention equipment.

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 6/16/92

Rule 71.1. Crude Oil Production and Separation (Adopted 6/20/78, Revised 3/27/79, 7/10/79, 11/20/79, 7/5/83, 10/4/88, 6/16/92)

A. Applicability

The provisions of this rule shall apply to equipment used in the production, gathering, storage, processing, and separation of crude oil and natural gas from any petroleum production permit unit prior to custody transfer.

B. Requirements - Storage Tanks

1. No person shall place, hold or store any crude oil in any tank battery unless all storage tanks in the tank battery, including wash tanks, produced water tanks and wastewater separators are equipped with a properly installed, maintained, and operated vapor recovery system. The vapor disposal portion of the vapor recovery system shall consist of one of the following:

   a. A system which directs all vapors to a fuel gas system, a sales gas system, or to a flare that combusts reactive organic compounds.

   b. Any other system which processes all vapors and has a reactive organic compound vapor destruction or removal efficiency of at least 90 percent by weight.

2. Any tank exempt from Section B.1 of this rule pursuant to the provisions of Section D.1. below shall comply with the following provisions:

   a. All tanks shall be equipped with a solid roof and shall be maintained in good condition.

   b. All tanks shall be equipped with sealed hatches and pressure-vacuum relief valves. Each pressure-vacuum relief valve shall be set to at least 90 percent of the maximum allowable pressure and vacuum rating for the tank.

3. Portable tanks used to store or hold crude oil shall be equipped with both a closed cover that is impermeable to ROC vapors and a pressure-vacuum valve set by the manufacturer or according to the manufacturer's recommendations. A portable tank shall be defined as a tank that can be moved from one location to another by attachment to a motor vehicle without having to be dismantled.

C. Requirements - Produced Gas

1. The emissions of produced gas shall be controlled at all times using a properly maintained and operated system that directs all produced gas, except gas used in a tank battery vapor recovery system, to one of the following:
   a. A fuel or sales gas system

b. A flare that combusts reactive organic compounds

c. A device with an ROC destruction or removal efficiency of at least 90 percent by weight.

2. The provisions of Subsection C.1. shall not apply to the following:

a. Wells which are undergoing routine maintenance, or

b. Exploratory wells (during the first two weeks of production) if the composition of the produced gas is unknown (i.e., new reservoir) and there are no existing gas handling systems within 150 feet of the well.

D. Exemptions

1. The provisions of Subsection B.1 of this rule shall not apply to any of the following:

a. Any tank battery, including wash tanks, produced water tanks and wastewater separators, installed prior to June 20, 1978, for the purpose of processing crude oil having a modified Reid vapor pressure at the initial storage tank entry point of less than 0.5 psia.

b. Any temporary tank battery, including wash tanks, produced water tanks and wastewater separators, holding or storing crude oil from any new crude oil production well, for a period of up to ninety days following initial production from that well.

c. Any portable tank if all the following conditions are met:

(1) The tank is not used to increase the storage capacity of an existing tank battery.

(2) The tank is not located within 150 feet of a tank battery that is subject to the provisions of Subsection B.1.

(3) The tank is being used during maintenance activity at a tank battery or well and has not held or stored crude oil for more than 60 days.

2. The provisions of Subsection B.1 of this rule shall not apply during maintenance operations on vapor recovery systems or tank batteries, including wash tanks, produced water tanks and wastewater separators, if the Air Pollution Control District is notified verbally at least 24 hours prior to the maintenance operation and if the maintenance operation will take no more than 24 hours to complete.

3. The provisions of Subsections B.1 and B.2 of this rule shall not apply to any tank if the ROC content of the liquid entering the tank is less than 5 milligrams per liter.

4. The provisions of Subsections B.1 and B.2 of this rule shall not apply to any tank when it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the maximum degree of achievable emission reduction has already taken place. Each demonstration shall include a cost evaluation conducted in accordance with "BACT Cost Effectiveness Procedures and Screening Levels for Costs" adopted by the Air Pollution Control Board on December 20, 1988.

E. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. Any person wishing to operate pursuant to the provisions of Section D.1.a of this rule shall keep records to substantiate the applicability of that subsection. Such records shall include, for any crude oil, the modified Reid vapor pressure in psi absolute at the initial storage tank entry point. Records shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request and shall be maintained for a period of four (4) years.

2. Any person claiming an exemption pursuant to Subsection D.3 of this rule may be required to justify the exemption every twelve (12) months. Such justification shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer, in writing, upon request and shall include the results of an independent laboratory analysis.

3. Any person claiming an exemption pursuant to Subsection D.1.c for any portable tank shall maintain records indicating the number of days the tank has stored or held crude oil during the maintenance operation.

F. Test Methods

1. The vapor removal efficiency in Subsections B.1. and C.1. shall be determined as follows:

   a. Measurement of ROC vapor concentration shall be determined by EPA Method 25, EPA Method 25A, or EPA Method 18.

   b. Measurement of vapor flow through pipes shall be determined by EPA Method 2A, EPA Method 2B, or EPA Method 2D.

2. The modified Reid vapor pressure shall be determined using Test Method for Vapor Pressure for Petroleum Products, ASTM D 323-82 conducted at the sample crude oil temperature equal to the temperature of the crude oil at the storage tank entry point.

3. The ROC content of crude oil in milligrams per liter shall be determined by EPA Method 8015. Samples will be analyzed using purge and trap (EPA Method 5030), and stock standards will be prepared from gasoline. Sampling shall occur at the entry point of the device.

Rule 71.2. Storage of Reactive Organic Compound Liquids (Adopted 6/20/78, Revised 7/10/79, 7/5/83, 11/22/88, 9/26/89)

A. Applicability

The provisions of this rule shall apply to equipment used to store crude oil or reactive organic compound (ROC) liquids with a modified Reid vapor pressure greater than 0.5 psia. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any storage equipment subject to Rule 71.1, to any gasoline storage container with a capacity equal to or less than 40,000 gallons, or to any other storage container with a capacity equal to or less than 5,000 gallons.

B. Storage Tank Requirements

1. Storage Tanks Equal to or Less Than 40,000 Gallons: A person shall not store crude oil or other reactive organic compound liquids in any storage tank with a capacity less than, or equal to 40,000 gallons unless such tank is equipped with at least one of the following:

   a. A submerged fill pipe, or

   b. One of the vapor loss control devices listed in Section C.

2. Above Ground Storage Tanks Equal to or Greater Than 10,000 Gallons and Less Than 20,000 Gallons for Crude Oil and ROC Liquids with a Modified Reid Vapor Pressure of 1.5 psia or Greater: A person shall not store crude oil or reactive organic compound liquids with a modified Reid vapor pressure equal to or greater than 1.5 psia in any above ground storage tank with a capacity equal to or greater than 10,000 gallons, and less than 20,000 gallons, unless such tank is equipped with one of the following:

   a. A pressure-vacuum relief valve with minimum pressure and vacuum settings of 90 percent of the maximum, safe pressure and vacuum ratings of the container. The pressure-vacuum relief valve shall be properly installed, properly maintained, and in good operating order; or

   b. One of the vapor loss control devices in Section C.

3. Storage Tanks Equal to or Greater Than 20,000 Gallons and Less Than 40,000 Gallons for Crude Oil and ROC Liquids with a Modified RVP of 1.5 psia or Greater: A person shall not store crude oil or reactive organic compound liquids with a modified Reid vapor pressure equal to or greater than 1.5 psia in any storage tank with a capacity of 20,000 gallons or greater but less than 40,000 gallons without using one of the vapor control devices in Section C.

4. Storage Tanks Equal to or Greater Than 40,000 Gallons for Crude Oil and ROC Liquids with a Modified RVP of 0.5 psia or Greater: A person shall not store crude oil or reactive organic compound

liquids with a modified Reid vapor pressure equal to or greater than 0.5 psia in any storage tanks with a capacity equal to or greater than 40,000 gallons without using one of the vapor control devices in Section C.

5. Organic Liquid Storage Tanks for Crude Oil and ROC Liquids with mRVP of 11 psia or Greater: A person shall not store organic liquids with a modified Reid vapor pressure greater than 11 psia in any tank unless such tank is:

   a. A pressure tank maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent organic vapor loss to the atmosphere, or

   b. Designed and equipped with a vapor loss control device in Subsection C.3 or C.4.

   A person shall not use an external floating roof tank or an internal floating roof tank to store organic liquids with a modified Reid vapor pressure of 11 psia, or greater.

C. Vapor Loss Control Devices

The following are the vapor loss control devices that satisfy the storage tank requirements of Section B.

1. External Floating Roof: A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon-type or double-deck-type cover that rests on the surface of the liquid contents and is properly installed, properly maintained and in good operating order. External floating roof seals shall comply with the criteria specified in Section D and Section E.

2. Internal Floating Roof: A fixed roof tank with an internal-floating-type cover consisting of a pan, pontoon, or double-deck that rests on the liquid surface and is properly installed, properly maintained and in good operating order. Internal floating roof seals shall comply with the criteria specified in Section D and Section F.

3. Vapor Recovery System: A closed-type vapor recovery system, consisting of a system capable of collecting all reactive organic compound vapors and gases, and one of the following: a vapor return or condensation system that connects to a gas pipeline distribution system; or a disposal system capable of processing such vapors and gases, so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere at a vapor loss control efficiency of at least 95 percent by weight.

   Vapor recovery systems shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Any tank gauging or sampling device on a tank vented to the vapor recovery system shall be equipped with a leak-free cover which shall be closed at all times except during gauging or sampling.

b. All piping, valves and fittings shall be designed and constructed in a leak-free condition, and shall be maintained and operated in a leak-free condition so as to minimize the release of reactive organic compound vapors.

c. Pressure vacuum valves on above ground tanks shall be set to within 10 percent of the maximum allowable working pressure of the tank, and shall be properly installed ,properly maintained, and in good operating order, and shall remain in a leak-free condition except when the operating pressure exceeds the valve set pressure.

4. Other Vapor Loss Control Device: Any other equipment having a vapor loss control efficiency of at least 95% by weight, of reactive organic compound vapors, provided an application for installation of such equipment is submitted to and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

D. Requirements for All Closure Devices

The closure device on any external floating roof tank or any internal floating roof tank shall meet the following criteria:

1. Secondary seals shall extend from the roof to the tank shell, shall not be attached to primary seals, and shall not be shoe-mounted.

2. All openings in the roof, except pressure vacuum valves and automatic bleeder vents, shall provide a projection at least two (2) inches below the liquid surface to prevent belching of liquid and to reduce escaping vapors. All openings and fittings shall be covered and shall have gaskets at all times with no visible gap, except when in use. For inaccessible openings on internal floating roof tanks, there shall be no visible gaps as viewed from the fixed roof manway, except when the opening is in use.

3. Pressure-vacuum valves shall be set to within 10 percent of the maximum allowable working pressure of the roof, and shall be properly installed, properly maintained, and in good operating order, and shall remain in a leak-free condition except when operating pressure exceeds the valve set pressure.

4. Solid sampling or gauging wells, and similar fixed projections through a floating roof such as an anti-rotational pipe, shall meet the following conditions:

a. The well shall provide a projection at least two (2) inches below the liquid surface.

b. The well shall be equipped with a cover, seal or lid, which shall at all times be in a closed position with no gap exceeding 1/8 inch, except when the well is in use.

c. The gap between the well and the roof shall be added to the gaps measured to determine compliance of the secondary seal and in no case shall exceed 1/2 inch.

5. Slotted sampling or gauging wells shall meet the following conditions:

a. The well shall provide a projection at least two (2) inches below the liquid surface.

b. The well shall have an internal float designed to minimize the gap between the float and the well, provided that the gap in no case exceeds 1/2 inch.

c. The gap between the well and the roof shall be added to the gaps measured to determine compliance of the secondary seal and in no case shall exceed 1/2 inch.

6. Any emergency roof drain that drains back to the stored liquid shall be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover, or equivalent, that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening

7. Any metallic shoe-type seal for which an Authority to Construct was granted on or after October 4, 1989 shall meet the following conditions:

a. One end of the shoe shall extend at least two (2) inches into the stored liquid and the other end shall extend a minimum vertical distance of 24 inches above the liquid surface.

b. The gap between the shoe and tank wall shall not exceed three (3) inches for a welded tank or five (5) inches for a riveted tank at any point from the liquid surface to 18 inches above it.

8. Any external or internal floating roof for which an Authority to Construct was granted on or after October 4, 1989 shall have at least four (4) ninety degree radial vapor barriers to minimize wind effects. An alternative device may be approved in writing by the APCO provided such device is demonstrated to be equivalent in minimizing wind effects.

E. External Floating Roof Requirements

External floating roofs shall meet the following conditions in addition to the closure device requirements in Section D.

1. There shall be no holes or tears in, or openings in the seal or seal fabric which allow the emission of reactive organic compound vapors through the secondary seal or in the primary seal envelope surrounding the annular vapor space enclosed by the roof edge, seal fabric and secondary seal.

2. Welded Tanks with Primary Metallic Shoe Seals:

   a. The cumulative length of all gaps between the primary seal and the tank shell exceeding 1/2 inch shall not be more than 10 percent, and exceeding 1/8 inch shall not be more than 40 percent of the tank circumference.

   b. No gap between the tank shell and the primary seal shall exceed 1-1/2 inches; no continuous gap greater than 1/8 inch shall exceed 10 percent of the circumference of the tank.

   c. The cumulative length of all gaps between the secondary seal and the tank shell exceeding 1/8 inch shall not be more than 5 percent of the tank circumference.

   d. No gap between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall exceed 1/2 inch.

   e. The secondary seal shall allow easy insertion of probes up to 1-1/2 inches in width in order to measure gaps in the primary seal.

4. Tanks with Primary Resilient-Toroid Seals:

   a. The cumulative length of all gaps between the tank shell and the primary or secondary seal exceeding 1/8 inch shall not be more than 5 percent of the circumference of the tank.

   b. No gap between the tank shell and the primary or secondary seal shall exceed 1/2 inch.

   c. The secondary seal shall allow easy insertion of probes up to 1/2 inch in width in order to measure gaps in the primary seal.

   d. The primary resilient toroid seal shall be liquid-mounted.

5. Riveted Tanks with Primary Metallic Shoe Seals:

   a. Gaps between the tank shell and the primary seal shall not exceed 2-1/2 inches. The cumulative length of all primary seal gaps exceeding 1-1/2 inches shall be not more than 10 percent of the circumference of the tank.

   b. The secondary seal shall consist of at least two sealing surfaces, such that the sealing surfaces prevent the emission of reactive organic compounds around the rivets. Serrated sealing surfaces are allowable if the length of

serration does not exceed 6 inches. No gap between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall exceed 1/2 inch. The cumulative length of all secondary seal gaps exceeding 1/8 inch shall be not more than five (5) percent of the circumference.

c. The secondary seal shall allow easy insertion of probes up to 1-1/2 inches in width in order to measure gaps in the primary seal.

6. Welded Tanks with Zero Gap Secondary Seals: Any secondary seal where installation or retrofit on a welded tank for which an Authority to Construct was granted on or after October 4, 1989 shall be a zero gap secondary seal. A secondary seal shall be considered to be retrofitted if at least a cumulative fifty percent of the circumference of the seal is replaced on or after October 4, 1989. A zero gap secondary seal shall meet the following conditions:

a. No gap between the tank shell and the primary seal shall exceed 1-1/2 inches. No continuous gap in the primary seal greater than 1/8 inch shall exceed 10 percent of the circumference of the tank. The cumulative length of all primary seal gaps exceeding 1/2 inch shall be not more than 10 percent of the circumference and the cumulative length of all primary seal gaps exceeding 1/8 inch shall be not more than 40 percent of the circumference.

b. No gap between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall exceed 0.06 inch. The cumulative length of all secondary seal gaps exceeding 0.02 inch shall be not more than five (5) percent of the circumference of the tank excluding gaps less than two (2) inches from vertical weld seams.

7. Primary Seal Inspection for External Floating Roof Tanks (Selected Locations): The primary seal envelope shall be made available for unobstructed inspection by the APCO on an annual basis at four locations selected along its circumference at random by the APCO. In the case of riveted tanks with toroid-type seals, eight (8) such locations shall be made available; in all other cases, a minimum of four (4) but no more than eight (8) such locations shall be made available, except if any violations are suspected, the APCO may require such further unobstructed inspection of the primary seal as may be necessary to determine the seal condition for its entire circumference.

8. Primary Seal Inspection for External Floating Roof Tanks (Full Circumference): For tanks with secondary seals, the primary seal envelope shall be made available for unobstructed inspection by the APCO for the full circumference at the following times:

a. Prior to installation of the secondary seal.

b. At least every five (5) years, or every ten (10) years if the seal is a zero gap secondary seal which is installed pursuant to Subsection E.6.

c. If the secondary seal is voluntarily removed by the owner or operator, it shall be made available for such inspection at that time. The owner or operator shall provide notification to the APCO no less than 72 hours prior to voluntary removal of the secondary seal.

F. Internal Floating Roof Requirements

Internal floating roofs shall meet the following conditions in addition to the closure device requirements in Section D.

1. For any fixed roof tank with a new or replaced internal floating-type cover for which an Authority to Construct was granted on or after October 4, 1989, the closure device shall consist of one of the following:

a. A liquid mounted primary seal only, mounted in full contact with the liquid in the annular space between the tank shell and floating roof, or

b. Two seals, one above the other, the one below shall be referred to as the primary seal and the one above shall be referred to as the secondary seal.

2. There shall be no holes or tears in, or other openings which allow the emission of reactive organic compound vapors through the primary or secondary seals.

3. For any fixed roof tank using an internal floating-type cover, the internal floating-type cover shall be made available for inspection each time the tank is emptied and gas freed. Visual inspections through the manholes or roof hatches on the fixed roof shall be made available on an annual basis, provided such an inspection can be conducted safely. The APCO shall be notified at least 72 hours in advance of each gas freeing.

G. Exemptions

1. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

a. Any storage tank having a capacity of less than or equal to 5,000 gallons.

b. Any storage tank containing a reactive organic compound liquid having a modified Reid vapor pressure less than 0.5 psia.

Any person claiming exemption for a storage tank pursuant to this Subsection must maintain adequate records demonstrating

that the modified Reid vapor pressure of all products stored in that tank is less than 0.5 psia.

c. Crude oil storage tanks subject to Rule 71.1, Crude Oil Production and Separation.

d. Gasoline storage tanks with equal to or less than 40,000 gallons capacity subject to Rule 70, Storage and Transfer of Gasoline.

2. The provisions of Subsections B.3 and B.4 shall not apply to an emergency standby tank not equipped with a vapor loss control device when:

a. The tank is drained of reactive organic compound liquids, or

b. A breakdown occurs to the primary tank and the following conditions are met:

1) The breakdown is reported as soon as reasonably possible but no later than four (4) hours after its detection.

2) Emissions resulting from the operation of the standby tank shall be minimized.

3) Operation of the standby tank shall not occur beyond the period of the primary tank's emergency breakdown and shall not occur more than 15 days per year.

3. The provisions of Sections C, D, E, and F shall not apply to out-of-service or empty storage tanks when undergoing cleaning, stock change, tank and roof repairs or removal of contaminated stock provided that the following is accomplished:

a. At least 72 hours prior to such work being done, written notice is received by the APCO.

b. The tank is in compliance with these Rules prior to notification.

c. For floating roof tanks, when the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, and refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible. Emissions shall be minimized during the process of filling, emptying, and refilling.

d. Vapor recovery shall be used on tanks so equipped during filling or flushing and emptying procedures prior to opening tanks for cleanout.

e. District is notified when returning a tank to service after the above listed work has been completed.

4. The provisions of Sections C, D, E, and F, shall not apply to in-service floating roof tanks undergoing preventive maintenance, including but not limited to roof repair, primary seal inspection, or removal and installation of a secondary seal, provided that the following conditions are met:

   a. At least 72 hours prior to such work being done, written notice is received by the APCO.

   b. The tank is in compliance with these Rules prior to notification.

   c. Product shall move neither in nor out of the storage tank and emissions shall be minimized.

   d. If an Authority to Construct is required, in accordance with Rule 10.A, then one shall be obtained prior to commencing work.

   e. The time of exemption allowed under this section shall not exceed 72 hours.

5. The provisions of Subsection C.3 shall not apply to in-service tanks undergoing preventive maintenance, including but not limited to repair of regulators, fittings, deck components, hatches, valves, flame arrestors, or compressors, provided that the following conditions are met:

   a. At least 72 hours prior to such work being done, written notice is received by the APCO.

   b. The tank is in compliance with these Rules prior to notification.

   c. District is notified when preventive maintenance work is completed.

   d. Emissions are minimized during maintenance operations.

   e. The time of exemption allowed under this section shall not exceed 24 hours.

H. Inspection and Reporting Requirements

1. For all primary seals, actual gap measurements shall be recorded upon installation or replacement of primary seals, or prior to installation of secondary seals, and at least every five (5) years thereafter. If the secondary seal is a "zero gap seal" as per Subsection E.6, then actual gap measurements of the primary seal shall be recorded at least every 10 years. For all secondary seals, actual gap measurements shall be recorded on an annual basis.

2. The results of each inspection shall be reported to the APCO within 30 calendar days after the inspection date.

I. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. The operator of any tank subject to this rule shall maintain the following records:

   a. Type of liquid stored in each tank, and the modified Reid vapor pressure ranges of such liquids.

   b. The inspections reports required by Section H. Such records shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

      1) Date of inspection and initials of inspector.

      2) Actual gap measurements between the tank shell and seals.

      3) Data, supported by calculations as necessary, to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this rule.

      4) Any corrective actions or repairs taken to comply with the requirements of this rule and the date these actions were taken.

   c. The maintenance records where excess emissions occur during operations exempted by Subsections G.3, G.4, and G.5. These records contain, at a minimum, the following:

      1) Permit number, tank identification, type of vapor controls, and initials of personnel performing maintenance.

      2) Description of specific maintenance procedure performed.

      3) Estimate of excess emissions caused by maintenance procedure and how determined.

      4) Start and finish times and dates of maintenance procedure.

   d. The breakdown records where excess emissions occur during use of emergency standby tanks allowed by Section G.2.b. These records shall contain, at a minimum, date, time and duration of breakdown and calculation of excess emissions resulting from the breakdown.

2. Records shall be maintained for a period of at least four (4) years from the date of each entry, and such records shall be made available to the APCO upon request.

J. Test Method

1. The vapor pressure of petroleum products shall be measured using a Reid vapor pressure method at product storage temperature. The Reid Method is defined by the ASTM Method No. D-323-82 Volume 5.01, Section 5. Organic liquids listed in Attachment 1 shall be deemed to be in compliance with the appropriate vapor pressure limits for the tank in which it is stored provided the actual storage temperature does not exceed the corresponding maximum temperature listed.

2. The test methods used for measuring the vapor loss control efficiency in subsections C.3 and C.4 shall be as follows:

   a. Measurement of vapor flow through pipes shall be determined by EPA Method 2A.

   b. Measurement of ROC vapor concentration shall be determined by EPA Method 25A or EPA Method 25B.

K. Statement of Applicability

No later than April 4, 1990, the owner or operator of any storage tank subject to this rule shall submit the following information to the APCO for each storage tank subject to this rule:

1. The location of the storage tank and APCD Permit to Operate number for the storage tank.

2. The product and modified Reid vapor pressure of the product typically stored.

3. The current compliance status of the storage tank with respect to the requirements of this rule.

4. For storage tanks with external floating roofs or internal floating roofs, the type of tank (welded or riveted), and the type of roof seals (primary and secondary).

L. Violations

Failure to comply with any provision of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule. Each leak discovered by District personnel from equipment required to be leak-free shall constitute a violation of this rule.

M. Increments of Progress

Any person required to modify or replace an existing storage tank to comply with this rule shall submit a complete Authority to Construct application to the APCO before April 4, 1990, and shall submit to the APCO an application for a Permit to Operate and demonstrate final compliance before April 4, 1991.

ATTACHMENT 1

STORAGE TEMPERATURE VERSUS VAPOR PRESSURE

Organic Liquids	Reference Properties Gravity °API	IBP °F	Max Temp. °F Not to Exceed 0.5 (psia)	1.5 (psia)
Middle Distillates				
Kerosene	42.5	350	195	250
Diesel	36.4	372	230	290
Gas Oil	26.2	390	249	310
Stove Oil	23	421	275	340
Jet Fuels				
JP-1	43.1	330	165	230
JP-3	54.7	110	--	25
JP-4	51.5	150	20	68
JP-5	39.6	355	205	260
JP-7	44-50	360	205	260
Fuel Oil				
No. 1	42.5	350	195	250
No. 2	36.4	372	230	290
No. 3	26.2	390	249	310
No. 4	23	421	275	340
No. 5	19.9	560	380	465
Residual	19-27		405	--
No. 6	16.2	625	450	--
Asphalts				
60-100 pen.	--	--	490	550
120-150 pen.	--	--	450	500
200-300 pen.	--	--	360	420

IBP = Initial Boiling Point

ATTACHMENT 1
(Continued)

Organic Compounds	Reference Properties Density lb/gal	Gravity °API	IBP °F	Max. Temp. °F Not to Exceed 0.5 (psia)	1.5 (psia)
Acetone	6.6	47	133	--	35
Acrylonitrile	6.8	41.8	173	30	62
Benzene	7.4	27.7	176	34	70
Carbon Disulfide	10.6	22.1	116	--	10
Carbon Tetrachloride	13.4	--	170	20	63
Chloroform	12.5	--	142	--	40
Cyclohexane	6.5	49.7	177	30	65
1,2 Dichloroethane	10.5	--	180	35	75
Ethyl Acetate	7.5	23.6	171	38	70
Ethyl Alcohol	6.6	47.0	173	55	85
Isopropyl Alcohol	6.6	47.0	181	62	95
Methyl Alcohol	6.6	47.0	148	30	62
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	6.7	44.3	175	30	70
Toluene	7.3	30	231	75	120
Vinylacetate	7.8	19.6	163	30	65

IBP = Initial Boiling Point

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 6/16/92

Rule 71.3 Transfer of Reactive Organic Compound Liquids (Adopted 6/20/78, Revised 9/11/90, 6/16/92)

A. Applicability

The provisions of this rule shall apply to equipment used to transfer reactive organic compound (ROC) liquids with a Modified Reid Vapor Pressure (MRVP) greater than or equal to 0.5 psia. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the transfer of gasoline or the transfer of ROC liquids via pipeline.

B. Requirements - Loading Facilities

1. No person shall transfer ROC liquids into any ROC liquid delivery vessel without either using a submerged fill pipe or bottom loading.

2. No person shall transfer ROC liquids into any ROC liquid delivery vessel from a loading facility where the total ROC liquid throughput exceeds or has exceeded after January 1, 1990, 20,000 gallons per day of ROC liquid with a MRVP of 1.5 psia or higher or 150,000 gallons per year of ROC liquid with a MRVP of 0.5 psia or higher without:

a. Using a bottom-loaded vapor recovery system that prevents the displaced vapors during loading from being released into the atmosphere. The vapor recovery system shall be capable of collecting all reactive organic compound vapors, and shall have one of the following:

1) A vapor return or condensation system that connects to a gas pipeline recovery and distribution system, or

2) A vapor disposal system capable of processing such vapors and gases with a vapor destruction or vapor removal efficiency of at least 90 percent by weight.

b. Using one of the following devices to prevent overfill:

1) A primary overfill protection system consisting of a preset fill meter with automatic flow shutoff and a secondary overfill protection system consisting of a liquid level sensor with the ability to signal high level to activate a control valve to shut off flow, or

2) A combination of overfill devices and/or procedures, submitted in writing to the APCO, that is at least as effective in preventing

overfill spillage as the system in Subsection B.2.b.1.

c. Using either a block and bleed valve system or other connectors with equivalent spill prevention characteristics.

3. Any loading operation equipment, vapor recovery system, or other equipment required by this rule shall not leak. The vapor recovery system shall be operated and maintained so that it does not cause the pressure in any delivery vessel to exceed 18 inches water gauge or the vacuum to exceed 6 inches water gauge.

C. Requirements - ROC Liquid Delivery Vessels (Effective June 1, 1991)

1. No person shall transfer ROC liquids into an ROC liquid delivery vessel using loading equipment having a vapor recovery system unless the delivery vessel is leak free and is permanently equipped with:

a. A properly installed vapor recovery system that is compatible with the loading facility.

b. A pressure-vacuum relief device for each compartment that is set at 90 percent of the maximum, safe pressure and vacuum ratings of the vessel.

c. A secondary overfill protection system compatible with the loading operation secondary overfill protection system or equivalent secondary overfill protection system, if required by Subsection B.2.b of this rule.

d. A loading connector/adapter that is compatible with those required at the loading facility.

2. No person shall fill an ROC liquid delivery vessel required to have a vapor recovery system by Subsection C.1 of this rule unless the vapor recovery system is properly operating, properly maintained, does not leak, and all hatches are closed during transfer operations.

D. Operator Inspection and Repair Requirements

1. The operator of any equipment subject to Subsection B.2 of this rule shall annually monitor one complete loading operation for leaks and for proper operation of the loading equipment and delivery vessel vapor recovery and overfill protection systems. Operators shall use EPA Method 21 for monitoring of leaks during annual inspections.

2. The operator of any equipment subject to Subsection B.2 of this rule shall notify the District no later than 72 hours after the inspection:

   a. If any leaks were detected,

   b. If the vapor recovery system, including any flare or incinerator, was not operating properly,

   c. If any hatches were opened during the filling operation,

   d. If the overfill prevention systems malfunctioned, or

   e. If any spillage of ROC liquid occurred.

3. Any leak shall be repaired to a leak free state and any vapor recovery system or overfill prevention system found malfunctioning shall be restored to a properly operating condition. These repairs shall be done as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days from the detection date.

E. Exemptions

1. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any equipment that transfers an ROC liquid with a modified Reid vapor pressure of less than 0.5 psia. Any person claiming this exemption must maintain adequate records demonstrating that the modified Reid vapor pressure of all products transferred is less than 0.5 psia.

2. The requirements of Subsection B.2 shall not apply to any loading equipment that transfers crude oil from storage tanks that are exempt from the vapor recovery requirements of Section B.1. of Rule 71.1, Crude Oil Production and Separation.

3. The requirements of Subsection B.2 shall not apply to a loading facility that transfers crude oil into any ROC delivery vessel from shipping tanks located more than 1200 feet from the loading facility. This exemption shall apply only to those loading facilities constructed prior to July 1, 1990.

4. The provisions of this rule shall not apply during the calibration of the marker inside a cargo tank when done by the Ventura County Department of Weights and Measures in accordance with their procedures.

F. Recordkeeping Requirements (Effective June 1, 1991)

1. The operator of any loading equipment subject to Subsection B.2 of this rule shall maintain a record of inspections

required by Section D of this rule and shall record, at a minimum, the following:

a. Date of inspection and operator's initials.

b. Name and location of loading equipment and amount of ROC liquid transferred.

c. Description of any leak or malfunction of the vapor recovery or overfill prevention systems.

d. Date component was repaired and type of repair, if applicable.

e. Whether or not delivery vessels hatches are closed during filling and if any spillage occurred.

f. Delivery vessel identification and name of delivery company.

Copies of the inspection report shall be retained by the operator for a minimum of 2 years after the date of an entry and shall be made available upon request to District personnel.

2. Any person claiming exemption from the vapor recovery requirements of Subsection B.2 based on the throughput of ROC liquids through the loading equipment shall maintain adequate records to substantiate that exemption that include, at a minimum:

a. Identification and location of all loading facilities where ROC liquids are loaded into an ROC delivery vessel. Indicate and identify if two or more of the loading equipment outlets are located within a circle having a diameter of 300 feet.

b. Record the gallons of ROC liquid loaded into an ROC delivery vessel on a daily basis and on an annual basis for each loading facility exempt from the vapor recovery requirements of Subsection B.2. Include operator's initials, date of loading operation, the MRVP of the liquid being transferred, and method of determining throughput for each loading operation.

3. Any person transferring ROC liquid into a vacuum truck and transporting such liquid that is manifested as required by any federal or state regulations shall record the following:

a. Date of transfer and operator's initials.

b. Location of transfer operation and estimated amount of ROC liquid transferred.

c. Destination of ROC liquid being transferred.

Copies of these records shall be collected and retained by the loading facility operator for a minimum of 2 years after the date of an entry and shall be made available upon request to District personnel.

G. Test Methods

1. The vapor pressure of petroleum products shall be measured using a modified Reid vapor pressure at product transfer temperature. The Reid method is defined by the ASTM Method No. D-323-82 Volume 5.01, Section 5. Organic liquids listed in Attachment 1 of Rule 71.2 shall be deemed exempt from the requirements of this rule if the transfer temperature does not exceed the maximum temperature listed corresponding to 0.5 psia.

2. The test method for determining the vapor removal efficiency in Subsection B.2.a.2) shall be as follows:

   a. Measurement of vapor flow through pipes shall be determined by EPA Method 2A, EPA Method 2B, or EPA Method 2D.

   b. Measurement of ROC vapor concentration shall be determined by EPA Method 25A or EPA Method 25B.

3. Monitoring for gaseous leaks shall be done using an appropriate analyzer calibrated with methane or the alternative screening procedure in EPA Reference Method 21.

H. Violations

1. Failure to comply with any provision of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule. Each leak discovered by District personnel from equipment required to be leak free shall constitute a violation of this rule.

2. Notifications provided to the District pursuant to Subsection D.2 shall not constitute a violation of this rule.

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 6/16/92

Rule 71.4 Petroleum Sumps, Pits, Ponds and Well Cellars (Adopted 10/4/88, Revised 6/16/92)

A. Applicability

This rule is applicable to sumps, pits, ponds and well cellars at facilities where crude oil is produced, gathered, separated, processed, or stored prior to custody transfer.

B. Requirements

1. No person shall install, maintain, or operate a first stage production sump.

2. No person shall use a second or third stage sump, a pit or a pond unless the second or third stage sump, pit or pond is equipped with a properly installed and maintained cover which does not leak, which is impermeable to ROC vapors, and which covers at least 90 percent of the liquid surface area of the sump, pit, or pond. All covers shall be closed at all times except during sampling or attended maintenance operations.

3. No person shall store crude oil in a well cellar except during periods of equipment maintenance or well workover. In no case shall storage occur for more than five (5) calendar days.

C. Exemptions

1. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

a. Drilling operations pits, if clean-up procedures are implemented within 48 hours after the drilling rig has been removed from the location, if clean-up procedures are completed within fifteen (15) calendar days, and if test production is routed to a closed top tank.

b. Emergency pits and well cellars used in an emergency, if clean-up procedures are implemented within 24 hours after each emergency occurrence and if clean-up procedures are completed within fifteen (15) calendar days.

c. Sumps, pits or ponds, if the ROC content of the liquid entering a sump, pit or pond is less than 5 milligrams per liter.

d. Any sump, pit or pond, when it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that the maximum degree of achievable emission reduction has already taken place. Each demonstration shall include a cost effectiveness evaluation conducted in accordance with "BACT Cost Effectiveness Procedures and Screening Levels for Costs" adopted by the Air Pollution Control Board on December 20, 1988.

2. The provisions of Section B.2 of this rule shall not apply during maintenance operations on sumps or pits if the Air Pollution Control District is notified verbally at least 24 hours prior to the maintenance operation, and if the maintenance operation will take no more than 24 hours to complete.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. Any person claiming an exemption from this rule pursuant to Section C.1.c above may be required to justify the exemption every twelve (12) months. Such justification shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer, in writing, upon request and shall include the results of an independent laboratory analysis.

2. Any person storing crude oil in a well cellar during periods of equipment maintenance or well workover pursuant to Subsection B.3 shall maintain records, which may include but are not limited to workover invoice documents, indicating the date(s) the material was stored in the well cellar or the date(s) of workover activity.

3. Any person claiming an exemption from this rule pursuant to Subsections C.1.a., C.1.b. and C.2. shall maintain records to justify the exemption.

4. Records required pursuant to Subsections D.2 and D.3 shall be made available to the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

E. Violations

1. Failure to comply with any provision of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule.

2. Items exempt pursuant to Section C of this Rule shall comply with the provisions of this rule if the conditions of exemption are violated.

F. Test Methods:

The ROC content of crude oil in milligrams per liter shall be determined by EPA Method 8015. Samples will be analyzed using purge and trap (EPA Method 5030), and stock standards will be prepared from gasoline. Sampling shall occur at the entry point of the device.

Rule 72. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (Adopted 6/10/75; Revised 7/6/76, 11/22/77, 12/13/77, 11/21/78, 7/5/83, 10/2/84, 4/9/85, 7/15/86, 7/14/87, 6/14/88, 6/20/89, 6/19/90)

As incorporated in this rule, the provisions of Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60 New Source Performance Standards shall apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source which contains an affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the applicability date of each NSPS. However, in addition to these provisions, an affected stationary source may also be subject to more stringent requirements established for new sources or modified sources under the provisions of Rules 26.1, 26.2, or 26.3 or the more stringent provisions of any other applicable rule.

For the purposes of this Rule, the Administrator's authority under 40 CFR Part 60, shall be exercised by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) except that the APCO shall not be empowered to approve District-wide alternate or equivalent test methods nor District-wide alternative standards/workpractices. Other deviations from these federal standards as presented in the CFR and which are adopted by the Board to suit the needs of the District are noted in the affected Subpart below.

This rule incorporates the following provisions of 40 CFR Part 60:

New Source Performance Standards

CFR Citation	Title	
Subpart A	General Provisions	
	Initial Promulgation	(40FR53346, Nov. 17, 1975)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6662, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart D	Fossil-Fuel Fired Steam Generators (Applicability date - August 17, 1971)	
	Initial Promulgation	(39FR20792, June 14, 1974)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6662, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart Da	Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (Applicability date - September 18, 1978)	
	Initial Promulgation	(44FR33613, June 11, 1979)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6663, Feb. 14, 1989)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.	

CFR Citation	Title
Subpart Db	Industrial Steam Generators (Applicability date depends on the size of the steam generator as set forth in this Subpart)
	Initial Promulgation (51FR42768, Nov. 26,1986) Most Recent Revision (54FR51818, Dec. 18,1989)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart E	Incinerators (Applicability date - August 17, 1971)
	Initial Promulgation (36FR24877, Dec 23, 1971) Most Recent Revision (54FR6665, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart F	Portland Cement Plants (Applicability date - August 17, 1971)
	Initial Promulgation (36FR24877, Dec. 23, 1971) Most Recent Revision (54FR6666, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart G	Nitric Acid Plants (Applicability date - August 17, 1971)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR20794, June 14, 1974) Most Recent Revision (54FR6666, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart H	Sulfuric Acid Plants (Applicability date - August 17, 1971)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR20794, June 14, 1974) Most Recent Revision (54FR6666, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart I	Asphalt Concrete Plants (Applicability date - June 11, 1973)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR9314, March 8, 1974) Most Recent Revision (54FR6667, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart J	Petroleum Refineries (Applicability date - June 11, 1973)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR9315, March 8, 1974) Most Recent Revision (54FR34008, Aug. 17, 1989)
Subpart K	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids (Applicable after June 11, 1973 and before May 19, 1978)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR9317, March 8, 1974) Most Recent Revision (45FR23379, April 4, 1980)

CFR Citation	Title
Subpart Ka	Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids (Applicability date - May 18, 1978)
	Initial Promulgation (45FR23379, April 4, 1980) Most Recent Revision (48FR3737, Jan. 27, 1983)
Subpart Kb	Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Applicability date - July 23, 1984)
	Initial Promulgation (52FR11429, April 8, 1987) Most Recent Revision (52FR22780, June 16, 1987)
	NOTE: Any violation of provision 60.113.b, Testing Procedures, determined by air pollution control personnel, shall constitute a violation of Subpart Kb.
Subpart L	Secondary Lead Smelters (Applicability date - June 11, 1973)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR9317, March 8, 1974) Most Recent Revision (54FR6667, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart M	Secondary Brass and Bronze Ingot Production Plants (Applicability date - June 11, 1973)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR9318, March 8, 1974) Most Recent Revision (54FR6667, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart N	Iron and Steel Plants (Applicability date - June 11, 1973)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR9318, March 8, 1974) Most Recent Revision (54FR6667, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart Na	Secondary Emissions From Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities (Applicability date - January 20, 1983)
	Initial Promulgation (51FR150 Jan. 2, 1986) Most Recent Revision (54FR6667, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart O	Sewage Treatment Plants (Applicability date - June 11, 1973)
	Initial Promulgation (39FR9319, March 8, 1974) Most Recent Revision (54FR27015, June 27, 1989)
Subpart P	Primary Copper Smelters (Applicability date - October 16, 1974)
	Initial Promulgation (41FR2338, Jan. 15, 1976) Most Recent Revision (54FR6668, Feb. 14, 1989)

CFR Citation	Title	
Subpart Q	Primary Zinc Smelters (Applicability date - October 16, 1974)	
—	Initial Promulgation	(41FR2340, Jan. 15, 1976)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6669, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart R	Primary Lead Smelters (Applicability date - October 16, 1974)	
	Initial Promulgation	(41FR2340, Jan. 15, 1976)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6669, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart S	Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants (Applicability date - October 23, 1974)	
	Initial Promulgation	(45FR44207, June 30, 1980)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6669, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart T	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants (Applicability date - October 22, 1974)	
	Initial Promulgation	(40FR33154, Aug. 6, 1975)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6669, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart U	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants (Applicability date - October 22, 1974)	
	Initial Promulgation	(40FR33155, Aug. 6, 1975)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6670, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart V	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants (Applicability date - October 22, 1974)	
	Initial Promulgation	(40FR33155, Aug. 6, 1975)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6670, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart W	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants (Applicability date - October 22, 1974)	
	Initial Promulgation	(40FR33156, Aug. 6, 1975)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6670, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart X	Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities (Applicability date - October 22, 1974)	
	Initial Promulgation	(40FR33156, Aug. 6, 1975)
	Most Recent Revision	(54FR6671, Feb. 14, 1989)

CFR Citation	Title
Subpart Y	Coal Preparation Plants (Applicability date - October 24, 1974)
	Initial Promulgation (41FR2234, Jan. 15, 1976) Most Recent Revision (54FR6671, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart Z	Ferroalloy Production Facilities (Applicability date - October 21, 1974)
	Initial Promulgation (41FR18501, May 4, 1976) Most Recent Revision (54FR6671, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart AA	Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces (Applicability date - October 21, 1974)
	Initial Promulgation (40FR43852, Sept. 23 1975) Most Recent Revision (54FR6672, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart AAa	Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels (Applicability date - August 7, 1983)
	Initial Promulgation (49FR43838, Oct. 3, 1984) Most Recent Revision (54FR6673, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart BB	Kraft Pulp Mills (Applicability date - September 24, 1974)
	Initial Promulgation (43FR7572, Feb. 23, 1978) Most Recent Revision (54FR6673, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart CC	Glass Manufacturing Plants (Applicability date - June 15, 1979)
	Initial Promulgation (45FR66751, Oct. 7, 1980) Most Recent Revision (54FR6674, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart DD	Grain Elevators (Applicability date - August 3, 1978)
	Initial Promulgation (43FR34347, Aug. 3, 1978) Most Recent Revision (54FR6674, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart EE	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture (Applicability date - November 28, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (47FR49287, Oct. 29, 1982) Most Recent Revision (50FR10248, April 30, 1985)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart FF	[Reserved]

CFR Citation	Title
Subpart GG	Stationary Gas Turbines (Applicability date - September 10, 1979)
	Initial Promulgation (44FR52798, Sept. 10, 1979) Most Recent Revision (54FR6675, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart HH	Lime Manufacturing Plants (Applicability date - May 3, 1977)
	Initial Promulgation (43FR9453, March 7, 1978) Most Recent Revision (54FR6675, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart KK	Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants (Applicability date - January 14, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (47FR16537, Apr. 16, 1982) Most Recent Revision (54FR6675, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart LL	Metallic Mineral Processing Plants (Applicability date - August 24, 1982)
	Initial Promulgation (49FR6464, Feb. 21, 1984) Most Recent Revision (54FR6676, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart MM	Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations (Applicability date - October 5, 1979)
	Initial Promulgation (45FR85415, Dec. 24, 1980) Most Recent Revision (48FR5454, Feb. 4, 1983)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart NN	Phosphate Rock Plants (Applicability date - September 21, 1979)
	Initial Promulgation (47FR16589, April 16, 1982) Most Recent Revision (54FR6676, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart PP	Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture (Applicability date - February 4, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (45FR74850, Nov. 12, 1980) Most Recent Revision (54FR6676, Feb. 14, 1989)

CFR Citation	Title
Subpart QQ	Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing (Applicability date - October 28, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (47FR50649, Nov. 8, 1982)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart RR	Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations (Applicability date - December 30, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (48FR48375, Oct. 18, 1983)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart SS	Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances (Applicability date - December 24, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (47FR47785, Oct. 27, 1982)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart TT	Metal Coil Surface Coating (Applicability date - January 5, 1981)
	Initial Promulgation (47FR49612, Nov. 1, 1982) Most Recent Revision (51FR22938, June 24, 1986)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart UU	Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture (Applicability date - November 18, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (47FR34143, Aug. 6, 1982)
Subpart VV	Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry: VOC Fugitive Emission Sources (Applicability date - January 5, 1981)
	Initial Promulgation (48FR48355, Oct.18, 1983) Most Recent Revision (54FR6678, Feb. 14, 1989)
	NOTE: The observation of a leak in excess of the requirements of the standard constitutes a violation of this rule. This provision is added to Sections 60.482 through 60.484 and 60.482-7 through 60.482-8.

CFR Citation	Title
Subpart WW	Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry (Applicability date - November 26, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (48FR38737, Aug. 25, 1983)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart XX	Bulk Gasoline Terminals (Applicability date - December 17, 1980)
	Initial Promulgation (48FR37590, Aug. 18, 1983) Most Recent Revision (54FR6678, Feb. 14, 1989)
	NOTE: California Air Resources Board (CARB) Certification and Test Procedures for Vapor Recovery Systems of Gasoline Delivery Tanks shall be followed in lieu of the federal procedure as shown in the CFR. Documentation and recordkeeping requirements shall record results of CARB Certification tests.
Subpart AAA	Residential Wood Heaters (Applicability date - July 1, 1988)
	Initial Promulgation (53FR5873, Feb. 26, 1988) Most Recent Revision (53FR12009, Apr. 12, 1988)
Subpart BBB	Rubber Tire Manufacturing (Applicability date - January 20, 1983)
	Initial Promulgation (52FR34889, Sept. 15, 1987) Most Recent Revision (54FR38634, Sept. 19, 1989)
Subpart FFF	Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing (Applicability date - January 18, 1983)
	Initial Promulgation (49FR26892, June 29, 1984) Most Recent Revision (49FR32848, Aug. 17, 1984)
	NOTE: The 30-day emissions averaging periods specified in the federal standard are replaced with 24-hour emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the District. The monthly basis used to calculate the VOC content from the source performance test in the federal standard is replaced with a 24 hour period to demonstrate compliance on a daily basis for affected facilities in the District.

CFR Citation	Title
Subpart GGG	Petroleum Refineries: VOC Fugitive Emission Sources (Applicability date - January 4, 1983)
	Initial Promulgation (49FR22606, May 30, 1984)
	NOTE: The observation of a leak in excess of the of the standard constitutes a violation of this rule. This provision is added to Section 60.592.1.
Subpart HHH	Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities (Applicability date - November 23, 1982)
	Initial Promulgation (49FR13651, April 5, 1984) Most Recent Revision (49FR18096, April 27, 1984)
	NOTE: The six-month rolling averaging basis specified in the federal standard is replaced with 24-hour emission averaging periods for affected facilities in the District.
Subpart JJJ	Petroleum Dry Cleaners (Applicability date - December 14, 1982)
	Initial Promulgation (49FR37331, April 5, 1984) Most Recent Revision (50FR49026, Nov. 27, 1985)
	NOTE: The observation of a leak in excess of the requirements of the standard constitutes a violation of this rule. This provision is added to Sections 60.622.
Subpart KKK	Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants (Applicability date - January 20, 1984)
	Initial Promulgation (50FR26124, June 24, 1985) Most Recent Revision (51FR2702, Jan. 21, 1986)
Subpart LLL	Onshore Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, SO2 (Applicability date - January 20, 1984)
	Initial Promulgation (50FR40518, Oct. 1, 1985) Most Recent Revision (54FR6679, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart OOO	Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants (Applicability date - August 31, 1983)
	Initial Promulgation (50FR31328, Aug. 1, 1985) Most Recent Revision (54FR6680, Feb. 14, 1989)
Subpart PPP	Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants (Applicability date - February 7, 1984)
	Initial Promulgation (50FR7694, Feb. 25, 1985) Most Recent Revision (54FR6680, Feb. 14, 1989)

CFR Citation	Title
Subpart QQQ	VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems (Applicability date - May 4, 1987)
	Initial Promulgation (53FR47623, Nov. 23, 1988)
Subpart SSS	Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Industry (Applicability date - January 22, 1986)
	Initial Promulgation (53FR38892, Oct. 3, 1988)
Subpart TTT	Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines (Applicability date - January 8, 1986)
	Initial Promulgation (53FR2676, Jan. 29, 1988)
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CFR Citation	Title
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CFR Citation	Title
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Appendix I	Removable Label and Owner's Manual

Rule 74. Specific Source Standards (Adopted 7/6/76)

A. The provisions of this Rule shall apply to the owner or operator of any source which contains an affected facility.

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 11/12/91

Rule 74.1. Abrasive Blasting (Adopted 7/6/76, Revised 7/5/83, 9/5/89, 11/12/91)

A. Applicability

The provisions of this rule apply to any abrasive blasting operation.

B. Requirements

1. General Provisions

a. Except as provided in Subsections B.1.b, B.2, or B.3, all abrasive blasting operations shall be conducted within a permanent building.

b. An abrasive blasting operation conducted under one or more of the following conditions is not required to be conducted within a permanent building:

1) Steel or iron shot/grit is used exclusively;

2) The item to be blasted exceeds eight feet in any dimension; or

3) The surface being blasted is situated at its permanent location or no further away from its permanent location than is necessary to allow the surface to be blasted.

c. Any abrasive blasting operation conducted in accordance with Subsections B.1.b.2) and B.1.b.3) must use:

1) Wet abrasive blasting;

2) Hydroblasting;

3) Vacuum blasting; or

4) Dry Blasting with certified abrasives.

2. Pavement Marking

Surface preparation for raised traffic delineating markers and pavement marking removal using abrasive blasting shall be performed by wet abrasive blasting, hydroblasting, or vacuum blasting with the following exceptions, for which dry blasting with certified abrasive may be used:

a. Removal or surface preparation for immediate application of pavement markings when less than 1,000 square feet of removal or surface preparation is involved; or

b. Surface preparation for raised traffic delineating markers when less than 1,000 square feet of surface preparation is involved.

3. Stucco and Concrete

Abrasive blasting of stucco and concrete shall be performed by wet abrasive blasting, hydroblasting, or vacuum blasting with the following exceptions, for which dry blasting with a certified abrasive may be used:

a. Window and door returns and frames;

b. Eaves, overhangs and ceilings;

c. Sweep abrasive blasting except for stucco surfaces;

d. Completely shrouded structures or blast areas that effectively control emissions;

e. Abrasive cleaning operations, other than aggregate exposure or paint removal related to new concrete construction or repair activity, if such operations are performed onsite.

4. Certified Abrasives

Only abrasives certified in accordance with Section 92530 of the California Code of Regulations shall be used for permissible outdoor blasting. Packages or containers for certified abrasives shall be legibly and permanently labeled with each of the following:

a. The manufacturer's name or identification trade name;

b. The grade, weight proportion of components in abrasive blends, brand name of the abrasive, or brand names and grades of components of abrasive blends; and

c. The statement "ARB certified for permissible dry outdoor blasting."

C. Prohibitions

1. Visible Emission Standards

Visible emission evaluation of abrasive blasting operations shall be conducted in accordance with Section 92400 of the California Code of Regulations.

a. No person shall discharge into the atmosphere from any abrasive blasting operation, which is conducted outside a permanent building, any air contaminant for a period or

periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is:

1) As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 2 on the Ringlemann chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or

2) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in Subsection 1.a.1).

b. No person shall discharge into the atmosphere from any abrasive blasting operation, which is conducted within any permanent building, any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is:

1) 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

2) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in Subsection 1.b.1).

2. Nuisance Prohibition

Compliance with all provisions of this Rule does not exempt any person from complying with District Rule 51, Section 41700 of the Health and Safety code, or any State statutory or common law nuisance prohibition.

D. Definitions

For the purpose of this Rule the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Abrasives": Any material used in abrasive blasting operations including but not limited to sand, slag, steel shot, garnet or walnut shells.

2. "Abrasive blasting": The operation of cleaning or preparing a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of abrasive material against that surface.

3. "Abrasive blasting equipment": Any equipment utilized in abrasive blasting operations.

4. "Air contaminant": As defined in Rule 2 of these Rules.

5. "Certified abrasive": Any abrasive certified by the Air Resources Board (ARB) in accordance with Section 92530 of the California Code of Regulations.

6. "Hydroblasting": Any abrasive blasting using high pressure liquid as the propelling force.

7. "Permanent building": A building used, in whole or in part, for sandblasting operations.

8. "Person": Any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local government agency or public district or any officer or employee thereof. "Person" also means the United States Government or its agencies to the extent authorized by federal law.

9. "Sandblasting": Abrasive blasting.

10. "Steel or iron shot/grit": Abrasives which meet either the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) recommended practices J827 and J444 or Steel Founders' Society of America Standards 21-68 or 20T-66, as those practices and standards existed on 2/24/84.

11. "Sweep abrasive blasting": A method of cleanup performed to achieve surface uniformity or impurity removal after wet blasting, hydroblasting, or vacuum blasting operations.

12. "Vacuum blasting": Any abrasive blasting in which the spent abrasive, surface material, and dust are immediately collected by a vacuum device.

13. "Wet abrasive blasting": Any abrasive blasting using compressed air as the propelling force, which in the judgment of the Air Pollution Control Officer uses an amount of water adequate to minimize the plume to comply with the requirements of Section C.1. of this Rule.

Rule 74.2. Architectural Coatings (Adopted 6/19/79, Revised 12/2/80, 9/21/82, 11/22/83, 10/21/86)

This rule is applicable to any person who sells, offers for sale, or applies any architectural coating.

A. Requirements

1. Except as proved in Subsections A.2 and A.5, a person shall not sell, offer for sale or apply any architectural coating which, at the time of sale or manufacture:

   a. contains more than 250 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating excluding water and any colorant added to tint bases; or

   b. is recommended for use as a bituminous pavement sealer unless it is an emulsion-type coating.

2. A person shall not sell, offer for sale or apply any non-flat architectural coating which, at the time of sale or manufacture, has a volatile organic compound content, excluding water and colorant added to tint bases, in excess of the following:

   a. 380 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating if manufactured on or after September 2, 1983; or

   b. 250 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating if manufactured on or after March 1, 1987.

3. Containers for all coatings subject to the requirements of Subsections A.1, A.2 and A.5 shall display the date of manufacture of the contents of a code indicating the date of manufacture. The manufacturers of such coatings shall file with the Air Pollution Control Officer and the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board, an explanation of each code.

4. Containers for all coatings subject to the requirements of Subsections A.1, A.2 and A.5 shall carry a statement of the manufacturer's recommendation regarding thinning of the coating. This recommendation shall not apply to the thinning of architectural coatings with water.

   The recommendation shall specify that the coating is to be employed without thinning or diluting under normal environmental and application conditions unless any thinning recommended on the label for normal environmental and application conditions does not cause a coating to exceed its applicable standard. This section (A.4) shall become effective September 1, 1984.

5. A person shall not sell, offer for sale or apply any architectural specialty coating (listed below) which, at the time of sale or manufacture, exceeds the following limits (expressed as grams of VOC per liter of coating as applied, excluding water) after the date listed below:

	Effective September 1, 1984	Effective September 1, 1989
Varnish	500	350
Lacquer	---	680
Semi-Transparent Stains	---	350
Opaque Stains	400	350
Semi-Transparent and Clear Wood Preservatives	---	350
Opaque Wood Preservatives	400	350
General Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	400	350
Specialty Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	---	350
Industrial Maintenance Primers and Topcoats	---	420
Quick Dry Enamels	---	400
Specialty Flats	---	400
Waterproof Sealers	---	400
Concrete Curing Compounds	---	350
Roof Coatings	---	300
Waterproofing Mastic Coatings	---	300
Enamel Undercoaters	450	350
Traffic Paints		
For public streets and highways	415	250
For other surfaces	250	250
Black traffic coatings	---	250

B. Exemptions

1. Small Business Exemption

The provisions of Section A of this rule shall not apply to coatings manufactured prior to September 1, 1984 by a Small Business.

a. A "Small Business" for the purposes of this rule means any business which in 1976 sold less than 500,000 gallons of paints and coatings.

(1) A business shall not qualify for this exemption if it would not be considered a Small Business, as defined in Subsection (1) of Section 1896 of Title 2 of the California Administrative Code.

(2) A business shall not qualify for this exemption if its total annual sales volume of solvent-borne paints and coatings which would otherwise be subject to this rule exceeds by more than 10 percent the business's total sales volume of such coatings in calendar year 1976.

b. To qualify for a Small Business exemption, a company requesting such exemption shall file a request in writing with the Air Pollution Control Officer. The company shall provide the Air Pollution Control Officer any necessary information including, but not limited to:

(1) total volume (in gallons) of paints and coatings sold in 1976;

(2) the number of persons employed by the company;

(3) the gross sales receipts (in dollars) for 1976; and

(4) total annual sales volume of paints and coatings in 1976 and any subsequent year which would otherwise be subject to this rule. Other information necessary to document that the business is not an affiliate of another business concern which would not be considered a Small Business for the purposes of this rule shall also be provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

After considering information submitted by a business, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether such business qualifies as a Small Business as defined in this section and shall inform the business in writing of his determination.

2. Other Exemptions

Section A of this rule shall not apply to:

a. Architectural coatings sold in the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District for shipment outside of the District or for shipment to other manufacturers for repackaging.

b. The following coatings:

(1) architectural coatings supplied in containers having capacities of one liter or less;

(2) architectural coatings recommended by the manufacturer for use only as one or more of the following; dry fog coatings, fire retardant coatings, tile like glaze coatings, mastic texture coatings, metallic pigmented coatings, swimming pool paints, multi-color paints, quick dry primers, sealers and undercoaters, shellac, sign (graphic arts) coatings, bond breakers, below ground wood preservative coatings.

If anywhere on an exempt coating container, on any sticker or label affixed thereto, or in any sales or advertising literature, any indication is given that such exempt coating may be used or is suitable for use for any purpose other than those specifically provided for in this Subsection, then the exemption provided for in this Subsection shall not apply to that coating.

C. Definitions:

1. For the purpose of this Rule, an "architectural coating" means any coating applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs.

2. For the purpose of this Rule, a "below ground wood preservative" means a heavy duty coating formulated solely for the purpose of protecting below ground wood from decay or insect attack and which contains a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. These coatings perform their function by penetrating into the wood.

3. For the purpose of this Rule, "bituminous coating materials" means black or brownish materials, soluble in carbon disulfide, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons and which are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum oils, or of low grades of coal.

4. For the purpose of this Rule, a "bond breaker" is a coating whose sole purpose, when applied between layers of concrete, is to prevent the freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the substrate on which it is poured.

5. For the purpose of this Rule, a "concrete curing compound" is a coating whose sole purpose is to retard the evaporation of water from the surface of freshly cast concrete, thereby strengthening it.

6. For the purpose of this Rule, a "dry fog coating" is a coating which is formulated so that when sprayed, overspray droplets dry before falling on floors and other surfaces.

7. For the purpose of this Rule, an "enamel undercoater" is a coating which is designed to be applied to a new surface over a primer or over a previous coat of paint, in order to improve the seal, provide better adhesion, and make a smooth base for non-flat coatings.

8. For the purpose of this rule, "fire retardant coatings" means architectural coatings which are designed to retard fires and which will significantly: (a) reduce the rate of flame spread on the surface of a material to which such a coating has been applied, or (b) resist ignition when exposed to high temperatures or (c) insulate a substrate to which such a coating has been

applied and prolong the time required to reach ignition temperature.

9. For the purpose of this Rule, a "general primer" is a coating which is intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

10. For the purpose of this Rule, a "general sealer" is a coating which is intended for use on porous substrates to protect the substrate, to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

11. For the purpose of this rule, "graphic arts coatings" means coatings which are to be marketed solely for application to indoor and outdoor signs and include lettering enamels, poster colors and bulletin colors.

12. For the purpose of this Rule, an "industrial maintenance primer" is a coating which is intended to be applied to a surface prior to the application of an industrial maintenance topcoat, to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

13. For the purpose of this Rule, an "industrial maintenance topcoat" is a high performance coating which is formulated for the purpose of heavy abrasion, water immersion, chemical corrosion, temperature, electrial or solvent resistance.

14. For the purpose of this Rule, a "lacquer" is a clear or pigmented coating formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and to provide a quick drying, solid protective film.

15. For the purpose of this Rule, "mastic coatings" means weatherproofing coatings which are formulated to cover holes, minor cracks, and conceal surface irregularities, and which are applied in a single coat.

16. For the purpose of this Rule, "metallic pigmented paints" means non-bituminous coatings which are formulated with metallic pigment.

17. For the purpose of this Rule, "multi-colored coatings" means coatings which exhibit more than one color when applied and which are packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

18. For the purpose of this Rule, "non-flat architectural coatings", are coatings which register a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85° meter or five or greater on a 60° meter, and which are identified on the label as a gloss, semi-gloss, or eggshell enamel coating.

19. For the purpose of this Rule, "opaque stains" means all stains that are not classified as semi-transparent stains.

20. For the purpose of this Rule, "opaque wood preservatives" are all wood preservatives not classified as semi-transparent wood preservatives.

21. For the purpose of this Rule, "primers" means coatings which are intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subseqent coats.

22. For the purpose of this Rule, "quick dry primers and sealers" are primers, sealers, and undercoaters which are intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats and which are dry to touch in one-half hour and can be recoated in two hours (ASTM 1640).

23. For the purpose of this Rule, "quick dry enamels" are non-flat coatings which comply with the following:

    (a) Shall be capable of being applied directly from the container by brush or roller under normal conditions, normal conditions being ambient temperatures between 60° and 80° F;

    (b) When tested in accordance with ASTM D 1640 they shall set to touch in two hours or less, dry hard in eight hours or less, and be tack free in four hours or less by the mechanical test method;

    (c) Shall have a 60° F dried film gloss of no less than 70.

24. For the purpose of this Rule, "roof coatings" are coatings which are formulated for the sole purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water. These coatings include bituminous roof and waterproof mastic coatings.

25. For the purpose of this Rule, "sealers" means coatings intended for use on porous substrates to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, to protect the substrate from water, or to retard the evaporation of water from the substrate.

26. For the purpose of this Rule, "semi-transparent stains" means coatings which are formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the surface.

27. For the purpose of this Rule, "semi-transparent wood preservatives" are wood preservative stains which are formulated for the purpose of protecting exposed wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and which are formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the surface. These coatings perform their function by penetrating into the wood.

28. For the purpose of this Rule, "shellacs" are clear or pigmented coatings formulated with natural resins (except nitro-cellulose

resins), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction and are intended to provide stain blocking properties as well as a solid protective film.

29. For the purpose of this Rule, "specialty flat products" are self-priming flat products used only to perform one of the following functions: repair fire, smoke or water damage; neutralize odors; block stains; or coat acoustical materials without affecting their acoustical abilities.

30. For the purpose of this Rule, "specialty primers, sealers, and undercoaters" are primers, sealers and undercoaters used only to perform one of the following functions: repair fire, smoke or water damage; neutralize odor; block stains; block efflorescense; condition chalky surfaces; or coat acoustical materials without affecting their acoustical abilities.

31. For the purpose of this Rule, "swimming pool coatings" and coatings specifically formulated to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.

32. For the purpose of this Rule, "tile-like glaze coatings" means coatings which are formulated to provide a tough, extra-durable coating system, which are applied as a continuous (seamless) high-build film and which cure to a hard glaze finish.

33. For the purpose of this Rule, "traffic coatings" are coatings which are formulated to be applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces including, but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots.

34. For the purpose of this Rule, "varnishes" are clear or pigmented coatings formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air. These coatings are intended to provide a durable, solid protective film.

35. For the purpose of this Rule, "waterproofing mastic coatings" are weatherproof and waterproof coatings which are formulated to cover holes and minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and which are to be applied to thicknesses of at least 15 mils.

36. For the purpose of this Rule, "waterproofing sealers" are coatings which are formulated for the sole purpose of protecting porous substrates by preventing the penetration of water.

37. For the purpose of this Rule, "flat architectural coating" means a coating which is not a non-flat architectural coating as defined for the purposes of this Rule.

Rule 74.6 Surface Cleaning and Degreasing (Adopted 5/29/79, Revised 1/20/81, 7/5/83, 9/12/89, 5/8/90)

A. Applicability

1. The requirements of this rule shall apply to all solvent cleaning (degreasing) operations. Additional requirements for Cold Cleaning Operations, Batch Loaded Vapor Degreasing and Conveyorized Degreasing, are contained in Rules 74.6.1, 74.6.2 and 74.6.3, respectively.

2. This rule shall supersede existing Rule 74.6 (adopted 7/5/83) and be effective on June 12, 1990.

B. Requirements

1. Any person who employs solvent cleaning (degreasing) shall utilize:

   a. A container for the solvent and articles being cleaned.

   b. A facility for draining cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the container.

   c. A permanent conspicuous label or sign which summarizes the applicable operating requirements appropriate for the type of cleaning operation being used.

2. Any person who employs solvent cleaning (degreasing) shall conform to the following operating requirements:

   a. The degreasing equipment and emission control equipment shall be operated and maintained in proper working order.

   b. No person shall allow solvent to leak from any portion of the degreasing equipment. Leaks shall be repaired immediately or the degreaser shall be drained.

   c. No person shall store or dispose of any solvent, including waste solvent, in a manner that will cause or allow its evaporation into the atmosphere. All solvent, used or unused, shall be stored in closed containers.

   d. Waste solvent and waste solvent residues shall be disposed of by one of the following methods:

      1) Disposal through a commercial reclamation service.

      2) Disposal at a facility that is federally or state licensed to treat, store or dispose of such waste.

      3) Disposal by recycling in conformance with Section 25143.2 of the California Health and Safety Code.

e. No person shall remove or open any device designed to cover the solvent unless work is being processed in the degreaser or maintenance is being performed on the degreaser.

f. The degreasing of porous or absorbent materials such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope is prohibited.

C. Additional Requirements

No person shall operate, sell, offer for sale, or install in Ventura County any degreasing equipment that does not conform with the provisions of Rules 74.6, 74.6.1, 74.6.2 and 74.6.3.

D. Exemptions

1. This rule shall not apply to wipe cleaning.

2. Rules 74.6 and 74.6.1 shall not apply to rocket engine flushing operations which are performed while the rocket engine is attached to the test stand, provided that at least 85 percent of the solvent used is recovered or controlled.

3. Rules 74.6 and 74.6.1 shall not apply to non-coveyorized degreasers using unheated solvent which have a liquid surface area smaller than 929 square centimeters (1 square foot), provided that such equipment is kept covered when not in use to prevent solvent evaporation.

E. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. The operator of any equipment subject to Rule 74.6, 74.6.1, 74.6.2 or 74.6.3 shall maintain the following dated records:

a. For each degreaser, each time make-up solvent is added, record the amount.

b. Each time waste solvent or waste solvent residues are removed from the facility, keep records confirming compliance with the acceptable disposal methods listed in Subsection B.2.d of this rule.

c. On a quarterly or shorter basis, record the facilitywide total of make-up solvent for each type of solvent used.

2. Any person using trichloroethylene solvent and any person claiming exemption for rocket engine flushing under Subsection D.2. of this rule shall maintain source specific daily records of the amount of solvent lost to the atmosphere for each such degreasing operation.

3. All records shall be retained for a minimum of 2 years from the date of each entry. All records shall be made available to the APCO upon request.

F. Test Methods

The following test methods shall apply to Rules 74.6.1, 74.6.2 and 74.6.3.

1. Initial boiling point of solvent shall be determined by ASTM 1078-78.

2. The efficiency of carbon adsorption systems or alternate control systems shall be determined by EPA Method 25B.

G. Violations

Failure to comply with any provision of Rules 74.6, 74.6.1, 74.6.2 or 74.6.3 shall constitute a violation of the rule.

H. Definitions

The following definitions apply to Rules 74.6, 74.6.1, 74.6.2 and 74.6.3.

1. "Batch loaded vapor degreaser": Any nonconveyorized, boiling solvent degreaser.

2. "Cold cleaner": Any batch loaded, nonboiling solvent degreaser.

3. "Conveyorized degreaser": Any continuously loaded conveyorized solvent cleaner, either boiling or nonboiling.

4. "Condenser Equipment": Any equipment, such as condenser coils or water jacket, used to condense solvent vapor in a vapor degreaser.

5. "Freeboard height"

   a. For cold cleaners, the distance from the top of the solvent or solvent drain to the top of the tank.

   b. For batch loaded vapor degreasers, the distance from the solvent vapor-air interface to the top of the degreaser tank.

   c. For conveyorized degreasers, the distance from the top of the solvent or solvent vapor-air interface to the bottom of the lowest opening in the degreaser where vapors can escape.

6. "Freeboard ratio": The freeboard height divided by the smaller of the length or width of the degreaser.

7. "High Vapor Cutoff Thermostat": A manually reset switch which shuts off the sump heat if the temperature at the air-vapor interface rises above the designed operating level.

8. "High Volatility Solvent": Any solvent that is not low volatility solvent.

9. "Low Volatility Solvent": Solvent with an initial boiling point greater than 120 °C (248 °F) and with a temperature, as used, at least 100 °C (180 °F) below the initial boiling point.

10. "Make-up Solvent": That solvent which is added to a cleaning operation to replace solvent lost through evaporation or other means.

11. "Solvent" Any liquids containing organic compounds which are used to clean and remove soils in any degreaser. These liquids are principally derived from petroleum and include petroleum distillates, chlorinated hydrocarbons, chlorofluorocarbons, ketones, and alcohols. Solutions, emulsions, and dispersions of water and soap, or water and detergent, are not organic solvents. Soaps and detergents are water based surfactants.

12. "Refrigerated Freeboard Chiller": Any equipment mounted above the condenser equipment which carry a refrigerant to provide a chilled air blanket above the solvent vapor, to reduce emissions from a vapor degreaser.

13. "Remote Reservoir Cold Cleaner": A device in which solvent is pumped through a sink-like work area for cleaning parts and drains immediately, without forming a pool, through a single drain hole less than 100 square centimeters (15.5 square inches) in area into an enclosed container which is not accessible for soaking parts.

14. "Solvent Cleaning (degreasing)": Those processes using organic solvent or any emulsion or solution containing more than one percent by weight organic solvent to clean and remove soils, oils, dirt and greases from surfaces.

15. "Wipe cleaning": That method of cleaning which utilizes a material such as a rag wetted with a solvent, coupled with a physical rubbing process to remove contaminants from surfaces.

I: Compliance Schedule

1. Any person subject to Rules 74.6, 74.6.1, 74.6.2 or 74.6.3, as adopted on 9/12/89 shall be in full compliance with the provisions of those rules by June 12, 1990.

2. Rules 74.6, 74.6.1, 74.6.2 and 74.6.3 shall supersede existing Rule 74.6 (adopted 7/5/83) and be effective on June 12, 1990.

Rule 74.6.1. Cold Cleaning Operations Adopted 9/12/89

A. **Applicability**

1. The requirements of this rule shall apply to solvent cleaning (degreasing) utilizing a cold cleaner.

2. This rule shall supersede existing Rule 74.6 (adopted 7/5/83) and be effective on June 12, 1990.

B. Equipment Requirements

1. All cold cleaners, except remote reservoir cold cleaners, shall be equipped with the following devices:

   a. A drying rack suspended above the solvent, or other facility for draining cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the cleaner.

   b. A cover which prevents the solvent from evaporating when not processing work in the degreaser. The cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one hand.

   c. A freeboard height of at least 6 inches, if low volatility solvent is used.

   d. At least one of the following control devices, if high volatility solvent is used:

      1) A freeboard such that the freeboard ratio is at least 0.75.

      2) A water cover if the solvent is insoluble in and heavier than water.

      3) Any other control system with a control efficiency demonstrated to be equivalent or greater than the above, such as carbon adsorption or a freeboard chiller.

   e. A permanent conspicuous mark locating the maximum allowable solvent level which conforms with the applicable freeboard requirement in Subsection B.1.c or Subsection B.1.d.1.

   f. A permanent conspicuous label or sign summarizing the applicable operating requirements appropriate for cold cleaning operations.

2. Remote reservoir cold cleaners shall be equipped with the following devices:

   a. A permanent conspicuous label or sign summarizing the applicable operating requirements appropriate for cold cleaning operations.

   b. A sinklike work area which is sloped sufficiently towards the drain to preclude pooling of solvent.

   c. A single drain hole, less than 100 square centimeters (15.5 square inches) in area, for the solvent to flow from the sink into the enclosed reservoir.

   d. A freeboard of height of at least 6 inches.

   e. A cover for the drain when no work is being processed in the degreaser and high volatility solvent is used. If low volatility solvent is used, a cover is not required.

C. Operating Requirements

Any person who operates a cold cleaner shall conform to the following operating requirements, in addition to those specified in Rule 74.6, Subsection B.2:

1. The operator shall drain cleaned parts of all solvent until dripping ceases to ensure that the drained solvent is returned to the degreaser.

2. Solvent agitation, where necessary, shall be achieved using pump recirculation, a mixer, or ultrasonics. Air agitation shall not be used.

3. If a solvent flow is utilized, only a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type spray) shall be used.

4. The pressure of the solvent flow system shall be such that liquid solvent does not splash outside the container.

Rule 74.6.2 Batch Loaded Vapor Degreasing Operations Adopted 9/12/89

A. Applicability

1. The requirements of this rule shall apply to solvent cleaning (degreasing) utilizing a batch loaded vapor degreaser.

2. This rule shall supersede existing Rule 74.6 (adopted 7/5/83) and be effective on June 12, 1990.

B. Equipment Requirements

1. All batch loaded vapor degreasers shall be equipped with the following devices:

   a. A cover which is designed to be easily operated without disturbing the vapor zone. If the degreaser opening is larger than 1 square meter the cover must be mechanically assisted by a spring loaded, counterweighted, sliding, rolling or powered system.

   b. A high vapor cutoff thermostat.

   c. A permanent conspicuous label or sign summarizing the applicable operating requirements appropriate for batch loaded vapor degreasing operations.

2. Degreasers for which an application for an authority to construct was deemed complete before June 12, 1990 shall be equipped with at least one of the following devices:

   a. For degreasers using solvent containing 10 percent or less ROC by weight:

      1) Condenser equipment which limits the top of the boiling solvent vapors to a level which maintains a freeboard ratio of at least 0.75.

      2). Any device listed in Subsection B.3.b.

   b. For degreasers using solvent containing more than 10 percent ROC by weight which have an air-vapor interface area of 1 square meter (10.8 sq ft) or less:

      1) Condenser equipment which limits the top of the boiling solvent vapors to a level which maintains a freeboard ratio of at least 1.0.

      2) Any device listed in Subsection B.3.b.

c. Degreasers using solvent containing more than 10 percent ROC by weight which have an air-vapor interface area larger than 1 square meter (10.8 sq ft) shall be equipped with at least one device listed in Subsection B.3.b.

3. Degreasers for which an application for an authority to construct was deemed complete on or after June 12, 1990 shall be equipped with at least one of the following devices:

a. For degreasers which have an air-vapor interface area of 1 square meter (10.8 sq ft) or less:

1) Condenser equipment which limits the top of the boiling solvent vapors to a level which maintains a freeboard ratio of at least 1.0.

2) Any device listed in Subsection B.3.b.

b. For degreasers which have an air-vapor interface area larger than 1 square meter (10.8 sq ft):

1) A refrigerated freeboard chiller or refrigerated condenser equipment which covers the air-vapor interface with a cold air blanket at a level which maintains a freeboard ratio of at least 1.0. The temperature of the cold air blanket, measured at the coldest point on the vertical axis of the air-vapor interface, shall be less than 30 percent of the initial boiling point of the solvent being used (degrees Fahrenheit), or no greater than 40 ^{o}F.

2) A hood or enclosure to collect degreaser emissions, which ventilates the air-vapor interface at a minimum rate of 15 cubic meters per minute per square meter (50 cfm per square foot), but not greater than 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cfm per square foot), unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements, with a delivery system or ductwork exhausting to a control device with a control efficiency of at least 95 percent.

3) Any other control system with a control efficiency demonstrated to be equivalent or greater than the above.

C. Operating Requirements

Any person who operates a batch loaded vapor degreaser shall conform to the following operating requirements, in addition to those specified in Rule 74.6, Subsection B.2:

1. The cover shall be closed whenever work is not being processed in the degreaser.

2. The following sequence shall be followed for start up and shut down:

   a. When starting up the degreaser, the cooling system shall be turned on before, or simultaneously with, the sump heater.

   b. When shutting down the degreaser, the sump heater shall be turned off before, or simultaneously with, the cooling system.

   c. The degreaser shall be covered whenever the cooling system is turned off.

3. If a solvent spray is utilized, then all spraying shall be done at least 4 inches below the air-vapor interface. If the solvent contains more than 10 percent ROC by weight, only a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower type spray) shall be used. The pressure of the solvent spray shall be low enough to prevent solvent from splashing out of the degreaser.

4. Work loads shall not occupy more than one half of the degreaser's vapor area.

5. The degreaser shall not be located in an area where drafts greater than 6.1 meters per minute (20 feet per minute or 0.23 miles per hour) occur.

6. Solvent carryout shall be minimized by the following measures:

   a. Move parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 3.3 meters per minute (11 feet per minute).

   b. Degrease the work load in the vapor zone until condensation ceases.

   c. Do not drain parts in the cold air layer.

   d. Drain cleaned parts in the area above the cold air layer until dripping ceases.

   e. Do not remove parts from the degreaser until they are visually dry.

7. No water shall be visually detectable in the solvent exiting the water separator.

8. If the degreaser is equipped with a lip exhaust, the ventilation rate shall not exceed 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cfm per square foot), unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements, and the exhaust shall be turned off when the degreaser is covered.

Rule 74.7. Fugitive Emissions of Reactive Organic Compounds at Petroleum Refineries and Chemical Plants (Adopted 5/29/79, Revised 7/3/84, 1/10/89)

A. Applicability

The following provisions shall apply to petroleum refineries and chemical plants.

B. Operating Requirements

1. A person shall not use any component, pump or compressor if such component, pump or compressor leaks reactive organic compounds into the atmosphere. Emissions from components, pumps, or compressors which have been tagged by the operator (as per Subsection C.5) for repair or which have been repaired and are awaiting re-inspection shall not be in violation of this subsection.

2. Open-Ended Valves: All open-ended valves shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second closed valve which is attached to seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended line. If a second closed valve is used, the process side valve shall be closed first, after operations requiring flow through the open-ended valve.

3. Safety Relief Valves in Gas or Vapor Service:

   a. Each safety relief valve shall be operated with emissions no more than 200 ppm of ROC above background, except when the process pressure exceeds the limit setting specified for the device.

   b. Each safety relief valve shall be returned to a level of no more than 200 ppm of ROC above background as soon as practicable after an emergency release, but no later than 5 days after the release.

4. Sampling Systems: Each sampling system shall collect the purged process fluid for recycle or disposal with no emission of a liquid containing reactive organic compounds.

C. Inspection Requirements

1. All safety relief valves shall be inspected quarterly for leaks.

2. All components, pumps, and compressors shall be inspected monthly for leaks according to procedures in an Operator Management Plan approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

3. If a component, pump, or compressor is found to be not leaking for three consecutive monthly Operator Management Plan inspections, then the component, pump, or compressor shall be inspected not less than quarterly, except for flanges, which shall be inspected not less than annually.

4. Notwithstanding subsections C.2 and C.3, each pump shall be visually inspected each day for leaks and indications of leaks.

5. Upon detection of a leaking component, pump, or compressor, a readily visible tag bearing the date on which the leak is detected shall be affixed to that component, pump, or compressor. The tag shall remain in place until the leaking component, pump, or compressor is repaired, reinspected, and found in compliance with the requirements of this Rule.

6. Any component or equipment subject to this rule shall be inspected for leaks within 24 hours if an indication of a leak is found.

D. Repair Requirements

1. A leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 days after detection. A first repair attempt shall be made no later than 5 days after the leak is detected. If repair is technically infeasible without complete or partial process unit shutdown, the repair shall be made during the next scheduled process unit shutdown or turnaround, but not later than 90 days from the date of leak detection, whichever occurs first.

2. A first repair attempt for a valve shall include, but not be limited to tightening of bonnet bolts, replacement of bonnet bolts, tightening of packing gland nuts, or injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

E. Exemptions

A safety relief valve may be exempted from the requirements of Subsections B.3 and C.1 if the safety relief valve is inspected annually for leaks and either:

1. The emissions from the safety relief valve are vented to a vapor recovery or disposal system that is at least 95% efficient, or

2. The safety relief valve is protected by a rupture disc and there are no leaks. The rupture disc shall be replaced no later than 5 days after a pressure release.

F. Operator Management Plan

1. Each operator of a petroleum refinery or chemical plant shall submit an operator management plan to the APCO. The APCO shall determine whether the operator management plan meets the requirements of this rule and notify the operator on the acceptance or rejection of the plan. The operator management plan shall include information that:

a. Identifies each process unit and, by diagram, identifies each component (except for flanges), pump, and compressor in the process unit subject to the requirements of this rule,

b. Specifies the inspection schedule to be followed,

c. Identifies maintenance procedures and practices that will be

taken to affect leak repairs on the various components and equipment subject to this rule,

d. Identifies process units which can not be immediately shut down for leak repair, and

e. Identifies and describes any known hazard which may affect the safety of an inspector.

2. For new facilities or modifications to a facility covered under an existing Plan, the operator shall submit a new or modified Plan to the APCO for approval with the application for a Permit to Operate. If the APCO fails to respond to the Plan in writing within 90 days, it shall be deemed approved.

G. Recordkeeping

1. Each operator subject to this rule shall maintain an inspection log containing, at a minimum, the following information:

a. Name and location of any process unit where leaking components or equipment are found,

b. Type of component or equipment, and identification of process fluid,

c. Date of leak detection, and analyzer reading or soap bubble score of the leak,

d. Date and analyzer reading or soap bubble score on recheck after leak is repaired,

e. Leaks that cannot be repaired until process unit turnaround,

f. Total number of components inspected, and total number of leaking components found.

2. Copies of the inspection log shall be retained by the operator for a minimum of 2 years after the date of an entry.

3. Copies of the inspection log shall be available to the APCD.

H. Reporting

No later than 15 days after the end of the previous quarter, each operator subject to this rule shall submit to the APCO a report for the previous quarter's inspection and maintenance activities which:

1. Summarizes the inspection log entries, and

2. Lists all leaking components identified that were not repaired within 15 days and all leaking components awaiting a unit turnaround for repairs.

I. Violations

The failure of a person to meet any requirement of this Rule shall constitute a violation of this rule. Each leak discovered by District personnel shall constitute a violation of Section B.1. of this Rule.

It is the responsibility of the operator to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the APCO, that a leak from a component or equipment subject to this rule does not result in the emission of reactive organic compounds to the atmosphere, for that leak to be considered not a violation.

J. Definitions

1. "Appropriate Analyzer:" A hydrocarbon analyzer that meets the requirements of EPA Reference Method 21 and is calibrated with methane.

2. "Background" is defined as the ambient concentration of reactive organic compounds determined at least 3 meters up-wind from the component or equipment to be inspected and uninfluenced by any specific emission point.

3. "Chemical Plant:" Any facility engaged in producing organic or inorganic chemicals and/or manufacturing products by chemical processes. Any facility or operation that has 282 as the first three digits in their Standard Industrial Classification Code as determined from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published in 1972 (or any more recent update) by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget.

4. "Component:" Any valve, flange, connection, diaphragm, hatch, sight glass, or meter.

5. "Indication of a Leak:"

   a. The presence of a visible liquid mist, vapor, or gas; or

   b. The evidence of a potential leak found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method.

6. "Leak:"

   a. An emission of a liquid containing reactive organic compounds at a rate of more than 3 drops per minute, as a continuous stream, or as visible mist; or

   b. An emission of a gas containing reactive organic compounds which causes an appropriate analyzer sampling 1 centimeter from a source to register at least 10,000 ppm as methane as determined by EPA Reference Method 21; or

c. An emission of a gas containing reactive organic compounds which causes a soap bubble score of 3 or greater.

7. "Petroleum Refinery:" Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, rearrangement, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

8. "Soap Bubble Score" means the magnitude of a leak using a standard soap bubble solution on a scale equivalent to that defined in Attachment 1.

ATTACHMENT 1

The soap bubble screening technique involves spraying a solution of rug shampoo in distilled water (or glycol) over all points of suspected leakage. Any escaping gas will thus be encapsulated in bubbles, so that its volume can be estimated. Soap scores are then assigned as follows based on a six second observation:

Soap Score	Estimate Bubble Volume (cc/6 Sec.)
0	No detectable bubbling
1	0 to 1 cc per 6 sec.
2	1 to 10 cc per 6 sec.
3	10 to 100 cc per 6 sec.
4	Greater than 100 cc per 6 sec.

Ref: p. 17, "Assessment API/Rockwell Gas Plant Fugitive Emissions Report - API Publication 4322" - Final Report, by Radian Corporation for US EPA, February 1981.

Rule 74.8. Refinery Vacuum Producing Systems, Wastewater Separators and Process Turnarounds (Adopted 6/19/79, Revised 7/5/83)

A. Requirements for Refinery Vacuum Producing Systems

1. A person shall not use any vacuum producing system at a petroleum refinery for handling reactive organic compounds unless all reactive organic compounds are prevented from entering the atmosphere to the extent required by Section A.2.

2. Compliance with Section A.1 of this Rule shall be accomplished in part by:

   a. Containing all uncondensed reactive organic compound vapors emitted from vacuum producing systems and piping those vapors to a firebox, a flare, or adding said vapors to refinery fuel gas or feedstocks; or

   b. Controlling uncondensed reactive organic compound vapors emitted from vacuum producing systems by methods which the Air Pollution Control Officer has determined will not allow any such vapors to be emitted to the atmosphere.

3. A person shall enclose until introduced to a sewer all streams of water containing reactive organic compounds which have been condensed in a condenser associated with a vacuum device in a petroleum refinery. Any gaseous reactive organic compounds emitted from the enclosure shall be collected and disposed of in a manner required by Section A.2 of this Rule.

B. Requirements for Refinery Wastewater Separators

1. A person shall not use any inlet distribution header or compartment of a wastewater separator at a petroleum refinery unless said heater or compartment is equipped with:

   a. A solid cover with all openings sealed totally enclosing the compartment liquid contents, except for such breathing vents as are structurally necessary; or

   b. A floating cover which extends to within 0.125 inches of the wall of said compartment or header at all points on the perimeter of the cover except over a cumulative length of no more than three percent of the perimeter, the cover shall extend to within 0.5 inches of the wall; or

   c. Controls which the Air Pollution Control Officer has determined will reduce reactive organic compound gas emissions from said compartment or header to or below the mass emission rate which would occur if controls described in B.1.a or B.1.b were applied.

2. All gauging and sampling devices in the compartment cover shall be equipped with a cover that is in a closed position at all times except when the devices are in actual use or when the compartment does not contain reactive organic compounds.

C. Requirements for Refinery Process Turnaround

1. A person shall not vent reactive organic compounds to the atmosphere during the process depressurization of the vessel purging steps of a refinery process turnaround.

2. Compliance with Section C.1 of this Rule shall be accomplished by venting all uncondensed reactive organic compound gases to a fuel gas system or to a flare, or by other methods which the Air Pollution Control Officer has determined will prevent said gases from being emitted to the atmosphere.

3. Upon receipt and validation of documentation of the infeasibility of using existing control facilities to control the purge gas stream from a process vessel, the Air Pollution Control Officer may exempt that process vessel from those requirements of Section C.2 which would otherwise require the control of such purge gases. The necessity to install valves or piping or to purge the process vessel at a lower rate than would otherwise be used shall not constitute grounds for exemption.

D. Definitions - For the purpose of this Rule, the following definitions apply:

1. "Vacuum Producing Systems mean:

   a. Steam ejectors with contact condensers, including hot wells;

   b. Steam ejectors with surface condensers, including hot wells; and

   c. Mechanical vacuum pumps.

2. "Wastewater Separators" means any device used for separating organic liquids from refinery wastewater.

3. "Process Turnaround" means the operation of unit (i.e., reactors, fractionators, etc.) shutdown.

4. "Reactive Organic Compound" means any compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbon acid, metallic carbides, carbonates, and methane.

Rule 74.9 Stationary Internal Combustion Engines (Adopted 7/21/81, Revised 7/2/85, 9/5/89)

A. Applicability

This rule applies to the operation of any gas-fired or liquid petroleum gas (LPG)-fired stationary internal combustion engine rated at 50 or more horsepower.

B. Requirements

1. Rich-burn engines:

a. Emissions shall not exceed 0.3 micrograms per joule output (0.805 gm/hp-hr) for oxides of nitrogen (NOx), or;

b. Emissions shall not exceed 50 parts per million (ppm) NOx, as corrected to 15% oxygen, or;

c. NOx shall be reduced no less than 90%, as measured either across an emission control device or relative to a baseline emission rate that has been established at the direction of the APCO.

d. Emissions shall not exceed 4500 ppm carbon monoxide, as corrected to 15% oxygen.

e. Emissions shall not exceed 250 ppm reactive organic compounds, as corrected to 15% oxygen.

All requirements except those in Subsection B.1.c are subject to adjustment as described in Attachment A.

2. Lean-burn engines:

a. Emissions shall not exceed 0.9 micrograms per joule output (2.42 gm/bhp-hr) for oxides of nitrogen (NOx), or;

b. Emissions shall not exceed 125 ppm NOx, as corrected to 15% oxygen, or;

c. NOx shall be reduced no less than 80%, measured either across an emission control device or relative to a baseline emission rate that has been established at the direction of the APCO.

d. Emissions shall not exceed 4500 ppm carbon monoxide, as corrected to 15% oxygen.

e. Emissions shall not exceed 750 ppm reactive organic compounds, as corrected to 15% oxygen.

All requirements except those in Subsection B.2.c are subject to adjustment as described in Attachment A.

3. The operator of an engine subject to the provisions of Section B.1 or B.2 of this rule shall maintain the engine exhaust oxygen concentration in accordance with test data from a source test approved by the APCO. The test data shall demonstrate compliance with the NOx emissions requirements and shall determine the allowable oxygen concentration. The allowable oxygen concentration shall be specified as a permanent operating condition and shall be included in the inspection procedures developed for the Engine Operator Inspection Plan.

C. Engine Operator Inspection Plan

The operator of an engine subject to the provisions of Sections B.1 or B.2 of this rule shall submit to the District an Engine Operator Inspection Plan. The Plan shall be approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer in writing. The plan shall be updated after any change in operation. For new engines and modifications to existing engines, the plan shall be submitted to and approved by the District prior to issuance of the Permit to Operate. The operator may request a change to the plan at any time.

The Plan shall include the following:

1. The manufacturer, model number, rated horsepower, and combustion method (i.e., rich-burn or lean-burn) of the engine.

2. A description of the NOx control system installed on the engine (if any), including type (e.g., nonselective catalyst, "clean-burn" combustion, etc.) and manufacturer, as well as a description of any ancillary equipment related to the control of emissions (e.g., automatic air/fuel ratio controller, fuel valves, etc.).

3. The company identification number and the location of the engine by a schematic of the affected facilities.

4. A specific emission inspection procedure to assure that the engine is operated in continual compliance with the provisions of this rule. The procedure shall include an inspection schedule. Inspections shall be conducted every quarter or after every 2,000 hours of engine operation. In no event shall the frequency of inspection be less than once per year.

   After an emission violation, as determined by compliance source test, the next three scheduled inspections shall include a screening analysis of the exhaust stream if a compliance source test is not required. The screening analysis shall include an examination of NOx and CO emissions.

5. Each preventative or corrective maintenance procedure or practice that will be used to maintain the engine and NOx control system in continual compliance with the provisions of this rule.

D. Exemptions

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the operation of internal combustion engines used under the following conditions:

1. Emergency standby engines operated less than 200 hours per year.

2. Stationary internal combustion engines used in research or teaching programs.

3. All engines rated at less than 50 brake horsepower.

4. All stationary internal combustion engines used directly and exclusively for agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

5. Engine test stands used for evaluating engine performance.

6. An engine rated at less than 100 horsepower, emitting NOx at not more than 5 gm/bhp-hr (shaft), and utilized as a qualified cogeneration facility permanently displacing the use of an existing boiler. This exemption shall apply to only those engines installed prior to December 31, 1988. A qualified cogeneration facility is one meeting the requirements of 18 CFR Part 292 Subpart B Section 292.205.

7. Stationary internal combustion engines operated on fuel consisting of not less than 75% landfill gas by volume.

E. Recordkeeping Requirements

The operator of any engine subject to the provisions of Section B of this rule shall maintain an inspection log containing, at a minimum, the following data:

1. Identification and location of each engine subject to the provisions of this rule,

2. Date and results of each emission inspection, and

3. A summary of any emissions corrective maintenance taken.

4. Any additional information required in the Engine Operator Inspection Plan.

The operator shall maintain the inspection log for a period of 2 years after the date of each entry. The log shall be available for inspection by the District upon request.

F. Reporting Requirements

Prior to each permit renewal, each operator subject to the provisions of this rule shall provide the District with data specifying the actual annual usage (e.g., fuel consumption, actual horsepower-hours, etc.) of

each affected engine. The data shall also include the engine manufacturer, model number, operator identification number and location of each affected engine, a summary of the maintenance and testing reports required in Subsection C, and an annual source test report.

G. Test Methods

1. Oxides of nitrogen emissions for compliance source tests shall be determined by using a modified EPA Method 20, as described in Attachment B.

2. Carbon monoxide emissions for compliance source tests shall be determined by using ARB Method 100.

3. Reactive organic compound emissions for compliance source tests shall be determined by using EPA Method 18.

4. Oxygen content for compliance source tests shall be determined by using EPA Method 3A or ARB Method 100.

5. Screening analyses shall be performed using a portable analyzer approved in writing by the APCO.

H. Violations

1. Failure to comply with any provision of this Rule shall constitute a violation of this rule.

2. It is the responsibility of the engine operator to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that an engine subject to the provisions of this rule is being operated in continual compliance with all applicable provisions of this rule.

An engine shall be in violation if it is operated out of compliance with the operating parameters of an approved Engine Operator Inspection Plan. However, if data from a source test of the engine operating under identical conditions indicates that the engine is in compliance with the requirements of this rule, then a violation will not have occurred. The source test shall be conducted at the engine operator's expense. The Engine Operator Inspection Plan may be amended to reflect the information from this source test.

I. Definitions

1. "Emergency Standby Engine": Any internal combustion engine which operates as a mechanical or electrical power source as a temporary replacement for a primary power source during periods of fuel/energy shortage or while the primary power source is undergoing repairs.

2. "Engine Rating": The output of an engine as determined by the engine manufacturer and listed on the nameplate of the unit, regardless of any derating.

3. "Lean-burn Engine": Any engine that is not a rich-burn engine.

4. "Output": The shaft work output from an engine plus the energy reclaimed by any useful heat recovery system.

5. "Rich-burn Engine": A four-stroke naturally aspirated engine.

6. "Stationary Internal Combustion Engine": Any otto cycle internal combustion engine of the reciprocating type that is operated at a site for more than one year or is attached to a foundation.

J. Increments of Progress

1. All rich-burn engines not previously required to meet the requirements of Rule 74.9 shall meet the requirements of Section B.1. by September 5, 1990.

2. All lean-burn engines not previously required to meet the requirements of Rule 74.9 shall meet the requirements of Section B.2. by September 5, 1990.

3. By March 5, 1990, an engine operator subject to the provisions of this rule shall, for each affected engine, submit a completed Authority to Construct application for the installation of any new or modified equipment necessary for compliance with this rule.

4. Engine operators not previously required to submit an Engine Operator Inspection Plan shall do so by March 5, 1991. Engine operators required to submit a modified Plan shall do so by March 5, 1991.

5. All engines previously required to meet the requirements of Rule 74.9 shall meet the requirements of either Sections B.1.d and B.1.e or Sections B.2.d and B.2.e by September 5, 1990.

6. For any engine subject to the provisions of Sections J.1, J.2 and J.5, the APCO may grant an extention of the final compliance date to no later than March 5, 1992, if the engine operator is replacing the engine and an Authority to Construct has been granted for the project. The extention shall be subject to a compliance schedule specifying the following dates: final engineering, contract award, begin construction, complete construction and final compliance.

ATTACHMENT A

Alternative Emission Limit for Emissions From Stationary Internal Combustion Engines

For stationary internal combustion engines, emissions shall not exceed an emission limit as determined by the following equation:

$$\text{EMISSION LIMIT} = \frac{(\text{STANDARD}) \times (\text{UNIT EFFICIENCY})}{(\text{STANDARD EFFICIENCY})}$$

For rich-burn engines, the STANDARD is 50 ppm NOx, 4500 ppm CO, and 250 ppm ROC as corrected to 15% oxygen at an engine STANDARD EFFICIENCY of 30%.

For lean-burn engines, the STANDARD is 125 ppm NOx, 4500 ppm CO, and 750 ppm ROC as corrected to 15% oxygen at an engine STANDARD EFFICIENCY of 30%.

UNIT EFFICIENCY = The output from an engine divided by the energy input (as determined by a fuel measuring device accurate to ±5% and based on the higher heating value of the fuel). Any engine which has a tested efficiency greater than 30% will be allowed to use the demonstrated efficiency as the UNIT EFFICIENCY. Any engine with an efficiency lower than 30% is allowed a 30% UNIT EFFICIENCY for the purpose of this calculation.

The volume concentration (ppm) of the oxides of nitrogen (NOx) shall be calculated as nitrogen dioxide. All measurements shall be corrected to 15% oxygen (O_2) on a dry basis as follows:

$$\text{PPM (15\% } O_2) = \text{PPM (measured)} \times \frac{20.9\% - 15\%}{20.9\% - \%O_2 \text{ (measured)}}$$

ATTACHMENT B

Modified EPA Method 20

For the purpose of this rule, the following modifications shall be applied to EPA Reference Method 20 as published in the Federal Register on September 10, 1979.

1. General Note - All references to SO_2 or sulfur measurement shall be deleted.

2. Section 4.1.4 - The NOx to NO converter as shown in Figure 20.1 is normally integrated into the NOx analyzer. In addition, deletion of the converter shall not be an option.

3. Section 4.3 - Calibration gases shall be at 0, 50 percent, and 90 percent of full scale. The full scale value shall be selected so that the measured value is approximately 50 percent of scale.

4. Section 6.1.2 - Delete all references to a preliminary O_2 traverse; however, O_2 shall be measured continuously during the test.

5. Section 6.1.2.1 - The minimum number of points shall be specified by the APCO.

6. Section 6.2 - Testing shall be done over the permitted operating load conditions of the engine. To determine compliance initially, the test period shall be a minimum of fifteen minutes per load condition. However, if the source is not in compliance after the initial fifteen minutes, the test shall be continued for at least one hour and forty-five minutes. The stack shall be traversed initially to determine the degree of stratification in the stack. Sampling time at each traverse point shall be a minimum of two minutes plus system response time. The remainder of the test period shall be with the probe inlet at the average point.

7. An ultimate analysis shall be performed on the fuel fired during the test using either ASTM Method D3178-74 or D3176 for liquid fuels or D1946-67 (72) for gaseous fuels. The analysis shall determine the theoretical maximum concentration of CO_2 in the flue gases. CO_2 shall not deviate by more than a specified amount from the predicted CO_2 concentration based on the concurrent O_2 measurement and the ultimate analysis. The APCO shall specify the maximum deviation allowed.

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 6/16/92

Rule 74.10. Components at Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production and Processing Facilities. (Adopted 9/29/81, Revised 9/22/87, 5/28/91, 6/16/92)

A. Applicability

The following provisions shall apply to crude oil production and processing facilities, and natural gas production and processing facilities.

B. Operating Requirements

1. Hatches shall be closed at all times except during sampling or attended maintenance operations.

2. No person shall use a component at a crude oil or natural gas production facility, or a natural gas processing plant if such component leaks (as defined in Subsection J.9) reactive organic compounds when the applicable maximum leak threshold for that component category as listed in Attachment 1 has been exceeded at the facility after the applicable effective date in any calendar quarter. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to components that are tagged and repaired in accordance with Sections C and E of this Rule.

3. The following operating requirements shall only apply to natural gas processing plants, except for those plants that are less than 10MM scfd (283,000 scmd) capacity and do not fractionate natural gas liquids:

a. Each open ended line or valve that has the potential to emit vapors shall be sealed with a second valve, a blind flange, a cap or a plug. The open end shall be sealed at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line.

b. Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve or process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed. When a double block-and-bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves.

c. A pressure relief device shall be inspected within 14 calendar days after every functional pressure relief.

C. Operator Inspection Requirements

1. Operators shall visually inspect pumps, including but not limited to rod pumps and compressor pumps, not less than weekly for liquid leaks.

2. Operators shall monitor the following components at least every calendar quarter for gaseous leaks in accordance with EPA

Reference Method 21. All other components not listed below, except flanges designated in the Operator Management Plan as exempt from inspection requirements, shall be monitored at least annually in accordance with EPA Reference Method 21:

a. Valves.

b. Packing seals on dump lever arms connected to gas traps, separators, or vessels.

c. Hatches on non vapor recovery tanks.

d. Polished rod stuffing boxes.

e. At natural gas processing plants: compressor seals, pressure relief devices, and pumps.

3. Upon detection, operators shall affix a readily visible tag to all leaking components with the date that leaks are detected. The tag shall remain affixed until the component is repaired free of leaks as shown by re-inspection.

4. Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection C.2, operators may monitor annually instead of quarterly by doing the following, except that three types of natural gas processing plant components (compressors, pressure relief devices, and pumps) shall not be eligible for this reduction in monitoring frequency.

   a. Achieve a "good performance level" as defined in Subsection J.6 for five consecutive quarters, and

   b. Request the District, in writing, for a reduction in monitoring frequency. This request must contain backup documentation including inspection reports that demonstrates that good performance level has been achieved. Requests for a reduction in monitoring frequency are not effective until written approval by the APCO is received by the operator.

5. Quarterly monitoring shall be reinstated by the operator during the next calendar quarter upon failure to achieve a "good performance level".

D. Operator Management Plan Requirements

1. Each operator shall submit a Management Plan, to the APCO for approval. If the APCO fails to respond to the Plan in writing within 90 days after it has been received, then it shall be deemed approved. No provision in the Plan, approved or not, shall conflict with or take precedence over any provision of this rule. The Operator Management Plan shall identify any component exempt from this rule or part of this rule, and describe the procedures which the operator intends to use to comply with the requirements of this rule. The Management Plan must identify:

a. Any component for which exemption is being claimed under Subsection F.2.a, that is located such that monitoring personnel must be elevated two (2) or more meters above permanent support surfaces or require scaffolding, or is located such that inspection would be infeasible or unsafe for personnel

b. Any critical process units

c. Any components for which exemption is being claimed under Section F of this Rule. Gaseous streams and liquid streams, exempted by Subsections F.1.a, F.1.b or F.1.c, must be verified by analysis of the ROC concentrations

d. Any heavy liquid service stream for which exemption is being claimed from the operator inspection requirements (Subsection F.2.b). Such streams must be verified by analysis, and

e. Whether flanges are exempt from all inspection requirements and subject to a zero leak threshold or whether flanges are subject to annual inspection requirements and a 1 percent leak threshold as specified in Attachment 1.

2. For new facilities or modifications to a facility covered under an existing Plan, the operator shall submit a new or modified Plan to the APCO for approval with the application for a Permit to Operate. If the APCO fails to respond to the Plan in writing within 90 days after it has been received, then it shall be deemed approved. No provision in the Plan, approved or not, shall conflict with or take precedence over any provision of this rule.

3. The operator shall be required, upon written request by the APCO, to re-qualify, by analysis, the exemption(s) from the rule or part of the rule (Subsections F.1.a, F.1.b, F.1.c and F.2.b) if the exemption(s) may no longer be valid based on the changed composition of the process stream. The results of that analysis and any modification to the Plan shall be submitted to the District within 90 days after receipt of the District request.

4. If the exempt status of a component is affected by a revision to this rule, then the Plan shall be modified accordingly. The modification to the Plan shall be submitted to the District no later than 90 days after adoption of the rule revision.

E. Operator Repair Requirements

1. Any component found leaking shall be repaired to a leak free condition, except as provided in the following Subsection E.2, and:

a. At a natural gas processing facility, no later than 15 days from the detection date.

b. At any other facility, as soon as practicable but no later than 21 days from the detection date.

2. A leaking component which is an essential part of a critical process unit identified in an approved Management Plan must be repaired during the next scheduled shutdown or process turnaround of the unit, but not later than three (3) months from the date of detection.

3. The operator shall re-inspect components for leaks as soon as practicable, but not later than one week after the date on which the component is repaired.

4. Any component leak identified by the District shall be repaired and inspected as required by Section E.

F. Exemptions

1. The requirements of this rule shall not apply to:

a. Components, not at natural gas processing plants, with gaseous streams with ROC concentrations of 12% by weight or less.

b. Any component at a natural gas processing plant with gaseous streams with ROC concentration, less the ethane concentration, equal to or less than 1% by weight.

c. Components, except for components at natural gas processing plants, in liquid service, with ROC concentrations of 12% by weight or less.

2. The operator inspection requirements of Section C shall not apply to the following components. All other requirements of this rule shall still apply.

a. Any component that is located such that monitoring personnel must be elevated two (2) or more meters above permanent support surfaces or require scaffolding, or is located such that inspection would be infeasible or unsafe for personnel, is exempt from quarterly monitoring requirements. Such component shall be inspected at least annually. Components may be considered unsafe to monitor, if monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of carrying out an inspection.

b. Any component, except for a component at a natural gas processing plant, that is in heavy liquid service.

c. Flanges that are designated in the Operator Management Plan as subject to the zero leak threshold specified in Attachment 1.

G. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. Any person subject to the requirements of this Rule shall maintain an inspection log containing, at a minimum, the following:

   a. Location, type, description of each leaking component inspected, and name of any operating unit where each leaking component is found

   b. Date of leak detection and method of detection

   c. Date that leak is repaired to a leak free condition, and date of re-check

   d. Identification of leaks from critical process units

   e. Number of components inspected, number and percentage of leaking components found, categorized by the following groups:

      1) Hatches
      2) Polished rod stuffing boxes
      3) Dump lever arms
      4) Valves (not open ended)
      5) Open ended lines
      6) Flanges (if designated in Operator Management Plan as exempt from inspection requirements)
      7) Other components

2. The operator of any natural gas processing plant subject to the requirements of Subsection B.3 shall record the following information in addition to what is required by Subsection G.1:

   a. Location, operating unit, type, and description of each pressure relief device where a functional pressure relief has occurred and the date of that occurrence.

   b. Date of inspection of the pressure relief device in Subsection G.2.a.

3. Copies of the inspection log shall be retained by the operator for a minimum of 2 years after the date of an entry.

4. Copies of the inspection log shall be made available upon request to District personnel.

H. Test Methods

1. Gaseous leaks from components shall be determined by EPA Method 21 by using an appropriate analyzer calibrated with methane. The calibration, maintenance, and operation of the appropriate analyzer shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

2. The ROC concentration, by weight, of gaseous process streams shall be measured by ASTM E168-67 (General Techniques of Infrared Qualitative Analysis), ASTM E169-63 (General Techniques of Ultraviolet Quantitative Analysis), or ASTM E260-73 (Gas Chromatography), or updated versions of these methods approved by EPA and published in the 40 CFR Part 60.

3. The ROC concentration, by weight, of liquid process streams not at natural gas processing plants, shall be measured using ASTM Method D96 (Water Cut and Sediment). The ROC concentration of the liquid shall be the material remaining after separating the water and sediment.

4. The API gravity of crude oil shall be determined using ASTM Method D287.

I. Violations

The failure of a person to meet any requirements of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule. Each leak exceeding the applicable maximum leak threshold in Attachment 1 discovered by District personnel will be considered to be a violation.

J. Definitions

1. "Appropriate Analyzer": A hydrocarbon analyzer that meets the requirements of EPA Reference Method 21 and is calibrated with methane.

2. "Component": Any valve, connection, diaphragm, open ended line, flange, pressure relief device, seal packing, sealing mechanism, hatch, sight glass, meter, pump, or other fugitive emission source.

3. "Critical Process Unit": Any process unit that has no standby equipment available, that cannot be bypassed, and that would be technically infeasible to repair leaks from that process unit without shutting it down.

4. "Crude Oil Production and Processing Facility": Any facility where crude oil production and processing are conducted as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Code 1311.

5. "Facility": A facility is any "stationary source" as defined in Rule 2 of these rules.

6. "Good Performance Level": A "Good Performance Level" can be accomplished by having components not exceed any of the maximum leak rates as listed in Attachment 1, Component Leak Rate Thresholds and not receiving a Notice of Violation from the District for violation of Subsection B.2 of this rule.

7. "Heavy Liquid Service": Any component handling crude oil at 20° API gravity or less, will be considered in "heavy liquid service".

8. "Inspections:"

   a. "Operator Inspection": A survey by the operator of components to detect leaks in accordance with EPA Reference Method 21 and repair leaks for the purposes of complying with this rule.

   b. "District Inspection": A survey of components to detect leaks in accordance with EPA Reference Method 21 by APCD personnel for enforcement purposes.

9. "Leak":

   a. A leak exists when the dripping at a rate of more than three (3) drops per minute of liquid containing reactive organic compounds is observed; or

   b. An emission of gaseous reactive organic compound which causes an appropriate analyzer sampling one (1) centimeter from a source to register at least 10,000 ppmv, as methane, as determined by EPA Reference Method 21, except from pressure relief devices (including hatches on non-vapor recovery tanks that serve the purpose of pressure relief devices) when the process pressure exceeds the limit setting specified for the device and except from pneumatic control valves during the bleeding of gas only during valve actuation.

10. "Liquid Service": Any component handling water or any petroleum product solely in liquid state at process conditions.

11. "Natural Gas Processing Plant": A facility engaged in the separation of natural gas liquids from field gas and/or fractionation of the liquids into natural gas products, such as ethane, propane, butane, and natural gasoline. Excluded from the definition are compressor stations, dehydration units, sweetening units, field treatment, underground storage facilities, liquified natural gas units, and field gas gathering systems unless these facilities are located at a natural gas processing plant.

12. "Notice of Violation": An official notice to an operator for violating a requirement of this rule which may result in District enforcement action.

13. "Open ended line": Any valve, except safety relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with the process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere.

14. "Reactive Organic Compound (ROC)": Any reactive organic compound as defined in Rule 2 of these rules.

15. "Valve": Any device that regulates the flow of fluid in a piping system by means of an external actuator acting to permit or block

passage of fluid excluding the attached flange and the flange seal.

ATTACHMENT 1
COMPONENT LEAK THRESHOLDS

This Attachment defines the leak thresholds for the operating requirements in Subsection B.2, and for the definition of "good performance level", as defined in Subsection J.6.

COMPONENT	NO. OF COMPONENTS INSPECTED	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LEAKS	Effective Date
Hatches		0	9/22/87
Open Ended Lines		0	9/22/87
Flanges (If designated in the Operator Management Plan as exempt from inspection requirements)		0	9/22/87
Valves (not open ended)	250 or less More than 250	5 2% of number of components inspected	9/22/87 9/22/87
Other Components+	200 or less More than 200	2 1% of number of components inspected	9/22/87 9/22/87

+Other components in Attachment 1 are all components (including flanges not exempt from operator inspection requirements) except polished rod stuffing boxes, dump lever arms, hatches, valves, open ended lines, and flanges exempt from operator inspection requirements.

Rule 74.11. Natural Gas-Fired Residential Water Heaters - Control of NOx (Adopted 4/9/85)

The provisions of this rule shall apply to any person selling, offering for sale, or installing natural gas-fired residential water heaters in Ventura County.

A. Requirements

After December 31, 1985, a person shall not sell, offer for sale, or install in Ventura County any natural gas-fired residential water heater that:

1. Emits nitrogen oxides in excess of 40 nanograms of NOx (calculated as NO_2) per joule of heat output (93 lb per billion BTU), and

2. Is not certified in accordance with Section B.

B. Certification

1. Testing

The manufacturer shall have each water heater model tested in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) Each tested water heater shall be operated in accordance with Section 2.4 of American National Standards ANSI Z21.10.1-1975 at normal test pressure, input rates, and with a five-foot exhaust stack installed during the nitrogen oxides emission tests, and

(b) The measurement of nitrogen oxides emissions shall be conducted in accordance with US EPA test methods or other test methods approved by the APCO.

2. Calculations

The following procedure shall be used to calculate the NOx emission rate in nanograms of NOx per joule of heat output:

$$N = (4.566 \times 10^{4} \times P \times U)/(H \times C \times E)$$

Where:

N = nanograms of NOx emitted per joule of heat output
P = parts per million (volume) of NOx in the flue gas
U = volume percent of CO_2 in water-free flue gas for stoichiometric combustion
H = gross heating value of gas, BTU/cu. ft. (at 60° F. and 30" Hg.)
C = volume percent of CO_2 in water-free flue gas
E = recovery efficiency, percentage

3. Compliance Report

The manufacturer shall submit to the APCO a Compliance Report by December 1, 1985 which contains the following information for each

water heater subject to the provisions of this rule:

(a) General Information

(1) Name and address of manufacturer,

(2) Brand name of water heater,

(3) Model number, as it appears on the water heater rating plate, and

(4) Description of each model water heater being certified.

(b) Test Report

(1) All data from compliance testing of water heater, and

(2) All calculations for determining compliance of the water heater

(c) Compliance Statement

A signed and dated statement attesting to the accuracy of all statements and information in the Compliance Report.

A manufacturer shall submit a new Compliance Report for any water heater whose design is changed in any manner which may alter the emissions from the water heater. New Compliance Reports, for either altered models or new models, shall be submitted to the APCO at least 30 days before the water heater is offered for sale in Ventura County.

C. Identification of Complying Water Heaters

The water heater manufacturer shall display the model number of the water heater subject to the provisions of this rule on the shipping carton and rating plate.

D. Enforcement

1. The APCO may require that the emission test results be provided when deemed necessary to verify compliance.

2. The APCO may periodically inspect distributors, retailers, and installers of water heaters located in the District and conduct such tests as are deemed necessary to insure compliance with the provisions of this rule.

E. Exemptions

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

1. Water heaters with a rated heat input of 75,000 BTU per hour or greater.

2. Water heaters used in recreational vehicles.

3. Water heaters installed in mobile homes constructed in compliance with Title 24 CFR Part 3280 - Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards.

F. Definitions

For the purposes of this rule the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Water heater" is defined as a device that heats water at a thermostatically-controlled temperature for delivery on demand.

2. "Heat output" is defined as the product obtained by multiplying the recovery efficiency, as defined by Title 20, California Administrative Code, Chapter 2, Subchapter 4, Article 4, Section 1603 and 1607, by the heating value of the input fuel furnished to the water heater.

Rule 74.12. Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products (Adopted 11/19/85, Revised 8/26/86, 5/16/89)

A. Applicability

This rule is applicable to any person who applies or specifies the use of surface coatings (paint) to metal parts and products.

Any person who applies or specifies the use of surface coatings for application to stationary structures and their appurtenances shall be subject to Rule 74.2 instead of this rule.

Any person who applies or specifies the use of surface coatings to aerospace vehicles or components shall be subject to Rule 74.13 instead of this rule.

B. Requirements

1. A person shall not apply to any metal part or product or specify the use of any coating with a reactive organic compound content, less water and less exempt organic compound, in excess of the following limits, as applied:

Limits
Grams of ROC Per Liter
of Coating, Less Water
and Less Exempt Compounds

COATING	AIR DRIED	lb/gal	BAKED	lb/gal	EFFECTIVE DATE
All coatings except for the following:	340	2.8	275	2.3	11/19/85
Electric Insulating Varnish	420	3.5	360	3.0	1/1/90
Extreme Performance	420	3.5	360	3.0	1/1/90
Laboratory Furniture	420	3.5	420	3.5	11/19/85
Laboratory Furniture	340	2.8	340	2.8	1/1/90
Metallic	420	3.5	360	3.0	11/19/85
Pretreatment Coating	720	6.0	720	6.0	1/1/90
Pretreatment Coating	340	2.8	275	2.3	11/1/91
Repair/Touchup	420	3.5	360	3.0	1/1/90
Zinc Filled Primer	420	3.5	420	3.5	11/19/85
Zinc Filled Primer	340	2.8	275	2.3	1/1/90

2. Stationary Sources may elect to use add-on control equipment to achieve the same or greater emission reductions on an hourly basis as would compliance with the requirements of Section B.1. of this rule. Any person choosing to install such control equipment shall apply for and receive an Authority to Construct from the District before installing any such equipment.

3. A person shall not apply coatings subject to this rule except by using properly operated equipment and by using:

a. Electrostatic application, or

b. Flow coat application, or

c. Dip coat application, or

d. High volume, low pressure spraying (HVLP), or

e. Such other coating application methods that are demonstrated to achieve at least 65 percent transfer efficiency and are approved by the APCO in writing.

4. Effective July 1, 1990, a person shall not use any ROC-containing materials for substrate surface cleaning.

5. Effective January 1, 1990, a person shall not use or specify for use within the District, material having more than 200 grams of ROC per liter of material, for the cleanup of equipment used in coating operations unless:

a. The spray equipment is cleaned in a solvent container which prevents solvent from evaporating when not in use; and

b. The cleaned equipment is drained so that the drained solvent is returned to a solvent container that prevents solvent from evaporating when not in use; and

c. The composite ROC vapor pressure of the cleaning material is less than 45mm Hg at 20 degrees C (68 degrees F).

Alternatively, cleaning solvent may be flushed through the equipment so long as solvent vapor emissions are minimized and so long as solvent is drained to a closed container.

6. Effective January 1, 1990, all ROC containing materials, used or unused, including but not limited to surface coatings, cleanup solvents, or surface preparation materials shall be stored in closed containers.

C. Exemptions

1. Until January 1, 1990, the provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

a. Any coating used in volumes of less than 20 gallons in any calendar year, provided no complying coatings are available.

b. Touchup or repair operations

c. Magnet wire for use in electrical machinery.

d. Aircraft or aerospace vehicle coating operations.

e. Marine vessel exteriors.

f. Automobile refinishing.

g. Recoating operations.

h. Pretreatment wash primer.

i. Stationary sources using not more than four gallons of paint, varnish, lacquer, thinner and other solvent containing materials in any one day and not more than one gallon per hour.

2. Until January 1, 1990, the provisions of B.3 shall not apply to:

a. Any coating operation where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the APCO that a transfer efficiency of 65% cannot be achieved. In such case, the most transfer efficient application method shall be used.

b. Metallic coatings which contain more than 30 grams of metal particles/liter of coating, as applied.

3. Effective January 1, 1990, the provisions of Section B.1 of this rule shall not apply to any coating used in volumes of less than 20 gallons in any calendar year at a stationary source, provided that no complying coatings are available. Any person claiming this exemption shall demonstrate the lack of available coatings to the APCO on an annual basis.

4. Effective January 1, 1990, the provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

a. Aircraft or aerospace vehicle coating operations.

b. Marine vessel exteriors.

c. Automobile refinishing.

d. Stationary sources emitting not more than 15 pounds of ROC per day and not more than 1,000 pounds of ROC per year from coatings, thinners, and any other solvent containing materials. Any person claiming exemption from this rule pursuant to this provision shall maintain adequate daily records to substantiate their exempt status.

Effective July 1, 1990, these exemption thresholds will be revised to not more than 3 pounds of ROC per day and not more 200 pounds of ROC per year.

5. Any coating or cleanup solvent subject to the requirements of this rule shall be exempt from the requirements of Rule 66.

D. Recordkeeping

1. Any person subject to the requirements of this rule shall have the coating manufacturer's specification sheets available for review and shall maintain records which show on a daily basis, the following for each coating:

   a. Type

   b. Grams of ROC per liter of coating, less water and less exempt organic compounds as applied

   c. Volume of coating applied

   d. Method of application

2. Any person subject to the requirements of this rule shall have the manufacturer's specification sheets of solvents used for equipment cleaning and surface cleaning available for review and shall maintain records which show on a daily basis, the following for each solvent:

   a. Type

   b. ROC content of solvent, in grams per liter

   c. Volume of solvent used

   d. Composite vapor pressure of solvent (if applicable) and how vapor pressured was determined

3. Any person claiming the coating exemption in Section C.3. shall maintain records of each exempt coating which show on a daily basis the following:

   a. Coating type

   b. Volume of coating applied

   c. Grams of ROC per liter of coating, less water and less exempt organic compounds of the coating as applied.

   d. Method of application.

4. Such records shall be maintained for a minimum of two (2) years and be available for inspection by the APCO.

E. Test Methods

1. Coating solvent content shall be determined using EPA Reference Method 24 or its constituent methods. Test methods used for determining the ROC content of coatings or solvents containing exempt organic compounds, and ROC content of pretreatment coatings, shall be determined by the procedures detailed in the South Coast

Air Quality Management District's "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual or by a test method approved in writing by the APCO.

2. Transfer efficiency shall be determined using a method which shall:

   a. Be modeled after the test method described in the EPA document (EPA/600/2-88/026b) "Development of Proposed Standard Test Method for Spray Painting Transfer Efficiency".

   b. Simulate the transfer efficiency achieved during actual operations.

   c. Have received advance written approval by the APCO.

3. The theoretical composite vapor pressure of a solvent shall be determined by a test method approved in writing by the APCO.

F. Violations

Failure to comply with any provision of this rule, including submittal of control plans and maintenance of records, shall constitute a violation of this rule.

G. Definitions

1. "Aircraft or Aerospace Vehicle": A fabricated part, assembly of parts or completed unit of any aircraft, helicopter, missile or space vehicle.

2. "Air-Dried Coating": Any coating which is not heated above 90°C (194°F) for the purpose of curing or drying.

3. "Baked Coating": Any coating which is cured or dried in an oven where the oven air temperature exceeds 90°C (194°F).

4. "Electric Insulating Varnish": A non-convertible-type coating applied to electric motors or components of electric motors.

5. "Electrostatic Application": A sufficient charging of atomized paint droplets to cause deposition principally by electrostatic attraction. This application shall be operated at a minimum 60 kV power.

6. "Exempt Organic Compounds": These compounds are listed in Rule 2 as exceptions to the definition of "Reactive Organic Compounds."

7. "Extreme Performance Coating": Any coating except a zinc filled primer, a laboratory furniture coating, or a pretreatment coating that is exposed to any of the following conditions:

   a. Industrial-grade detergents, cleaners, or abrasive scouring agents.

b. Unprotected shipboard conditions.

c. Frequent or chronic exposure to salt water, corrosives, caustics, acids, or oxidizing chemicals.

d. Other similar or more harsh environmental conditions as determined in writing by the APCO.

8. "Grams of ROC per liter of coating, less water and less exempt organic compounds": The ROC content in coatings excluding water and those exempt compounds excluded from the ROC definition in Rule 2. The following equation shall be used to calculate the coating limits:

$$\text{Grams of ROC per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compound} = \frac{Ws - Ww - Wes}{Vm - Vw - Ves}$$

where Ws = Weight of volatile compounds (grams)
Ww = Weight of water (grams)
Wes = Weight of exempt organic compounds (grams)
Vm = Volume of material (liters)
Vw = Volume of water (liters)
Ves = Volume of exempt organic compounds (liters)

9. "High Volume Low Pressure Application (HVLP)": Spray equipment which uses a high volume of air delivered at pressures between 0.1 and 10 psig and which operates at a maximum fluid delivery pressure of 50 psig.

10. "Metallic Coating": Any coating except zinc filled primer which contains 8 grams or more of metal particles per liter of coating, as applied.

11. "Metal Part or Product": Any component or complete unit fabricated from metal.

12. "Pretreatment Coating": A coating which contains no more than 12 percent solids by weight, and at least one-half percent acid, by weight, to provide surface etching, and is applied directly to metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance, adhesion and ease of stripping.

13. "Repair": Recoating portions of a previously coated product due to mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.

14. "Substrate Surface Cleaning": Cleaning of a substrate to remove dirt, oils, and other contaminants. This surface cleaning is typically done prior to the application of surface coatings, adhesive bonding materials, or sealants.

15. "Touchup": That portion of the coating operation which is incidental to the main coating process but necessary to cover minor

imperfections.

16. "Transfer Efficiency": The ratio of the weight of coating solids adhering to the part being coated to the weight of coating solids used in the application process expressed as a percentage.

17. "Zinc Filled Primer": Any coating which has an elemental zinc content of not less than 240 grams/liter (2.0 pounds per gallon) as applied.

Rule 74.15. Boilers, Steam Generators and Process Heaters (Adopted 3/28/89)

A. Applicability

1. The provisions of this rule shall apply to boilers, steam generators and process heaters used in all industrial, institutional and commercial operations, except as follows:

   a. Utility electric power generating units and any auxiliary boiler used with a utility electric power generating unit.

   b. Water heaters.

B. Requirements

1. No person shall allow the discharge into the atmosphere from any boiler, steam generator or process heater with a rated heat input capacity of equal to, or greater than, five (5) million BTU's per hour, and an annual heat input rate of equal to, or greater than, 9×10^9 BTU's per calendar year, oxides of nitrogen emissions in excess of 40 parts per million volume. Carbon monoxide emissions from units subject to this rule shall not exceed 400 ppmv.

   Units subject to the above provisions shall test for compliance not less than once every 24 months.

2. Any boiler, steam generator or process heater with a rated heat input capacity of equal to, or greater than, five (5) million BTU's per hour, and having an annual heat input rate of <u>less</u> than 9×10^9 BTU's per calendar year, shall comply with one of the following requirements:

   a. The unit shall be operated in a manner that maintains stack gas oxygen concentrations at less than or equal to three (3) percent on a dry basis for any 15-consecutive-minute averaging period. Units subject to this provision shall test for compliance every six (6) months; or

   b. The unit shall be operated using a stack gas oxygen trim system set at three (3) percent oxygen. The tolerance of the setting shall be ± five (5) percent. Units subject to this provision shall test for compliance every twelve (12) months; or

   c. The unit shall be tuned at least twice per calendar year, once between March 15 and June 15 and once between September 15 and December 15, in accordance with the procedure described in Attachment 1; or

   d. The unit shall comply with the emission and testing requirements of Subsection B.1.

C. Exemptions

1. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any boiler, steam generator or process heater with a rated heat input capacity of less than five (5) million BTU's per hour.

2. The provisions of Subsection B.1 of this rule shall not apply to any boiler, steam generator or process heater operated on alternate fuel under the following conditions:

   a. Alternate fuel use is required due to the curtailment of natural gas service to the individual unit by the natural gas supplier. Alternate fuel use in this case shall not exceed the period of natural gas curtailment.

   b. Alternate fuel use is required to maintain the alternate fuel system. Alternate fuel use in this case shall not exceed 50 hours per year.

3. The provisions of Subsection B.1 of this rule shall not apply to the use of an emergency standby unit when a breakdown occurs to the primary unit, and the breakdown is reported pursuant to the breakdown reporting requirements of Rule 32. Emissions resulting from the operation of the standby unit shall not exceed the total annual or hourly permitted emission rate of the primary unit. Operation of the standby unit shall not occur beyond the period of the primary unit's emergency breakdown.

D. Recordkeeping Requirements

1. Any person subject to the provisions of Subsection B.2 of this rule shall install by September 28, 1989, or at the time the unit is constructed, a totalizing fuel meter for each applicable unit and for each fuel. The meter shall be used to demonstrate that each unit operates at or below the applicable heat input level.

   Meters shall be accurate to ± one (1) percent, as certified by the manufacturer in writing. After December 28, 1989, totalizing fuel meter readings shall be recorded at the end of each operating day in units of either cubic feet per day or gallons per day. At the end of each month, daily records shall be compiled into a monthly report. Both monthly reports and daily records shall be maintained for a period of four (4) years and shall be made available for inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

2. Any person subject to the provisions of Subsection B.2.c of this rule shall submit a report to the District twelve (12) months after achieving compliance with Subsection B.2.c. Reports shall continue to be submitted every twelve (12) months. This report shall verify that each tune-up has been performed and that the results were satisfactory. The report shall contain all information or documentation that the Air Pollution Control Officer may determine, in writing, to be necessary.

3. Any person utilizing alternate fuel, pursuant to the provisions of Subsection C.2 of this rule, shall maintain permanent daily records of each occurrence. Each record shall include the type of fuel, the quantity of fuel, and the duration of the occurrence. Records shall be maintained for a period of four (4) years and shall be available for inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer upon request.

E. Test Methods

1. Compliance with the emission requirements in Section B shall be determined using the following test methods:

   a. Oxides of Nitrogen - EPA Method 7E or ARB Method 100
   b. Carbon Monoxide - EPA Method 10 or ARB Method 100
   c. Stack Gas Oxygen - EPA Method 3A or ARB Method 100

2. Emission tests resulting in compliance determinations for the requirements of Subsection B.1 shall be conducted on units in "as-found" operating condition. However, no emission test for this rule shall be conducted during start-up, shutdown or under breakdown conditions.

3. The NOx parts per million emission limitation specified in Subsection B.1 is expressed as nitrogen dioxide. The limitations for both NOx and CO are referenced at three (3) percent volume stack gas oxygen on a dry basis averaged over 15 consecutive minutes.

F. Violations

1. Failure to comply with any provision of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule.

2. Any unit subject to the provisions of Subsection B.2 shall comply with the provisions of Subsection B.1 if the unit operates during any twelve (12) month period at a total annual heat input rate greater than the applicable annual heat input rate specified in Subsection B.2.

G. Definitions

1. "Boiler, Steam Generator": Any combustion equipment fired with liquid and/or gaseous fuel and used to produce steam. These terms do not include any unfired waste heat recovery boiler that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of any combustion equipment.

2. "Process Heater": Any combustion equipment fired with liquid and/or gaseous fuel and which transfers heat from combustion gases to water or process streams. Process Heater does not include any kiln or oven used for drying, baking, cooking, calcinating or vitrifying or any fuel-fired degreasing or metal finishing equipment.

3. "Rated Heat Input Capacity": The heat input capacity specified on the nameplate of the unit's burner. If the burner has been permanently altered or modified such that the maximum heat input is different than the input capacity specified on the nameplate, and this alteration or modification has been approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer, then the new maximum heat input shall be considered as the rated heat input capacity.

4. "Unit": Any boiler, steam generator or process heater as defined in Subsections G.1 and G.2 of this rule.

5. "Water Heater": A device that heats water to a thermostatically-controlled temperature for delivery on demand.

H. Increments of Progress

1. For units subject to Subsection B.1 and with a rated heat input capacity of equal to or greater than ten (10) million BTU's per hour, complete Authority to Construct applications shall be submitted to the APCD before March 1, 1990, and final compliance shall be demonstrated before September 1, 1991.

2. For units subject to Subsection B.1 and with a rated heat input capacity of equal to or greater than five (5) million BTU's per hour, but less than ten (10) million BTU's per hour, complete Authority to Construct applications shall be submitted to the APCD before March 1, 1991, and final compliance shall be demonstrated before March 1, 1992.

3. For units subject to Subsections B.2, final compliance shall be demonstrated by March 1, 1990.

ATTACHMENT 1

Equipment Tuning Procedure[1]

Nothing in this Equipment Tuning Procedure shall be construed to require any act or omission that would result in unsafe conditions or would be in violation of any regulation or requirement established by Factory Mutual, Industrial Risk Insurors, National Fire Prevention Association, the California Department of Industrial Relations (Occupational Safety and Health Division). the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or other relevant regulations and requirements.

1. Operate the unit at the firing rate most typical of normal operation. If the unit experiences significant load variations during normal operation, operate it at its average firing rate.

2. At this firing rate, record stack gas temperature, oxygen concentration, and CO concentration (for gaseous fuels) or smoke-spot number[2] (for liquid fuels), and observe flame conditions after unit operation stabilizes at the firing rate selected. If the excess oxygen in the stack gas is at the lower end of the range of typical minimum values[3], and if the CO emissions are low and there is not smoke, the unit is probably operating at near optimum efficiency - at this particular firing rate. However, complete the remaining portion of this procedure to determine whether still lower oxygen levels are practical.

3. Increase combustion air flow to the furnace until stack gas oxygen levels increase by one to two percent over the level measured in Step 2. As in Step 2, record the stack gas temperature, CO concentration (for gaseous fuels) or smoke-spot number (for liquid fuels), and observe flame conditions for these higher oxygen levels after boiler operation stabilizes.

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1. This tuning procedure is based on a tune-up procedure developed by KVB, Inc. for the EPA.

2. The smoke-spot number can be determined with ASTM Test Method D-2156 or with the Bacharach method. ASTM Test Method D-2156 is included in a tuneup kit that can be purchased from the Bacharach Company.

3. Typical minimum oxygen levels for boilers at high firing rates are:

   1. For natural gas: 0.5% - 3%
   2. For liquid fuels: 2% - 4%

4. Decrease combustion air flow until the stack gas oxygen concentration is at the level measured in Step 2. From this level gradually reduce the combustion air flow, in small increments. After each increment, record the stack gas temperature, oxygen concentration, CO concentration (for gaseous fuels) and smoke-spot number (for liquid fuels). Also observe the flame and record any changes in its condition.

5. Continue to reduce combustion air flow stepwise, until one of these limits in reached:

   a. Unacceptable flame conditions - such as flame impingement on furnace walls or burner parts, excessive flame carryover, or flame instability.

   b. Stack gas CO concentrations greater than 400 ppm.

   c. Smoking at the stack.

   d. Equipment-related limitations - such as low windbox/furnace pressure differential, built in air-flow limits, etc.

6. Develop an O_2/CO curve (for gaseous fuels) or O_2/smoke curve (for liquid fuels) similar to those shown in Figures 1 and 2 using the excess oxygen and CO or smoke-spot number data obtained at each combustion air flow setting.

7. From the curves prepared in Step 6, find the stack gas oxygen levels where the CO emissions or smoke-spot number equal the following values:

Fuel	Measurement	Value
Gaseous	CO Emissions	400 ppm
#1 & #2 oils	smoke-spot number	number 1
#4 oil	smoke-spot number	number 2
#5 oil	smoke-spot number	number 3
Other oils	smoke-spot number	number 4

The above conditions are referred to as CO or smoke threshold, or as the minimum excess oxygen level.

Compare this minimum value of excess oxygen to the expected value provided by the combustion unit manufacturer. If the minimum level found is substantially higher than the value provided by the combustion unit manufacturer, burner adjustments can probably be made to improve fuel and air mixing, thereby allowing operation with less air.

8. Add 0.5 to 2.0 percent to the minimum excess oxygen level found in Step 7 and reset burner controls to operate automatically at this higher stack gas oxygen level. This margin above the minimum oxygen level accounts for fuel variations, variations in atmospheric conditions, load changes, and nonrepeatability or play in automatic controls.

9. If the load of the combustion unit varies significantly during normal operation, repeat Steps 1-8 for firing rates that represent the upper and lower limits of the range of the load. Because control adjustments at one firing rate may affect conditions at other firing rates, it may not be possible to establish the optimum excess oxygen level at all firing rates. If this is the case, choose the burner control settings that give best performance over the range of firing rates. If one firing rate predominates, settings should optimize conditions at that rate.

10. Verify that the new settings can accommodate the sudden changes that may occur in daily operation without adverse effects. Do this by increasing and decreasing load rapidly while observing the flame and stack. If any of the conditions in Step 5 result, reset the combustion controls to provide a slightly higher level of excess oxygen at the affect firing rates. Next, verify these new settings in a similar fashion. Then make sure that the final control settings are recorded at steady-state operating conditions for future reference.

Figure 1

Oxygen/CO Characteristic Curve

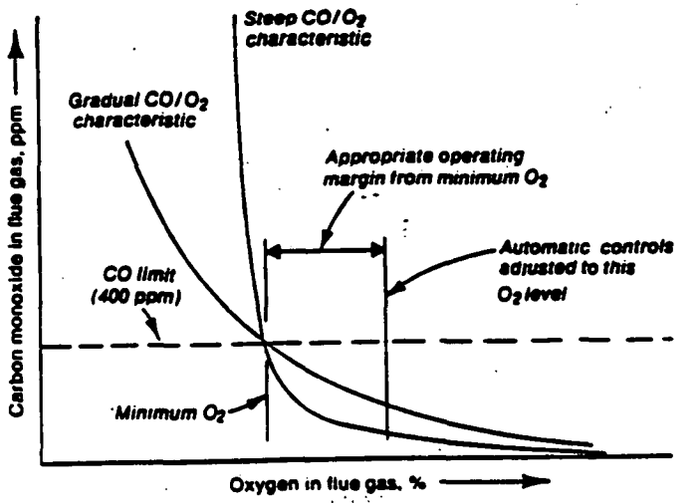
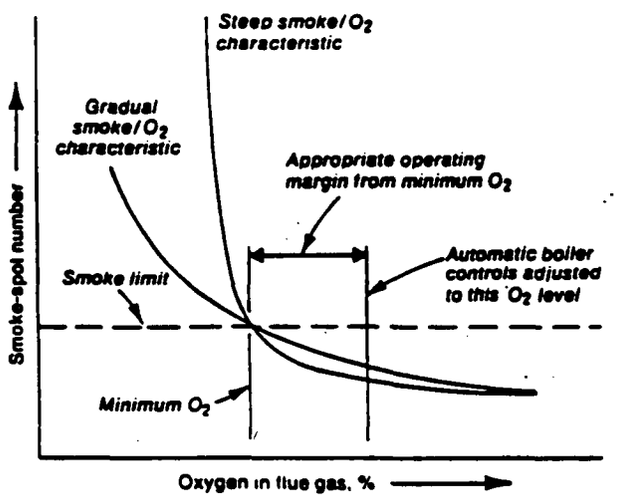


Figure 2

Oxygen/Smoke Characteristic Curve



Rule 74.16 Oilfield Drilling Operations (Adopted 1/8/91)

A. Applicability

The provisions of this rule shall apply to all oilfield drilling operations.

B. Requirements

1. All drilling operations shall be powered by grid power unless exempted by Section C of this rule.

   In the event of power outage or other emergency, sufficient power may be generated on-site to ensure safety and to prevent damage to equipment.

2. All drilling operations that are exempt from Subsection B.1 shall meet the following requirements:

   a. NO_x emissions from drilling engines, or any exhaust stack of multiple engines permanently manifolded together, shall not exceed 515 ppm corrected to 15% oxygen. This emission limit may be adjusted as follows:

The STANDARD is 515 ppm NOx, corrected to 15% oxygen at an engine STANDARD EFFICIENCY of 33%.

$$\text{EMISSION LIMIT} = \frac{(\text{STANDARD}) \times (\text{UNIT EFFICIENCY})}{(\text{STANDARD EFFICIENCY})}$$

UNIT EFFICIENCY = The output from an engine divided by the energy input. Any engine with an efficiency lower than 33% is allowed a 33% UNIT EFFICIENCY for the purpose of this calculation. Any engine model which has been tested by the manufacturer, in the configuration being used, where the manufacturer's test data documents an efficiency greater than 33%, will be allowed to use the greater efficiency as the UNIT EFFICIENCY. The STANDARD EFFICIENCY is 33%.

   b. Compliance with Subsection B.2.a shall be demonstrated annually by source testing. Where permitted equipment subject to this rule is inactive or operating outside Ventura County, source testing may be postponed until no later than 10 days after the date that such equipment resumes operations in Ventura County. A source test conducted in any other California Air District may be used to demonstrate compliance, subject to written approval by the APCO.

   c. Drilling engines certified by the manufacturer to emit 6.9 grams of NO_x per brake horsepower-hour or less based on a California Air Resources Board (ARB) approved heavy duty offroad engine testing procedure

shall be deemed in compliance with Subsection B.2.a and shall not be subject to the annual source test requirements in Subsection B.2.b provided that the following additional requirements are met:

1) The emission control configuration of each such engine shall be maintained to manufacturer's specifications.

2) The operator shall submit a maintenance and inspection plan, subject to APCO approval, that ensures each such engine is maintained to manufacturer's specifications.

3) Each such engine shall also be subject to any ARB approved smog check program developed for heavy duty offroad engines.

d. Notwithstanding Subsection B.2.c, any manufacturer certified engine subsequently found to emit more than 6.9 grams of NO_x per brake horsepower-hour using an ARB approved testing procedure for heavy duty offroad engines shall be in violation of this rule.

C. Exemptions

1. An oil company may petition the APCO for exemption from Subsection B.1 by submitting a cost evaluation for grid powered drilling. Best Available Control Technology cost guidelines shall be used to determine cost effectiveness. The most economical location to connect to a sufficient source of grid power shall be identified in the analysis. The cost of control shall be based solely on the installation of sufficient and compatible electric capacity to the drill site to fully power all drilling operations.

The cost analysis shall show that the most economical method of supplying sufficient and compatible electric capacity to the drill site was determined by comparing sources such as, but not limited to: a bid from a drilling contractor fully equipped for electric drilling; renting or leasing electric equipment; or purchasing electric equipment. For the purpose of the cost analysis, capital cost for the purchase of reusable electricity handling and conditioning equipment shall be amortized over its useful life. The potential emission reduction shall be calculated based on an estimate of the total NO_x and ROC emissions from the drilling project as proposed.

2. Until June 1, 1995, any drilling operations consuming less than 500 gallons of fuel in any day, drilling a hole with a total measured depth less than 5000 feet from the surface, shall not be subject to Subsection B.2 of this rule. This exemption may be claimed only when Exemption C.1 has been

approved based on emissions from the exempt rig. The operator shall provide the District with sufficient data to develop an average emission factor for the rig expressed in pounds of NOx and ROC per gallon of fuel burned.

D. Recordkeeping

The operator of any engines subject to this rule shall maintain the following records on site.

1. Daily records of the amount of fuel consumed (in gallons) at each drilling site in Ventura County.

2. Daily records of the equipment's location in Ventura County.

3. For drilling operations powered by grid power, daily records of fuel consumption and hours of operation for any standby engine or power generating equipment.

All records shall be saved for a period of at least two years from the date of each entry and shall be submitted to the APCO upon request.

E. Test Methods

Source tests required by Subsection B.2.b shall be performed utilizing CARB Method 100. The source test period shall be a minimum of 60 minutes for each engine. Engine load shall average at least 40 percent of rated load over the test period or shall follow an ARB approved multiple load testing cycle for heavy duty offroad engines. The average engine load during the test shall be determined by monitoring the engine output or may be based on the amount of fuel consumed during the test and the engine efficiency. Source test plans shall be preapproved in writing by the APCO.

F. Violations

Failure to comply with any provision of this rule shall constitute a violation of this rule.

G. Definitions

1. "Drilling Operations": Activities powered by nonvehicular internal combustion engines for the purpose of drilling or redrilling oil wells, injection wells, or gas wells. For the purpose of this rule, drilling operations do not include operations at any existing well where the derrick is a part of an oil well production service unit as defined in the California Vehicle Code.

2. "Drilling Engines": Drill rig engines over 50 HP including but not limited to engines supplying power to drawworks, rotary tables, mud pumps, mud mixers and auxiliary generators.

3. "Grid Power": Electricity conveyed by power lines connected physically and contractually to the Southern California Edison System, or any electricity generated by equipment permitted by the District and having permitted emissions commensurate with an emission rate of not more than 1.0 pound of NOx per Megawatt-hour of electricity produced.

4. "Oil Company": The person contracting the drilling rig and/or the person who applies for an Authority to Construct for the well.

H. Compliance Schedule

1. All drilling operations commencing after January 8, 1992, shall be in compliance with the provisions of this rule.

2. After January 8, 1992, no person shall operate or contract the operation of any drilling rig in Ventura County that does not hold a valid APCD Permit to Operate. The owner or operator of the rig should submit permit applications at least three months prior to initial use to allow sufficient time for permit processing.

Rule 75. Circumvention (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised 3/9/76, Renumbered 11/27/78)

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 26 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 41700 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, or of Rule 51 of these Rules and Regulations.

APPENDIX IV-A

The soap bubble screening technique involves spraying a solution of rug shampoo in distilled water (or glycol) over all points of suspected leakage. Any escaping gas will thus be encapsulated in bubbles, so that its volume can be estimated. Soap scores are then assigned as follows based on a six second observation:

Soap Score	Estimate Bubble Volume (cc/6 Sec.)
0	No detectable bubbling
1	0 to 1 cc per 6 sec.
2	1 to 10 cc per 6 sec.
3	10 to 100 cc per 6 sec.
4	Greater than 100 cc per 6 sec.

Ref: p. 17, "Assessment API/Rockwell Gas Plant Fugitive Emissions Report - API Publication 4322" - Final Report, by Radian Corporation for US EPA, February 1981.

Rule 100. Analytical Methods (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 10/6/69, 5/23/72, 7/18/72)

The following analytical methods are hereby adopted as standard methods of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District. Other analytical methods may be used in place of the standard methods provided that equivalent results are obtained. In cases where the standard methods are not valid, applicable methods acceptable to the District may be substituted.

A. Rule 50. Opacity. Ringelmann Chart, as described in Bureau of Mines Circular 7718, August, 1955.

B. Rule 51. Nuisance. No standard procedures.

C. Rules 52 and 53. Particulate Matter. Collection by wet impinger, drying and weighing as described in Appendix A available on request.

D. Rule 54. Specific Contaminants.

1. Sulfur dioxide at point of discharge (high concentration). Collection by wet impinger, conversion to sulfuric acid and titrating as described in Appendix B available on request.

2. Sulfur dioxide at ground level (low concentration). Collection by wet impinger, Schiff base formation, and colorimetric determination, Appendix C available on request.

3. Combustion Contaminants

a. Particulate matter, paragraph C of this Rule.

b. Carbon dioxide. Standard Orsat method, as described in Appendix D, available on request.

E. Rule 55. Organic Gases. Showing of compliance by the person responsible for an organic gas emission shall include applicable portions and/or calculation procedures contained in API Bulletin 2514, "Evaporation Loss from Tank Cars, Tank Trucks, and Marine Vessels," in API Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," and API Bulletin 2518, "Evaporation Loss from Fixed Roof Tanks."

F. Rule 59. Oxides of Nitrogen. The analytical method employed shall be one approved by the State of California Air Resources Board, or as otherwise provided in this Rule for substitute methods and is available in Appendix F on request.

Rule 101. Sampling and Testing Facilities (Adopted 10/22/68, Revised 5/23/72)

Any person operating or using any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for which these Rules require a Permit to Operate, shall provide and maintain conveniently located facilities, and reasonable and necessary test openings in the stack and system, including instruments and sensing devices, as required within these Rules and Regulations, in order to permit measurement of emissions of air contaminants or for indicating temperatures, pressures, or other operating conditions necessary to determine compliance with these Rules. Where facilities provided by the owner for this purpose are inadequate, the Air Pollution Control District may, in writing, require the permittee to provide such facilities as are reasonably necessary for the above stated purposes.

All such facilities may be either permanent or temporary, at the discretion of the person responsible for their provision, shall be suitable for determinations consistent with the emission limits established in these Rules, and shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations concerning safe construction or safe practices in connection with such facilities.

Rule 102. Source Tests (Adopted 5/23/72, Revised and Renumbered 11/21/78)

A. The Air Pollution Control Officer may require of an applicant or permittee whatever sampling and source tests necessary to verify compliance of these rules when processing an application for a Permit to Operate, when renewing a Permit to Operate or whenever the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that an analysis is necessary. Testing shall be completed within 30 days of the request and a report submitted to the District 15 days thereafter. All costs shall be paid by the applicant or permittee.

B. Any source test or analysis which is submitted to substantiate an application for a permit and/or operation within the Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District, shall be conducted in strict conformance with Rule 100 (Analytical Methods). The Air Pollution Control District shall have the right to observe and approve all such source tests and analysis. The Air Pollution Control District retains the authority to conduct such source tests and analyses as are deemed necessary to evaluate status of compliance and/or permit application materials.

Rule 103. Stack Monitoring (Adopted 11/22/77, Renumbered 11/21/78, Revised 7/5/83, 3/28/89, 6/4/91)

A. Requirements

1. The owner or operator of any boiler, steam generator or process heater, with a heat input capacity of between 40 million British Thermal Units (BTU's) per hour and 250 million BTU's per hour, and with a capacity factor of at least 30 percent per year, shall provide, properly install, maintain in good working order, and operate continuous monitoring systems to measure the following pollutants:

   a. Oxides of nitrogen

   b. Carbon monoxide

   c. Oxygen

2. The owner or operator of any boiler, steam generator or process heater, with a heat input capacity of 250 million BTU's or more per hour, shall provide, properly install, maintain in good working order, and operate continuous monitoring systems to measure the following pollutants:

   a. Oxides of nitrogen

   b. Carbon dioxide or oxygen

   c. Opacity

3. The owner or operator of any equipment which emits 2.3 kilograms per hour (5 pounds per hour) or 22.7 kilograms per day (40 pounds per day) or more of any single air contaminant shall, upon written request of the Air Pollution Control Officer, provide, properly install, maintain in good working order, and operate continuous monitoring systems to measure a specified set of air contaminant emissions for a specified reason.

B. Reporting Requirements

1. The owner or operator of a unit subject to the provisions of Section A of this Rule shall report any violation of any emission standard with which the stationary source is required to comply, as indicated by the records of the monitoring device, in writing to the District within 48 hours after such occurrence. The District shall, in turn, report the violation to the state within five working days after receiving the report of the violation from the owner or operator.

2. The owner or operator of a unit subject to the provisions of Section A of this Rule shall maintain permanent continuous emission monitoring records, in a form suitable for inspection, for a period of at least four (4) years. Such records shall be

made available to the Air Resources Board or the District upon request.

The record shall include:

a. The date, time and duration of any startup, shutdown or malfunction in the operation of any affected facility.

b. The results of performance testing, evaluations, calibrations, checks, adjustments, and maintenance of any continuous emission monitors that have been installed pursuant to Section A of this Rule.

c. Emission Measurements.

d. Net and Gross megawatt-hours produced, if applicable.

3. The owner or operator of a unit subject to the provisions of Subsection A.1 or A.2 of this Rule shall submit a written report each calendar quarter to the Air Pollution Control Officer. The report shall be due on the 30th day following the end of the calendar quarter and shall include:

a. The date, time, duration and magnitude of excess emissions, the nature and cause of the excess (if known), the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures adopted.

b. The averaging period used for data reporting. For the pollutant/source category in question, this period shall correspond to either the averaging period specified in the applicable rule, or another period, as specified in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

c. The date, time and duration of each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative, except for zero and span checks, and a description of the system repairs and adjustments undertaken during each period.

d. A negative declaration when no excess emissions occurred.

4. The owner or operator of a unit subject to the provisions of Subsection A.3 of this Rule shall, upon written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer, provide a summary of the data obtained from the continuous monitoring systems. The format of the summary shall be approved in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

5. Continuous monitoring data shall be reduced according to the procedure established in 40 CFR, Part 51, Appendix P, paragraphs 5.0 through 5.3.3, or by other methods determined to be equivalent by the District, the Air Resources Board and the Environmental Protection Agency.

C. Standards of Performance of Monitoring Systems

1. The owner or operator of a unit subject to the provisions of Subsection A.1 or A.2 of this Rule shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain continuous monitoring systems in accordance with the specifications in 40 CFR, Part 51, Appendix P, Sections 3.0 through 3.9.5. Section 3.1 of Appendix P shall include 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 4, for Carbon Monoxide. Equivalent specifications may be established by mutual agreement of the District, the Air Resources Board and the Environmental Protection Agency.

2. The owner or operator of a unit subject to the provisions of Subsection A.3 of this Rule shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain continuous monitoring systems in accordance with specifications established by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

D. Appeals and Discontinuance of Monitoring

1. The owner or operator of a unit required to install, maintain and operate continuous monitoring systems pursuant to Subsection A.3 of this Rule may petition the Hearing Board to appeal the Air Pollution Control Officer's decision.

2. The owner or operator of a unit subject to the provisions of Subsection A.3 of this Rule may be allowed to discontinue use of the continuous monitoring systems if, as determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the reason for monitoring no longer exists.

E. Definitions

Definitions appear in 40 CFR, Part 51. Alternative definitions may be established by mutual agreement of the District, the Air Resources Board and the Environmental Protection Agency. Other definitions appear in applicable rules.

1. "Capacity factor": The ratio of fuel used by an applicable unit compared to the fuel that would have been used by the unit if it had operated at its rated heat input capacity for the entire year. The capacity factor is calculated from a unit's reported fuel consumption.

F. Compliance Schedule

The owner or operator of a unit subject to the provisions of this Rule, but not required to be in compliance with this Rule before March 28, 1989, shall install all necessary equipment and begin monitoring and recording before September 1, 1991.

Rule 154. Stage 1 Episode Actions (Adopted 9/17/91)

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall declare a Stage 1 Episode whenever the Stage 1 Episode criteria specified in Rule 151 are attained or predicted. Upon declaration of a Stage 1 Episode, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

A. Announce the occurrence or prediction of a Stage 1 Episode using the procedures established pursuant to Rule 152. The announcement shall include:

1. Health warnings appropriate for a Stage 1 Episode in accordance with the California Air Pollution Emergency Plan.

2. The specific ozone level predicted or reached.

3. The predicted duration of the episode including the predicted time of episode termination. If the ozone concentration persists or is predicted to persist at episode levels past the originally predicted termination time, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall re-declare the episode using the procedures in Rule 152.

4. The receptor areas currently affected or predicted to be affected.

5. A request for all persons engaged in activities which contribute to air pollution to voluntarily postpone such activities until after the episode is terminated. Such postponed activities shall include but are not limited to:

1) Unnecessary use and fueling of motor vehicles.

2) The application of pesticides and herbicides.

3) Painting, surface coating and surface cleaning with solvents, which are not equipped with air pollution controls.

4) The use of utility engines such as leaf blowers and lawn mowers.

B. In the case of a predicted Stage 1 Episode, The Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

a. Direct owners or operators of emission sources subject to Rule 158, who have source abatement plans on file with the District, to implement the Stage 1 Episode emissions abatement measures contained in those plans.

b. Direct employers subject to Rule 159 to implement the Stage 1 Episode traffic abatement procedures specified in Rule 159.

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 9/17/91

Rule 155. Stage 2 Episode Actions (Adopted 9/17/91)

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall declare a Stage 2 Episode whenever the Stage 2 Episode criteria specified in Rule 151 are attained or predicted. Upon declaration of a Stage 2 Episode the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the Office of Emergency Services, continue implementing the actions initiated pursuant to Rule 154, and:

A. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall announce the occurrence or prediction of a Stage 2 Episode using the procedures established pursuant to Rule 152. The announcement shall include:

1. Health warnings appropriate for a Stage 2 Ozone Episode in accordance with the California Air Pollution Emergency Plan.

2. The specific ozone level predicted or reached.

3. The predicted duration of the episode including the predicted time of episode termination. If the ozone concentration persists or is predicted to persist at episode levels past the originally predicted termination time, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall re-declare the episode using the procedures in Rule 152.

4. The receptor areas currently affected or predicted to be affected.

B. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall direct all employers subject to Rule 159 to implement the Stage 2 Episode traffic abatement procedures contained in Rule 159.

C. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall direct owners or operators subject to Rule 158 to implement their approved Stage 2 Episode source abatement plans and to prepare for possible shutdown in anticipation that the APCD may require the facility to close if Stage 3 Episode criteria are reached.

D. The APCO shall prohibit the loading and off loading of marine tankers containing petroleum products with a Reid vapor pressure greater than 1.5 pounds per square inch.

E. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall study all pertinent information relating to the concentration of air contaminants involved in the episode to determine actions to be taken. Those actions may include, but are not limited to:

1. The program of previously developed actions, as developed under Rules 158 and 159.

2. Postponing construction and demolition.

3. Banning the use of fleet vehicles, including government vehicles except those vehicles necessary to the health and welfare of the public.

4. Banning the delivery of all non-perishable goods.

5. Banning all service vehicles and all service calls, except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.

6. Closing all government offices except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.

7. Closing establishments with 100 or more employees, except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.

8. Closing admission to public recreation facilities.

9. Closing admission to private recreational facilities such as theaters, shows and athletic events with more than 1,000 parking spaces.

10. Closing admission to shopping centers with more than 1,000 parking spaces.

11. Closing all schools and colleges.

12. Reduction of electrical generation in accordance with minimum NOx dispatch procedures consistent with the public health, welfare, and safety, and the extent customers reduce electrical demand upon request of the District.

13. Other measures as required to protect the health and safety of the public.

F. Whenever the Air Pollution Control Officer determines it necessary, the Air Pollution Control Board may take any action required by this rule with less than a quorum present. A majority vote of the members present is required for any such action.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall implement any actions recommended by the Air Pollution Control Board.

G. Whenever a Stage 2 Episode is forecast or declared, radio and television stations shall be requested to broadcast, at least once each hour, the pertinent facts and be requested to inform the public of the actions taken in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

H. Following the declaration of a Stage 2 Episode, the Air Pollution Control Officer may request law enforcement agencies to announce the declaration of the episode to the general public by means of public announcements from those agencies' vehicles and aircraft.

I. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall inform the California Air Resources Board when the ozone concentration is observed to reach 0.40 ppm and again at 0.45 ppm.

VENTURA COUNTY APCD ADOPTED 9/17/91

Rule 156. Stage 3 Episode Actions (Adopted 9/17/91)

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall declare a Stage 3 Episode whenever the Stage 3 Episode criteria specified in Rule 151 are attained or predicted. Upon declaration of a Stage 3 Episode, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall continue implementing the actions initiated pursuant to Rules 154 and 155 and:

A. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall announce the occurrence or prediction of a Stage 3 Episode using the procedures established pursuant to Rule 152. The announcement shall include:

1. Health warnings appropriate for a Stage 3 Ozone Episode in accordance with the California Air Pollution Emergency Plan.

2. The specific ozone level predicted or reached.

3. The predicted duration of the episode including the predicted time of episode termination. If the ozone concentration persists or is predicted to persist at episode levels past the originally predicted termination time, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall re-declare the episode using the procedures in Rule 152.

4. The receptor areas currently affected or predicted to be affected.

B. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall:

1. Ban large scale commercial and industrial spray painting.

2. Suspend activities, such as roofing, asphalt paving and surface coating where the use of large quantities of volatile organic material is involved.

C. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall require the implementation of pre-planned Stage 3 Episode source abatement plans and traffic abatement procedures, as specified in Rules 158 and 159.

D. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall study all pertinent information relating to the concentration of air contaminants involved in the episode to determine any further actions to be taken, including the consideration of the following additional control measures:

1. Reduction of electrical generation in accordance with minimum NOx dispatch procedures consistent with the public health, welfare, and safety, and the extent customers reduce electrical demand upon request of the District.

2. Other measures required to protect public health and safety.

E. The Air Pollution Control Officer will implement any control measures recommended by the Air Pollution Control Board.

F. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall request Radio and television stations to broadcast, at least once each half-hour, the pertinent facts

and inform the public of actions taken in accordance with the provisions of this Rule.

G. If the steps taken by the Air Pollution Control Officer are inadequate to cope with the emergency, the Air Pollution Control Board shall request the Governor to declare a state of emergency as set forth in the California Emergency Services Act.

H. Specific provisions will be made by the Air Pollution Control Board for those operations necessary for the health and welfare of the public, such as road maintenance and construction operations which involve keeping roads open for public services such as fire and police protection and activities of concern to the medical community.

Rule 158. Source Abatement Plans (Adopted 9/17/91)

A. Applicability

This rule shall apply to all owners or operators of governmental, industrial, business or commercial establishments and activities listed below:

1. Any facility or plant emitting more than 100 tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), or Reactive Organic Compounds (ROC) per year.

2. Other governmental, industrial, business establishment or activity specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

B. Requirements

Following written notice by the Air Pollution Control Officer, each person subject to this rule shall develop a source abatement plan to reduce emissions when air pollution episodes are predicted or attained. An emission abatement plan shall include the following parts, unless the APCO approves an alternate plan which is equivalent in effect:

1. Each plan shall include the following general information:

   a. The name and location of the facility.

   b. The names and telephone numbers of the persons responsible for implementation of the plan.

   c. A list of all equipment that emits ROC or NOx. The list shall include the actual emissions of each pollutant, in pounds per day, from each unit including any weekday, holiday or weekend variations.

2. For Stage 1 Episodes, each plan shall include as many emission abatement measures as possible without excessive disruption of normal activities. Such measures may include but are not limited to:

   a. Measures to voluntarily curtail equipment operations that emit ROC or NOx.

   b. Measures to postpone operations that emit ROC or NOx which can be postponed until after the episode.

3. For Stage 2 Episodes, each plan shall include the following emission abatement measures:

   a. Measures that will be implemented to curtail equipment operations that emit ROC or NOx to reduce emissions by at least 20 percent without jeopardizing the public health and safety, and without damaging equipment or increasing the emissions of other air contaminants. The plan shall identify the equipment for which emissions will be

curtailed, and the time required to accomplish the emission curtailment.

b. Measures that will be implemented to eliminate emissions of ROC and NOx by starting no new batches and by ceasing feed of new materials.

4. For Stage 3 Episodes, each plan shall include the following emission abatement measures and information:

a. Procedures that will be implemented to phase down all operations, as rapidly as possible without damage to equipment, to operate as though the day were a Major National Holiday.

b. Measures that will be implemented to curtail the equipment operations still in operation after phase-down to reduce emissions by an additional 13 percent (33 percent total) without jeopardizing the public health and safety, and without damaging equipment or increasing the emissions of other air contaminants. The plan shall identify the equipment for which emissions will be curtailed, and the time required to accomplish the emission curtailment.

c. A list of equipment which can be shut down without jeopardizing the public health or safety, and without causing damage to equipment, and an estimate of the resultant reductions in ROC and NOx emissions.

d. A list of all equipment which must be operated to protect the public health or safety, or to protect equipment from damage, and an estimate of the ROC and NOx emissions from such equipment.

C. The written notice specified in Section B may be served in the manner prescribed by law for the service of summons or by registered or certified mail. Each owner or operator of an industrial, business or commercial establishment or activity so served shall, within sixty days after the receipt of such notice, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer the source abatement plans specified in the notice.

D. Any person, following the notice specified in Section B, who fails to submit the plans in the form and manner specified in this rule is in violation of this rule.

E. All plans submitted pursuant to this rule are subject to approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

F. The plans submitted pursuant to the requirements of this rule shall be reviewed by the Air Pollution Control Officer for approval or disapproval according to the following schedule:

1. For sources with emissions of ROC or NOx greater than 500 tons per year, within 45 days after receipt.

2. For sources with emissions of ROC or NOx greater than 100 tons per year, within 90 days after receipt.

4. Within 30 days after plan evaluation, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the plan submitter if the plan is approved or disapproved. Any plan disapproved shall be modified to overcome the disapproval and resubmitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer within 30 days of receipt of the notice of disapproval.

G. A copy of the approved stationary source curtailment and/or traffic abatement plans shall be on file and readily available on the source premises to any person authorized to enforce the provisions of this Rule.

H. The APCO may require applicable owner/operators to periodically update plans in the same manner as described in Sections C, D, E, and F of this rule.

Rule 159. Traffic Abatement Procedures (Adopted 9/17/91)

A. Applicability

This rule shall apply to the following employers:

1. Employers with 50 or more employees reporting to work weekdays between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. at any worksite during any 30 day period in the last 12 months.

2. Employers with 50 or more fleet vehicles.

B. Requirements

1. Upon notification by the APCD, each employer shall implement traffic abatement procedures as specified in Section C of this rule to reduce motor vehicle traffic and emissions during air pollution episodes.

2. Within 30 days of receipt of written notice by the APCD, each employer shall designate a contact person whom the APCD shall notify to implement the traffic abatement procedures specified in Section C. The employer shall, in writing, supply the APCD with the name, address, and telephone number of the designated contact person, and shall keep this information current and on file with the APCD at all times.

C. Traffic Abatement Procedures

1. Upon notification by the APCD that a Stage 1 Episode is predicted, the designated contact person shall:

   a. Notify employees that a Stage 1 Episode is predicted and request all employees to reduce their vehicle trips and make extra efforts to rideshare on their next commute to work. The designated contact person may notify employees by posting notices, public address announcements, personal contact, or any other method which ensures that all employees are notified. The designated contact person shall keep a written record of the notification method used for each occasion that notifications are required. Such records shall be saved for one year and shall be made available to the APCO upon request.

   b. Implement a policy during Stage 1 Episodes that encourages employees to reduce all non-essential business related trips taken in personal or company owned vehicles which can be cancelled or postponed until after the episode.

2. Upon notification by the APCD that a Stage 2 Episode is predicted or is occurring, the designated contact person shall implement the following measures in addition to Stage 1 Episode measures:

a. For the duration of the Stage 2 Episode, suspend all business related trips that can be eliminated or postponed without endangering public health and safety, without causing damage to property due to lack of attention or required maintenance, and without curtailing delivery schedules which are required by law or contract.

b. Other measures as directed by the APCO such as, telecommuting where possible, discontinuing the delivery of all non-perishable goods, and eliminating all activities that encourage public travel to the facility.

c. The designated contact person shall make preparations for possible shutdown in anticipation that the APCD may require the facility to close if Stage 3 Episode criteria are reached.

3. Upon notification by the APCD that a Stage 3 Episode is predicted or is occurring, the designated contact person shall, in addition to Stage 1 and Stage 2 measures:

a. Require carpooling or the use of mass transit by all employees for travel to work.

b. If directed by the APCD, eliminate all commute related trips taken by employees reporting to the worksite which can be eliminated without endangering public health and safety and without causing damage to property due to lack of attention or required maintenance.