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**TO:** Rule 2 Workshop Participants  
Other Interested Parties

**FROM:** Richard J. Smith  
Deputy Director

### **RULE 2 -- DEFINITIONS FINAL RULE AND WORKSHOP REPORT**

Attached for your review are the workshop report and proposed amendments for Rule 2. Shortly after the Rule 2 Workshop was held, EPA amended their definition of VOC. This action added **perchloroethylene** to the list of negligibly photochemically reactive compounds and became final on March 8, 1996. Accordingly, the District is now proposing an additional amendment to Rule 2. This amendment will add perchloroethylene to the definition of "Exempt Compounds." An additional workshop will not be held for this amendment, unless the District is requested to hold one. If you would like to provide comments regarding this new proposal or have any questions, please contact Laura Yannayon of my staff at (619) 694-3326, prior to April 11, 1996.

In the workshop notice, the District stated it would be amending all rules regulating VOC emissions. However, because Rules 11, 67.9 and 67.10 are to be amended in the near future, these rules will not be amended at this time to include the revised definition of "Exempt Compounds." The definition of "Exempt Compounds" in Rules 11, 67.9 and 67.10 will be revised at the time that other scheduled changes for these rules are proposed.

If no significant comments regarding the addition of perchloroethylene to the list of "Exempt Compounds" are received, Rule 2 will be scheduled for public hearing in May of 1996.

**RICHARD J. SMITH**  
Deputy Director

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Attachments

**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

**RULE 2 -- DEFINITIONS  
WORKSHOP REPORT**

A workshop notice was mailed to each permit holder in San Diego County. Notices were also mailed to all Chambers of Commerce and all Economic Development Corporations, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (ARB), and other interested parties.

The workshop was held on January 25, 1996, and was attended by 39 people. Written comments were also received. The workshop comments and District responses are as follows:

**1. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

The definition of "Atmosphere" in Subsection (b)(2) states that "Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emissions into the building shall be considered emissions into the atmosphere." Does this definition create any conflict with the Rule 11 (d)(9)(ii) exemption for abrasive blasting cabinets that are vented through a control device and back into the same room?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The definition of "Atmosphere" in Rule 2 would not affect the exemption in Rule 11 (d)(9)(ii). The Rule 11 (d)(9)(ii) exemption applies when a blasting cabinet is vented through a control device and back into the same room. Although any emissions emitted after the control device would be considered emissions to the atmosphere pursuant to the Rule 2 definition, this does not limit or remove the Rule 11(d)(9)(ii) exemption which contains no caveats, exclusions or conditions relative to emissions to the atmosphere.

**2. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

"Calendar Day" in Subsection (b)(7) is defined as starting and ending at twelve midnight. Can a facility define calendar day as starting at some other hour and continuing for the next 24 hour period?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

If an applicable rule and/or permit condition specifies that records must be kept on a "Calendar Day" basis, then the daily record must start at 12:01 a.m. and end at twelve midnight of each day. If an applicable rule and/or permit condition only specifies that daily records are required, a facility may choose any consistent, continuous 24 hour period as the basis of their daily records. However, if noncompliance is determined based on these "daily" records (covering more than one calendar day), then a separate notice of violation could be issued for each calendar day. If a facility operates through the midnight hour and is concerned with the requirement to keep daily records on a calendar day basis, they should contact the District for specific compliance assistance.

**3. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

The definition of "Combustible Refuse" found in Subsection (b)(12) should be revised to indicate that human and animal remains which are to be cremated, are not considered "Combustible Refuse."

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The District agrees. However, the suggested change would affect the applicability of Rules 53 and 58, both of which regulate emissions from incineration operations. Since both of these rules are scheduled for revisions later this year, the District will clarify the applicability of each rule and provide specific definitions within each rule at that time.

**4. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

In Subsection (b)(20) the word "photochemically" should be inserted before the word "reactive" to clarify the type of reactivity being referred to.

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The District agrees. Subsection (b)(20) has been revised as suggested.

**5. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

Previously the definition of "Particulate Matter" (now in Subsection (b)(30)), included language stating that the definition did not apply to sources subject to Regulation X. Why was this language deleted and will it have any effect on sources subject to Regulation X?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The deleted language is no longer needed since a new applicability provision (Subsection (a)(1)), states that the definitions listed in Rule 2 do not apply if the same term is specifically defined within an applicable rule or regulation. Regulation X contains a definition for "Particulate Matter," therefore that definition applies to any equipment or operation subject to Regulation X, rather than the Rule 2 definition. The deleted wording will not affect any sources subject to Regulation X.

**6. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

Is halon classified as an "Exempt Compound"?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

No. Halon is not defined as an Exempt Compound by the EPA, ARB, or the District.

**7. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

Is the definition of "NO<sub>x</sub>" in Subsection (b)(28) also specified in other District rules?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

Yes. This definition of NO<sub>x</sub> can also be found in Regulation X, Subpart GG. A similar definition can also be found in District Rule 69.

**8. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

Does the definition of "Toxic Air Contaminant" in Subsection (b)(45) include all of the air contaminants regulated under the AB2588 Hot Spots Program?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

No. The definition of "Toxic Air Contaminant" specifically includes the air contaminants listed as such under the California Toxic Air Contaminant Identification and Control Act (AB1807 program), and all of the hazardous air pollutants identified in the federal Clean Air Act Section 112(b). However, specific future District rules for implementation of toxic air contaminant programs may contain broader definitions of toxic air contaminants that would be applicable for those rules.

**9. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

The definition of "Air Contaminant" in Subsection (b)(2) includes exempt compounds. Does this mean that exempt compounds such as acetone will continue to be regulated as air contaminants?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

Yes. Any exempt compound may be regulated as an air contaminant, but exempt compounds are not regulated as volatile organic compounds (VOC). For example, methylene chloride is regulated as a hazardous air pollutant when used in cleaning and stripping operations. However, it is not regulated as a VOC.

**10. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

If acetone is now classified as an "Exempt Compound," should acetone emissions still be counted when determining compliance with daily VOC emission limits?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

No, by definition acetone is not a VOC. Therefore, its emissions do not need to be included when calculating VOC emissions. Acetone usage records should still be maintained for the purposes of completing District emission inventory forms.

**11. WORKSHOP COMMENT**

The definition of "VOC" in Subsection (b)(46) currently includes compounds that react through polymerization, but do not volatilize during the application process. Can the VOC definition be modified to exclude such compounds?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

No. The EPA's definition of volatile organic compound (VOC), which is mandatory for the District, includes all organic compounds except those specifically listed as Exempt Compounds. EPA allows the District, on a case-by-case basis, to exclude a particular compound within a specific rule based on its physical properties such as high-boiling point or low-vapor pressure materials. However, EPA has indicated that blanket exemptions for these types of materials would not be permissible. In addition, some monomers or reactive diluents may volatilized and emitted in

such processes. Rules that limit emissions of VOC typically establish standards based on VOC that are emitted from the regulated operations. In this way, organics that remain bound in the polymerized material can be accounted for when determining compliance.

**12. WRITTEN COMMENT**

The definition of "Dust" in Subsection (b)(17) includes "solid particles released into the air...by mechanical processes." Are shredding and screening considered mechanical processes?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

Yes.

**13. WRITTEN COMMENT**

Please clarify the term "low-reactive compound" in Subsection (b)(20).

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The term "low (photochemically)-reactive compound" in Subsection (b)(20) is a new term used by the ARB to classify some exempt compounds which are slightly more reactive than other compounds that have negligible photochemical reactivity.

**14. WRITTEN COMMENT**

Please clarify the term "aggregate potential to emit" as used in the definition of "Major Source" in Subsection (b)(24).

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The terms "Major Source" and "aggregate potential to emit" have the same meaning as defined in Rule 20.1 (NSR rules). The definitions of these terms in recently amended Rule 20.1 are very long and include a reference to an additional subsection of Rule 20.1 which relates to calculation procedures. In addition, EPA is currently discouraging the District from referencing other District rules unless such rules are already adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Therefore, the District we continue to rely on the definitions provided in Rule 20.1, rather than providing the definitions in Rule 2.

**15. WRITTEN COMMENT**

Does the definition of "Person" in Subsection (b)(32) include "subcontractors" and "consultants"?

**DISTRICT RESPONSE**

Yes.

#### **16. WRITTEN COMMENT**

Please clarify the difference between the terms "Portable Emission Unit" and "Portable Equipment," as used in Rule 11 and proposed Rule 12.1 respectively.

#### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The term "Portable Emission Unit" is a new term used in Rules 11, 20.1 & 69.4 for equipment or operations that might otherwise be considered "Portable Equipment." This new term restricts the use of portable equipment to no more than 180 days at any one stationary source. Currently this term is only used in Rules 11, 20.1 & 69.4, and is specifically defined in each of those rules. Therefore a general definition is not needed in Rule 2. However, the older term "Portable Equipment" still appears in several rules that do not provide specific definitions for this term. Therefore the existing definition has been retained in Rule 2 so that the definitions in Rules 11, 20.1 and 69.4 do not become applicable to the general term as used in other rules.

#### **17. WRITTEN COMMENT**

The definition of "Standard Conditions" in Subsection (b)(41) indicates a temperature of 68°F and an atmospheric pressure of 14.70 psi. What reference are these values based on?

#### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The new Standard Conditions definition in Rule 2 is based on the definition for the same term found in Rule 3. The District has been using the definition in Rule 3 since 1976. The addition of this term in Rule 2 will make it easier to locate when needed.

#### **18. WRITTEN COMMENT**

The definition of "Vehicle" in Subsection (b)(45) cites devices which may be "legally" propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway. Please clarify the term "legally."

#### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The District has reviewed the possible implications of the term "legally" as used in the definition of vehicle, and has determined that the proposed definition would create unintended conflicts within other District rules that use the term vehicle. Therefore, the proposed definition of vehicle has been deleted from Rule 2. The definition of this term found in Webster's dictionary is sufficient to clarify the District's intent whenever the term is used within District rules.

#### **19. WRITTEN COMMENT**

Are mobile equipment such as forklifts and cranes considered "vehicles"?

#### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

As noted in the District Response to Comment # 18 above, the proposed definition of vehicle is being deleted from Rule 2. Forklifts and cranes would be considered motor vehicles if they are self-propelled and are able to be driven upon a highway. As motor vehicles, these types of equipment could also be classified as special types of vehicles.

## **20. WRITTEN COMMENT**

Please clarify the terms "booth", "room" and "designated area" as used in Subsection (b)(5) for the definition of "Application Station."

### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The listed terms are commonly used and require no special definitions. The definitions of these terms can be found in Webster's Dictionary.

## **21. WRITTEN COMMENT**

If tarping or shrouding is used to create a temporary "designated area," would this be considered an "Application Station" under the definition of Subsection (b)(2)? If yes, would such an area require a separate Permit to Operate pursuant to Rule 40 and Rule 10?

### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

Yes. Any area that is designated for the specific purpose of applying a material would be considered an application station as defined in Subsection (b)(2). Pursuant to Rule 11(d)(15)(iii), a separate Permit to Operate would not be required if less than 20 gallons per year of coatings are applied and usage records are maintained to substantiate the applicability of the exemption. If a facility has a Permit to Operate which allows general, outside or facility-wide coating operations, and a temporary "designated area" is set up for a few days around an object to be coated and is removed when the coating operation is completed, then an additional Permit to Operate would not be required.

## **22. WRITTEN COMMENT**

Can a definition for "Low-Solids Coatings" and the calculation procedure for such coatings be added to Rule 2? Currently Low-Solids Stains cannot comply with the VOC limits in Rule 67.0 since the specific calculation method applicable for Low-Solids materials is not provided in that rule.

### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

A definition including the calculation method for "Low-Solids Stain" has been added to Rule 2 as suggested.

## **23. WRITTEN COMMENT**

The definition of "Emission Unit" in Subsection (b)(19) should be revised as follows: "means any non-vehicular article, machine, equipment, contrivance, process, or process line which emits or reduces, or may emit or reduce the emissions of any air contaminant."

### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The District disagrees. "Non-vehicular" and "vehicular" sources are both emission units in that they each are capable of emitting air contaminants. The primary difference between these sources is that ARB regulates "vehicular sources" and local air districts regulate non-vehicular sources.

Specific exemptions from District regulation of vehicular sources are located, as appropriate, in the California Health and Safety Code and in specific District rules and regulations.

#### **24. WRITTEN COMMENT**

For clarification, a definition for the term "Location" should be added to Rule 2 and defined as follows: "means any single site at a building, structure, facility or installation."

##### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The District disagrees. The definition being proposed is too narrow. A "Location" may include several site locations within a facility, or the entire facility may be one of many locations throughout the county. Terms that require special definitions to meet the specific needs of a rule, should only be defined within that rule, in order to avoid unintended effects in other rules.

#### **25. WRITTEN COMMENT**

A definition for "Military Tactical Support Equipment" that is consistent with the recent changes to Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations should be added to Rule 2.

##### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The District disagrees. The term "Military Tactical Support Equipment" is currently not used in any District Rule or Regulation. The term "Military Tactical Deployable Equipment" is currently used and defined in only Rules 69.3 and 69.4. Therefore a general definition of this term is not needed in Rule 2.

#### **26. WRITTEN COMMENT**

While parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) and cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes (VMS's) are clearly less reactive than ethane, they may pose toxicity problems that are unacceptable. Exempting them from the VOC regulations would allow unregulated increases in the use of these possible toxic air contaminants. These compounds should not be listed as "Exempt Compounds" until more is known about their possible toxicity.

##### **DISTRICT RESPONSE**

The District disagrees. Currently several "Exempt Compounds" have known toxicity problems and are regulated accordingly as toxic air contaminants. The use of these two new compounds may be regulated in a similar manner if either of these materials are determined at a later date to be toxic air contaminants by the State of California or by federal EPA.



**AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULE 2**

Rule 2 is amended and reformatted to read as follows:

**RULE 2. DEFINITIONS**

**(a) APPLICABILITY**

(1) The definitions listed in Section (b) of this rule shall be applicable to all Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County, unless the same term is specifically defined in any other applicable Rule or Regulation.

~~(a)(2)~~ Except as otherwise specifically provided in these ~~rules~~ Rules and ~~except or~~ where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these ~~rules~~ Rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

**(b) DEFINITIONS**

~~(aa)(1)~~ **"Abrasive Blasting Cabinet"** means an enclosure used to contain abrasive media and which can only be entered through ports for gloved arms and hands when abrasive blasting is conducted.

~~(j)(2)~~ **"Air Contaminant" or "Air Pollutant"** means any substance discharged, released, or otherwise propagated into the atmosphere and includes, but is not limited to, any of the following: volatile organic compounds, exempt compounds, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, gaseous sulfur compounds, carbon monoxide, toxic air contaminants, includes smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids and gases, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

(3) **"Air Pollution Control Board of San Diego County"** is a board whose members are the Supervisors of the County of San Diego.

~~(d)(4)~~ **"Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO)"** means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County.

~~(z)(5)~~ **"Application Station"** means a booth, a room, a designated area, a point in an operation, or a location ~~or locations~~ on a process line where, at any given time, a material ~~of the same composition~~ is applied.

~~(p)(6)~~ **"Atmosphere"** means the air that ~~envelopes or~~ surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emissions into the building shall be considered an emissions into the atmosphere.

~~(e)~~ **"Board"** means the Air Pollution Control Board of the ~~Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County.~~

(7) **"Calendar Day"** means the 24-hour period starting at twelve midnight and continuing through to the subsequent twelve midnight hour.

(8) **"Calendar Quarter"** means any of the following three month periods: January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, or October 1 through December 31.

(9) **"Calendar Year"** means the consecutive 12-month period beginning January 1 and ending December 31.

(10) **"California Coastal Waters "** means the area described in California Government Code Section 170. The area of water lying west of the San Diego County coastline and bounded by the following line, excluding the islands of Santa Barbara, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina and the area within three miles from each of the islands' coastlines, generally describes the California Coastal Waters off San Diego County.

(i) Beginning at the intersection of the coastline and the San Diego-Orange County boundary (33°23');

(ii) thence northwest to 33°42' N, 120°13' W;

(iii) thence southeast to 33°00' N, 119°30' W;

(iv) thence southeast to 32°00' N, 118°10' W;

(v) thence northeast to the United States-Mexico International boundary in the Pacific Ocean;

(vi) thence following the United States-Mexico International boundary in the Pacific Ocean to the coastline.

~~(e)~~(11) **"Combustion Particulates"** ~~are~~ means particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

~~(e)~~(12) **"Combustible Refuse"** is means any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

~~(w)~~ **"Compliance Schedule"** ~~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: (Effective 3/10/77)~~

~~(1) The date of submittal of the final plan for the control of emissions of air contaminants from the source.~~

~~(2) The date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification.~~

~~(3) The date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.~~

~~(4) The date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.~~

(5) ~~The date by which final compliance is to be achieved.~~

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

(n) ~~"Condensed Fumes" are minute solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or may be generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create airborne particles.~~

(13) "Contiguous Property" means two or more parcels of land with a common boundary or separated solely by a public or private roadway or other public or private right-of-way. Non-adjoining parcels of land which are connected by a process line, conveyors, or other equipment shall be considered to be contiguous property. Non-adjoining parcels of land separated solely by bodies of water designated "navigable" by the U.S. Coast Guard, shall not be considered contiguous properties.

(14) "Control Equipment" means an air pollution control device which reduces or eliminates the release of a specified air contaminant to the atmosphere.

~~(t)~~(15) ~~The "Desert Portion" of San Diego County is defined for the purposes of these Rules and Regulations as all of~~ means ~~that part of San Diego County, State of California, lying east of the following described line:~~

(1)(i) ~~Beginning at the United States-Mexico International boundary border and running north along the range line common to Range 7 East and Range 6 East, (San Bernardino Base and Meridian); to the point of intersection with the southeast corner of township line common to Township 16 South, Range 6 East and Township 17 South;~~

(ii) thence east along the township line common to Township 16 South and Township 17 South to the point of intersection with the range line common to Range 7 East and Range 6 East;

(iii) thence north along the range line common to Range 7 East and Range 6 East to the point of intersection with the township line common to Township 16 South and Township 17 South;

(2)(iv) thence west along the township line common to Township 16 South and Township 17 South to the point of intersection with the southwest corner of Township 16 South, range line common to Range 6 East and Range 5 East;

(3)(v) thence north along the range line common to Range 6 East and Range 5 East to the point of intersection with the southeast corner of township line common to Township 14 South, Range 5 East and Township 15 South;

(4)(vi) thence west along the township line common to Township 14 South and Township 15 South to the point of intersection with the East boundary of the Rancho Cuyamaca Land Grant Park;

~~(5)(vii)~~ thence north along the east boundary of the Rancho Cuyamaca Land Grant to the point of intersection with the range line common to Range 5 East and Range 4 East;

~~(6)(viii)~~ thence north along ~~this~~ the range line common to Range 5 East and Range 4 East to the point of intersection with the south boundary of the Rancho San Felipe Land Grant;

~~(7)~~ thence ~~east and north along the land grant boundary to the eastern-most corner~~;

~~(8)(ix)~~ thence ~~continuing west and north~~ beginning east and continuing along the land grant boundary to the point of intersection with the range line common to Range 5 East and Range 4 East;

~~(9)(x)~~ thence north along ~~this~~ the range line common to Range 5 East and Range 4 East to the point of intersection with the township line common to Township 10 ~~to~~ South and Township 9 South;

~~(10)(xi)~~ thence west along ~~this~~ the township line common to Township 10 South and Township 9 South to the point of intersection with the range line common to Range 4 East and Range 3 East;

~~(11)(xii)~~ thence north along ~~this~~ the range line common to Range 4 East and Range 3 East to the San Diego-Riverside County boundary.

(16) "District" means the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District.

~~(m)(17)~~ "Dusts" are means minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes ~~such as including, but not limited to:~~ crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, and sweeping, etc.

(18) "Eastern Section of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County" means all of that portion of San Diego County, State of California, lying east of the line described in Subsections (49)(i) through (49)(vi) of this rule.

(19) "Emission Unit" means any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, process, or process line which emit(s) or reduce(s), or may emit or reduce, the emissions of any air contaminant, except motor vehicles.

(20) "Exempt Compounds" means any of -

(i) the following negligibly photochemically-reactive compounds:

methylene chloride (dichloromethane),

perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene),

1,1,1-trichloroethane,

trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),

dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12),

1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113),

1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114),

chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),

chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22),  
1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123),  
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124),  
1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b),  
1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b),  
trifluoromethane (HFC-23),  
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134),  
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),  
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125),  
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a),  
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a),  
cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes (VMS),

the following four classes of perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds:

- (A) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
- (B) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
- (C) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and
- (D) sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(ii) the following low photochemically-reactive organic compounds:

acetone,  
ethane,  
1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene (parachlorobenzotrifluoride, PCBTF).

~~(e)~~(21) **"Hearing Board"** means the Hearing Board of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County.

~~(bb)~~(22) **"ISO Standard Day Conditions"** means atmospheric conditions at a temperature of 59°F (15°C), degrees Fahrenheit (15 degrees Centigrade), 60 percent relative humidity, and an atmospheric pressure of 14.70 pounds per square inch, absolute (29.92-inches [760 mm Hg] of mercury).

(23) "Low-Solids Stain" means a stain containing one pound of solids per gallon, or less. The VOC content of such stains shall be calculated on a "VOC Content per Volume of Material" basis as defined in Subsection (b)(48).

~~(23)~~(24) **"Major Stationary Source"** means a stationary source which has or will have, after issuance of a permit, an aggregate potential to emit one or more air contaminants in amounts equal to or greater than any of the following emission rates:

<u>Air Contaminant</u>	<u>Emission Rate (tons/year)</u>
<u>Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>)</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Oxides of Nitrogen(NO<sub>x</sub>)</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Oxides of Sulfur (SO<sub>x</sub>)</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Lead (Pb)</u>	<u>100</u>

~~(24)~~ (25) **"Motor Vehicle"** means a vehicle which is self-propelled.

~~(F)(25)~~ (26) **"Multiple-Chamber Incinerator"** is means any article machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. The refractories shall have a Pyrometric Cone Equivalent of at least 17, when tested according to the method described in the American Society for Testing Materials, ASTM Method C-24.

(26) (27) **"Non-Desert Portion"** means all of that portion of San Diego County, State of California, lying west of the line described in Subsections (15)(i) through (15)(xii).

(27) (28) **"NO<sub>x</sub>"** means the sum of all oxides of nitrogen, except for nitrous oxide, collectively expressed as nitrogen dioxide.

~~(s)(28)~~ (29) **"Orchard or Citrus Grove Heater"** means any article, machine, bowl burner or contrivance, which is designed for, used, maintained or capable of being used to for burning any kind of fuel capable of emitting air contaminants for frost protection of orchards, citrus groves or plant nurseries in areas that are not completely enclosed. ~~The word "orchard" includes orchards or plant nurseries.~~

~~(k)(29)~~ (30) **"Particulate Matter"** is means any finely divided material which exists as a solid or liquid at standard conditions, excluding uncombined water.

~~any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions. This definition shall not apply to sources covered by Regulation X, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources.~~

(30) (31) **"PM<sub>10</sub>"** means suspended particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (microns). For non-fugitive emissions, methods found in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 94100 et seq. or any applicable test method approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, shall be used to measure PM<sub>10</sub>.

~~(b)(31)~~ (32) **"Person"** means 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 and any officer or employee thereof, or the federal government and any officers or employees thereof to the extent authorized by

federal law, or any other entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

(v)(32)(33) **"Portable Equipment"** means any articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances that are is routinely moved from one location to another in order to perform their its function.

(x)(33)(34) **"Process"** is means any method, reaction, or operation wherein materials are handled or whereby materials undergo physical change (i.e., the size, shape, appearance, temperature, state or other physical property of the materials is altered) or chemical change (i.e., a substance or substances with different chemical composition or properties are formed or created). A process includes all of the equipment and facilities necessary for the handling of materials or the completion of the transformation of the materials to produce a physical or chemical change. There may be several processes in series or in parallel necessary to the manufacture of a product.

(y)(34)(35) **"Process Line"** means one or more pieces of equipment linked by the process flow and producing a product or performing a service such that the product cannot be produced or the service cannot be performed if any piece of equipment is removed or not functioning.

(1)(35)(36) **"Process Weight"** is means the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process, which process may cause any discharge of air contaminants into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be are considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will be are not.

~~"The Process Weight Per Hour" will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.~~

(36)(37) "Process Weight Per Hour" means the value derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

(h)(37)(38) **"Regulation"** means one of the major subdivisions contained within the Rules and Regulations of the rules of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County.

(g)(38)(39) **"Rule"** means any rule contained within the Rules and Regulations of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County.

(f) **"Section"** means a section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.

(u) **"Source", "any source", "any single source", and "any source whatsoever"** as used in these Rules and Regulations has the same meaning as "non-vehicular sources" as defined in Section 39043 of the Health and Safety Code. (Effective 9/19/84)

(39)(40) "SO<sub>x</sub>" means the sum of all oxides of sulfur, collectively expressed as sulfur dioxide.



(40)(41) "Standard Conditions" means atmospheric conditions at a temperature of 68°F (20°C) and an atmospheric pressure of 14.70 pounds per square inch, absolute (760 mm Hg).

(41)(42) "State Implementation Plan (SIP)" means the State prepared plan, approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), detailing how National Ambient Air Quality Standards will be achieved and maintained.

(42)(43) "Stationary Source" or "Source" means an emission unit or aggregation of emission units which are located on the same or contiguous properties and which units are under common ownership or entitlement to use. Stationary sources also include those emission units or aggregation of emission units located in the California Coastal Waters.

(43)(44) "Touch-up Operation" means the portion of a coating operation which is incidental to the main coating process but necessary to achieve coverage as required or to cover minor imperfections, or a coating operation which is necessary to repair minor mechanical damage incurred prior to intended use.

(44)(45) "Toxic Air Contaminant" means an air contaminant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health, including air contaminants listed as such in the California Code of Regulations Title 17 Section 93000, and hazardous air pollutants identified pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, Title I, Section 112(b).

(45) "Vehicle" means a device by which any person or property may be legally propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway.

(46) "Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)" means any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonates, and exempt compounds.

(47) "VOC Content Per Volume of Coatings, Less Water and Exempt Compounds" means the weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and coating solids and is calculated by the following equation:

$$C_{cVOC} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{es})}{(V_m - V_w - V_{es})}$$

where:

<u>C<sub>cVOC</sub></u>	=	<u>VOC content per volume of coating, less water and exempt compounds</u>
<u>W<sub>s</sub></u>	=	<u>weight of volatile compounds including water and exempt compounds</u>
<u>W<sub>w</sub></u>	=	<u>weight of water</u>
<u>W<sub>es</sub></u>	=	<u>weight of exempt compounds</u>
<u>V<sub>m</sub></u>	=	<u>volume of material including water and exempt compounds</u>
<u>V<sub>w</sub></u>	=	<u>volume of water</u>
<u>V<sub>es</sub></u>	=	<u>volume of exempt compounds</u>



(48) **"VOC Content Per Volume of Material"** means the weight of VOC per volume of material and is calculated by the following equation:

$$C_{m\text{voc}} = \frac{(W_s - W_w - W_{es})}{V_m}$$

where:

- $C_{m\text{voc}}$  = VOC content per volume of material  
 $W_s$  = weight of volatile compounds including water and exempt compounds  
 $W_w$  = weight of water  
 $W_{es}$  = weight of exempt compounds  
 $V_m$  = volume of material including water and exempt compounds

(i)(49) **"Western Section of the Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County"** is defined as means all of that portion of San Diego County, State of California, lying westerly of the following described line:

(1)(i) Beginning at the San Diego-Riverside County boundary and running south along the range line common to Range 2 West and Range 1 West Northwest of Township 9 South, Range 1 West, (San Bernardino Base and Meridian); to the point of intersection with the township line common to Township 9 South and Township 10 South,

(2) thence running southerly along the West line of said township to the South line thereof;

(3)(ii) thence easterly along the township line common to Township 9 South and Township 10 South said South line to the point of intersection with the range line between common to Range 1 West and Range 1 East;

(4)(iii) thence southerly along said the range line common to Range 1 West and Range 1 East to the point of intersection with the township line between common to Township 11 South and Township 12 South;

(5)(iv) thence easterly along said the township line common to Township 11 South and Township 12 South to the point of intersection with the range line between common to Range 1 East and Range 2 East;

(6)(v) thence southerly along said the range line common to Range 1 East and Range 2 East to the point of intersection with the United States-Mexico International boundary between the United States of America and Mexico.

That portion of San Diego County lying easterly of the above-described line shall be known as "Eastern Section of Air Pollution Control District of San Diego County".