

Regulation I

Rule 101 - Definitions



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Rule 101 - Definitions

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Rule 101 - Definitions

For purposes of the District Rules and Regulations, the terms and definitions listed herein have the following meanings. In the event that two or more definitions within Rule 101 conflict, the definition that best protects the health and safety of the people of the District shall prevail. Where individual Regulations, Rules, Orders specifically define a term, such definition contained therein shall supersede the definition contained in Rule 101.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these Rules and Regulations, and except where the context indicates otherwise, the words used herein are defined in the California Health and Safety Code, Divisions 25.5 and 26; Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations; the federal Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. sections 7401 et seq]; and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR Parts 50 through 99].

Actual Emissions: The amount of emissions that, under normal or typical conditions, will or have been discharged.

Actual Cubic Foot (acf): The unit of measurement used to describe a quantity of gas equal to a cubic foot in dimension at atmospheric conditions. Most commonly used in conjunction with the unit of time “per minute”, acf is a volumetric measurement of a gas independent of density.

Administrative Permit Amendment: An amendment to a Permit to Operate which:

- 1) Corrects a typographical error;
- 2) Identifies a minor administrative change at the Stationary Source; for example, a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit;
- 3) Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by a responsible official of the stationary source; or
- 4) Transfers ownership or operational control of a Stationary Source, provided that, prior to the transfer, the APCO receives a written agreement which specifies a date for the transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability from the current to the prospective permittee. [40 CFR 70.7(d)]

Affected State: Any state that is contiguous with the District and whose air quality may be affected by a permit action, or is within 50 miles of the source for which a permit action is being proposed. [40 CFR 70.2 Affected States]

Aggregate: A mixture of mineral fragments, sand, gravel, rocks, or similar minerals.

Agricultural Burning: Shall have the same meaning as defined in 17 CCR Section 80101 (a) and shall refer to open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals, or open outdoor fires used in forest management, range improvement or the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention.

Agricultural Operation: The growing and harvesting of crops, or the raising of fowl, animals or bees as a gainful occupation, or forest management, or range improvement or in the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention.

Air Contaminant: Any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere directly, or indirectly, including, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acid, or any combination thereof.

Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO): The Air Pollution Control Officer of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, appointed pursuant to H&SC Section 40750. For purposes of implementation of federal laws, where proper authority exists, "Administrator" shall mean APCO.

Air Resources Board (ARB): The California Air Resources Board.

Air Toxic: Toxic air contaminants as defined in Section 39655(a) of the H&SC.

Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM): A regulation adopted by the California Air Resources Board whose purpose is to control or limit the amount of Air Toxic emitted by a source, device, or process type.

Allowable Emissions: The amount of Emissions (mass) authorized to be discharged per unit of time. The amount authorized is derived from a regulatory limit or permit condition.

Alteration: Any addition to, enlargement or replacement of, or any major modification or change of the design, capacity, process, or arrangement, or any increase in the connected loading of equipment or control apparatus, which will significantly increase or effect the kind or amount of the Air Contaminant emitted.

Applicable Federal Requirement: Shall have the same meaning as "Applicable Requirement" as defined in 40 CFR 70.2 Definitions; and shall refer to any requirement which is enforceable by the U.S. EPA and citizens pursuant to section 304 of the Clean Air Act and as set forth in, or authorized by, the Clean Air Act or a U.S. EPA regulation.

Approved Materials: When used in the context of Regulation II, Approved Materials shall mean dry natural vegetation grown on the premises where burned which is reasonably free of dirt, soil and visible surface moisture. Approved Materials shall also include untreated hand-split rails or other materials as identified by the APCO.

Approved Ignition Devices: Instruments or materials that will ignite open outdoor fires without the production of black smoke by the ignition device or materials used. Approved Ignition Devices include but are not necessarily limited to such items as liquid petroleum gas, butane or propane torches, drip torches, flares, or other similar materials as approved by the APCO. Approved Ignition Devices do not include tires, tar, tar paper, oil and other similar materials.

Asbestos: Asbestiforms of the following hydrated minerals: chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous riebeckite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite-grunerite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite, and fibrous anthophyllite.

Asbestos Containing Serpentine Material: Shall have the same meaning as defined in 17 CCR Section 93105 and shall refer to serpentine material that has an asbestos content greater than 0.25%, as determined by ARB Test Method 435.

Atmosphere: The air that envelopes or surrounds the Earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building shall be considered an emission into the atmosphere.

Baghouse: An air pollution control device that removes particulates out of air or gas streams released from commercial processes or combustion sources. Most baghouses use long, cylindrical bags (or tubes) made of woven or felted fabric as a filter medium.

Baseline Concentration: That ambient concentration level which exists in all regions of the North Coast Air Basin on January 1, 1988, or in the baseline area at the time of the establishment of the applicable baseline date as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Section 52.21(b)(13).

Baseline/Impact Area: That area where the concentration of emissions from a proposed new or modified stationary source is predicted to be equal to or greater than 1 ug/m³, using an EPA approved air quality model.

Biodiesel: A diesel fuel substitute produced from nonpetroleum renewable resources that meets the registration requirements for fuels and fuel additives established by the EPA under 42 USC §7545 and includes biodiesel from:

- 1) Animal wastes, including poultry fats and poultry wastes, and other waste materials; or
- 2) Municipal solid waste and sludges and oils derived from wastewater and the treatment of wastewater.

Boiler: A closed vessel in which water or other fluid is heated. The heated or vaporized fluid exits the boiler for use in various processes or heating applications including power generation, cooking, and sanitation.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT): Shall have the same meaning as defined in 40 CFR Section 52.21(b)(12) and shall refer to an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction of each air contaminant subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act emitted from or which results from any stationary source or modification, which the APCO, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determined is achievable for such stationary source through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques for control of such air contaminants.

Breakdown or Malfunction: Any unforeseeable failure or malfunction of any air pollution control equipment or operating equipment which causes a violation of any emission standard or limitation prescribed by the District, State, or federal rules, regulations, laws, or similar failure of any required in-stack continuous monitoring equipment where such failure or malfunction:

- 1) Is not the result of intent, neglect, or disregard of any air pollution control law, rule, or regulation;
- 2) Is not the result of improper maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error;
- 3) Is not the result of improperly designed or installed equipment;
- 4) Does not constitute a nuisance; and
- 5) Is not an excessively recurrent breakdown of the same equipment.

Burn Barrel: A metal container approved for the use of holding approved combustible or flammable waste materials (dried vegetation, non-glossy paper, and cardboard) so that they can be ignited outdoors for the purpose of disposal. All openings to the metal container must be screened with non-flammable material with holes no larger than 1/4 inch.

Burn Permit: A permit to burn issued pursuant to Regulation II, and authorizing specified open burning as set forth in the permit.

California Air Resources Board (CARB): The State of California agency established pursuant to Section 30510 of the California Health and Safety Code.

CARB Certified Vapor Recovery System: A gasoline vapor recovery system which has been certified by the CARB pursuant to Section 41954 of the Health and Safety Code.

California Ambient Air Quality Standards: The Ambient Air Quality Standards established in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

California Code of Regulations (CCR): The Code of Regulations for the State of California.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e): A quantity that describes, for a given mixture and amount of greenhouse gas, the amount of CO₂ that would have the same global warming potential when measured over a specified timescale.

Cartridge Filter: A replaceable cartridge filter that contains one of the following as the filter medium: paper, activated carbon, or paper and activated carbon. A cartridge filter contains no diatomaceous earth or activated clay. Cartridge filters include, but are not limited to: standard filters, split filters, "jumbo filters", and all carbon polishing filters.

Census ZIP Code: A ZIP code tabulation area representing a statistical geographic entity that approximates the delivery area for a U.S. Postal Service five-digit ZIP code. Census ZIP codes are aggregations of census blocks that have the same predominate ZIP code associated with the mailing addresses in the U.S. Census Bureau's master address file. Census ZIP codes do not precisely depict ZIP code delivery areas, and do not include ZIP codes used for mail delivery. Census ZIP codes are referenced to the most recent national decennial census completed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Change of Location: Any transfer of an existing permitted source from one location to another not on the same property or facility.

Chief Fire Official: The ranking officer, or his or her designee, in authority having jurisdiction and responsibility for fire protection within a defined geographic region of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District. The Chief Fire Official may be a federal, State, county or municipal employee, depending on the extent of the fire jurisdiction. In the state or federal responsibility areas for wildland protection, the state or federal official's determination overrides county and municipal authority with regard to issuance by Burn Permits, conditions and designation of fire hazards.

Chronic Violation: A violation that reflects a pattern of neglect or disregard that results in the same or similar violation at the same source or facility or same piece of equipment.

Class I Area: Any area having air quality or air quality values requiring special protection, and which has been designated Class I by a federal, State, or local authority empowered to make such a designation. These include all wilderness areas and national parks.

Class II Area: An area designated to accommodate managed growth with a larger amount of allowed pollution increase than a Class I area.

Class III Area: The remaining areas not designated as Class I or Class II.

Clean Air Act (CAA): The federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. section 7401 et seq.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The United States Code of Federal Regulations.

Combustible or Flammable Waste: Any garbage, rubbish, trash, rags, paper, boxes, crates, excelsior, ashes, offal, carcass of a dead animal, petroleum product waste or any other combustible or flammable refuse material.

Commence Operation: To begin operation (q.v.) of an emissions unit, including any start-up or shakedown period authorized by a temporary permit to operate issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 42301.1.

Control Efficiency: The contaminant mass or concentration reduction efficiency of a control device, and expressed as a percentage calculated across the control device as follows:

$$\% \text{ Control Efficiency} = \left(\frac{(\text{Contaminant In} - \text{Contaminant Out})}{\text{Contaminant In}} \right) * 100$$

Control Equipment: An article, machine, equipment, or contrivance which reduces the amount of air contaminants between its inlet and outlet and which is sized, installed, operated, and maintained according to good engineering practices, as determined by the APCO.

Control Strategy: A combination of measures designed to reduce air contaminant emissions in accordance with the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the California North Coast Air Basin or the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.

Cooling Tower: A device that evaporates circulating water to remove heat from a process, a building, or a refrigerator, and that puts the heat into the ambient air.

Cyclone: An air pollution control device that utilizes cyclonic separation to remove particulate from an air or gas stream.

Device: Shall have the same meaning as "Emissions Unit"; any identifiable article, machine, contrivance, or operation which emits, may emit, or results in the emissions of, any regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant.

Desorption: Regeneration of an activated carbon bed, or any other type of vapor adsorber by removal of the captured solvent using hot air, steam, or other means.

District: The North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.

District Permit: A document conditionally authorizing a person to construct or to operate a specific emission unit within the jurisdiction of the District.

Disposal Site: Any site or location where solid waste is transferred, sorted, or stored on a temporary or permanent basis.

Dry Cleaning System: All of the following equipment, devices, or apparatus associated with the perchloroethylene dry cleaning process dry cleaning equipment; filter or purifications systems; waste holding, treatment, or disposal systems; perchloroethylene supply systems; dip tanks; pumps; gaskets; piping, ducting, fittings, valves, or flanges that convey perchloroethylene -contaminated air; and control systems.

Dry Standard Cubic Foot (dscf): Unit of measurement used to describe a quantity of gas equal to one cubic foot in dimension at standard conditions and zero percent humidity.

Dust: Minute particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, bagging, sweeping, etc.

Effective Date: The date upon which something takes effect.

Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP): An air pollution control device where gas-borne particles are passed through an electric field and, as a result, become electrically charged. The charged particles are then deflected across an oppositely charged electric field and are then deposited onto grounded electrodes.

Emergency: Any situation arising from a sudden and reasonably unforeseeable event beyond the control of a permittee which causes the excess of a technology based emission limitation under a permit and requires immediate corrective action to restore compliance. An emergency does not include non-compliance as a result of improperly designed or installed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

Emission (n): The physical matter or material that is released into the atmosphere.

Emission (v): The act of passing into the atmosphere an air contaminant or gas stream which contains an air contaminant.

Emission Point: The place, located in a horizontal plane and vertical elevation, at which an air contaminant enters the atmosphere.

Emission Reduction Credit (ERC): Reductions of actual emissions from an emission source that is registered with the District in accordance with Rule 106. Reductions are specified by pollutant, by location, and in units of pounds per quarter.

Emissions Unit: Shall have the same meaning as “Device”; any identifiable article, machine, contrivance, or operation which emits, may emit, or results in the emissions of, any regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant. [40 CFR 70.2 Emissions Unit]

EPA: The Environmental Protection Agency of the United States.

Episode Alert: A condition in the air basin whenever the concentration of any air contaminant in that air basin has been verified to have reached a predetermined level which threatens the respective ambient air quality standard.

Ethylene Oxide (ETO): A chemical substance identified as a toxic air contaminant by the Air Resources Board in 17 CCR, Section 93000.

Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer: Any equipment in which ethylene oxide is used as a biocide to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other unwanted organisms on materials. Equipment in which ethylene oxide is used to fumigate foodstuffs is considered a sterilizer.

EquivalentExempt Compounds: Any compound that is exempted from regulation. A list of exempted compounds can be found in the Appendix to these Regulations.

Existing Retail Service Station: Any Retail Service Station operating, constructed, or under construction on or before January 16, 1989.

Facility: One or more emission units at a single location for the purpose of creating, building, manufacturing, disposal or processing of an item, material, product, or commodity.

Fire Hazard Reduction: The intentional use of fire to reduce vegetative fuel loading and create a defensible space.

Floating Roof: A pontoon-type or double-deck type roof, resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.

Flue: Any duct or passage of air, gases or the like, such as a stack or chimney.

Fugitive Dust: Solid airborne matter emitted from any non-combustion source(s).

Fugitive Emissions: Emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening. [40 CFR 70.2 Fugitive Emissions]

Gasoline: Any organic liquid (including mixtures of petroleum distillates and alcohols) having a Reid vapor pressure of four (4) pounds or greater and used as a motor vehicle fuel or any fuel which is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Geothermal Operations: Those activities related to the extraction, transmission, and utilization of geothermal steam which may directly, or indirectly, result in air contaminant emissions.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG): The following gases which have the capacity to create a warming effect in the earth's atmosphere: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Habitat Improvement Burning: Shall have the same meaning as H&SC Section 41861 and shall refer to open burning certified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as being desirable and proper for the improvement or management of game or wildlife habitat.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Any air pollutant listed pursuant to section the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C. §7412] . Also known as toxic air pollutants or air toxics, the HAPs are pollutants that cause or may cause, cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental and ecological effects.

Health and Safety Code (H&SC): The California Health and Safety Code.

Hearing Board: The quasi-judicial appellate review board of the District, appointed by the District's Governing Board pursuant to Section 40800 of the Health and Safety Code.

Historic Actual Emissions: The actual emissions from a source, process, or emissions unit averaged over a specified period of time. The period of time selected is representative of normal operations, average activity, or typical process rates.

Incinerator: Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or any part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning. This does not include burn barrels used to conduct open burning.

Indirect Source: A facility, building, structure or installation, or combination thereof, which indirectly results in emissions of an air contaminant as a result of traffic greater than 20,000 or more vehicles per day within 10 years of construction; any new or modified facility which provides in excess of 1,000 new parking spaces; or any new or modified airport with more than 50,000 operations per year by regularly scheduled air carriers, or used by 1,600,000 or more passengers per year.

Initial Title V Permit: The first operating permit issued to a source that satisfies the requirements of the federal operating program as codified in Regulation V.

Installation (n): The equipment, devices and control apparatus, and all ancillary equipment that are located at a facility or stationary source.

Installation (v.): The placement, assemblage or construction of equipment or control apparatus at the premises where the equipment or control apparatus will be used, including all preparatory work at such premises.

Kraft Pulp Mill Non-Condensable: The TRS portion of any gases and vapors released in a Kraft pulp mill from the digester flash steam condensers, blow tanks, multiple effect evaporator vacuum seal tanks, multiple effect evaporator condensers, and condensate strippers or from the storage, transport or disposal of foul condensates from the above equipment.

Kraft Pulp Mill: Any industrial operation which uses for cooking liquor an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium sulfide in its pulping process.

Kraft Recovery Furnace: The combustion device in which pulping chemicals are converted to a molten smelt and wood solids are incinerated. For these regulations, and where present, this term shall include the direct contact evaporator.

Leak Free: The absence of detectable amounts of a substance controlled, transported, processed, or conveyed by a device, machine, or article. For gasoline vapor recovery equipment, leak free shall mean a liquid leak of no more than 3 drops per minute.

Lime Kiln: Any production device in which calcium carbonate is thermally converted to calcium oxide.

Local Responsibility Area (LRA): That area where a local governmental agency is responsible for wildland fire protection. This includes incorporated cities and unincorporated areas that are not State Responsibility Areas.

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT): An emission limitation which is not less stringent than the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source, and which reflect the maximum degree in reduction in emissions that the APCO, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by the constructed or reconstructed major source.

Major Source: Shall have the same meaning as defined in 40 CFR Part 70.2 and shall refer to any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control)) belonging to a single major industrial grouping and that are described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of the "major source" definition found in 40 CFR Part 70.2. For the purposes of defining "major source", a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e. all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

Medical Waste: Waste materials including, but not limited to: biological and pathological waste as defined in 40 CFR 60.51c.

Medical Waste Incinerator: Any furnace or other closed fire chamber used to dispose of medical waste by burning.

Minor Permit Modification: Any modification to a federally-enforceable condition on an authority to construct or a permit to operate which is not a significant permit modification, and is not an administrative permit amendment. [40 CFR Part 70.7 (e)(2)]

Modification: Any physical change in an existing facility or change in the method of operation which results or may result in either an increase or decrease in emission of any air pollutants subject to District control, or the emission of any such air pollutant not previously emitted. Routine maintenance, repair or replacement with identical or equivalent equipment shall not be regarded as physical changes or changes in the method of operation. [42 U.S.C. 7411(a)(4)]

Modified Retail Service Station: A Retail Service Station that has been altered from its original configuration. One or more of the following events is deemed a modification: 1) New construction of one or more stationary storage tank(s); 2) Replacement of one or more stationary storage tank(s); or 3) Excavation of fifty percent (50%) or more of the total underground liquid piping.

Motor Vehicle: As defined in Section 415 of the California Vehicle Code.

Multiple Chamber Incinerator: Any equipment, structure or part of a structure, where combustible material is burned in two or more combustion chambers interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts.

Multi-Unit Dwelling: Apartments, condominiums, and other types of dwellings with more than two (2) living units.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Ambient air quality standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under authority of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA): Shall have the same meaning as defined in 17 CCR 93105 and shall refer to asbestiform minerals that are a natural component of soils or rocks as opposed to asbestos in commercial products, or processing operations.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Regulations intended to limit the amount of HAPs emitted by devices in a specific source category, as defined in Title 40 Part 61 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Net Emissions Change: The amount of emissions that result from the summation of: 1) Any increase in actual emissions as a result of a physical change or of a change in operation at a source; and 2) Any other creditable increase or decrease in emissions from a source in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3) and (21).

New Retail Service Station: Any retail service station which is constructed or is modified after January 16, 1989.

No-Burn Day: Any day, or portion there-of on which agricultural burning including prescribed burning is prohibited by the CARB or the APCO.

North Coast Air Basin: The area comprising the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District and the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District.

North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (District): The local air quality management district established pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 40000 through 40150 et seq. The jurisdiction of the District includes the counties of Humboldt, Del Norte and Trinity.

Open Burning: Any burning of combustible material(s) of any type, outdoors where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.

Orchard, Vineyard, or Citrus Grove Heater: Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, burning any type of fuel or material capable of emitting air contaminants, used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

Owner or Operator: Any person who owns, operates, controls, or supervises a facility subject to an air quality regulation.

Particulate Matter: Any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid.

Pathological Waste: Any material including but not limited to human or animal tissue, or natural constituents thereof, being combusted for reasons of waste reduction.

Perchloroethylene (PERC): The substance with the chemical formula "C₂Cl₄" also known by the name "tetrachloroethylene" that has been identified by the Air Resources Board and listed as a toxic air contaminant in 17 CCR Section 93000.

Permissive Burn Day: Any day, or portion thereof, meeting the requirements of Regulation II where the APCO has declared that open burning is authorized.

Person(s): Any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency, political subdivision or public district, or instrument of the United States and any other officer or employee thereof. Person also means the United States or its agencies to the extent authorized by Federal law. [42 U.S.C. 85 §7603]

Permit Modification: Any addition, deletion, or revision to any permit issued by the District.

Phase I Vapor Recovery System: A CARB-certified gasoline vapor recovery system which recovers vapors during the transfer of gasoline from delivery tanks into stationary storage tanks.

Phase II Vapor Recovery System: A CARB-certified gasoline vapor recovery system which recovers vapors during the fueling of motor vehicles from stationary storage tanks.

Populated Area: Arcata, Blue Lake, Crescent City, Eureka, Ferndale, Fortuna, McKinleyville, Weaverville, or any other urban area within the District as identified by the APCO.

Potential to Emit (PTE): The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit under its operational and physical design. Any physical or operational limitations on the source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation, or the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by EPA, the District, or other air agency.

PPM: Parts per million by volume at standard conditions.

Preconstruction Permit: A permit issued prior to construction which authorizes construction, including:

- 1) An Authority To Construct issued pursuant to the District's program for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of air quality required by Clean Air Act or Regulation 1, Rule 102 Section 3 of the District; or
- 2) An Authority To Construct issued pursuant to the District's new source review program required by sections 172 and 173 of the Clean Air Act.

- 3) Regulation V, Procedures for issuing permits for sources subject to Title V of the Clean Air Act.
- 4) An Authority to Construct issued pursuant to District Regulation I, Rules 102 (Permit Requirements and Rule 103 (Action on Application)).

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 specified in the definition of agricultural burning.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): A Clean Air Act program whose intent is to prevent the further degradation of air quality in areas where the air quality meets or exceeds the NAAQS for a given pollutant as defined in 40 CFR Part 52.

PSD Increments: The maximum allowable increase in concentration that is allowed to occur above a baseline concentration for a pollutant in three classified areas. Established by the EPA to ensure that new or expanded sources of air pollution do not cause a significant deterioration in air quality in areas which currently meet ambient air quality standards. EPA has created a list of 28 major source categories by which types of facilities are classified for PSD regulations. The threshold for determining whether a facility is a major source, and therefore subject to PSD regulations, is whether a facility which falls within one of the 28 listed categories and emits greater than 250 tons per year of a criteria pollutant. If a source triggers PSD requirements for one pollutant category, other pollutants emitted in significant amounts may also be subject to PSD, even if they are emitted in quantities below PSD trigger levels. These significant volumes are presented in the PSD regulations also set ambient impact “increments” that limit the allowable increase of ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants over a determined baseline concentration.

The most stringent increments apply to Class I PSD areas, which include wilderness areas and national parks. The remaining areas in the AQMD are designated as Class II areas. PSD regulations required those facilities which trigger PSD review to provide a detailed analysis of source emission impacts on Class I areas. The intent of the PSD increments are to prevent air quality areas with concentrations below ambient air quality standards from reaching the standards (i.e. keep pristine and clean areas clean).

PSD Increments

Pollutant	Class I (ug/m3)	Class II (ug/m3)	Class III (ug/m3)
Particulate Matter (PM10)			
Arithmetic Mean	5	19	37
24-hour average	10	37	75
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)			
Annual Average	2	20	40
24-hour Average	5	91	182
3-hour Average	25	512	700
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)			
Annual Average	n/a	n/a	50

Process Heater: Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, that is not a boiler, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not directly come into contact with process materials. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves. [40 CFR 63.7575]

Process Weight Rate: The actual weight or engineering approximation thereof of all materials except liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air, introduced into any process per hour. For a cyclical or batch operation, the “process weight rate” shall be determined by dividing such actual weight or engineering

approximation thereof by the number of hours of operation excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For continuous processes, the process weight rate shall be determined by dividing such actual weight or engineering approximation thereof by the number of hours in one complete operation, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

Property Development Burn: Open burning of vegetation that was felled or uprooted for the purpose of commercial land development that is conducted on the parcel of land where the vegetation was grown.

Prioritization Score: A stationary source numerical score for cancer health effects or non cancer health effects, as determined by the District pursuant to H&SC Section 44360.

Prohibited Materials: When used within the context of Regulation II, all materials items or substances not defined as “approved materials” including but not limited to: construction and demolition debris, petroleum products, petroleum waste, coated wire, tires, tar, tar paper, non-natural wood wastes, processed or treated wood, processed or treated wood products, metals, motor vehicle bodies and parts, rubber, synthetics; plastics, including plastic film, twine and pipe; fiberglass, Styrofoam, garbage, trash, refuse, rubbish, disposable diapers, ashes, glass, industrial wastes, manufactured products, equipment, instruments, utensils, appliances, furniture, cloth, rags, paper or paper products, cardboard, boxes, crates, offal, swill, carcass of dead animals, manure, human or animal parts or wastes (including blood and fecal-and food-contaminated material), asbestos shingles, floor tiles and other similar smoke-producing materials, poison oak, or other materials designated by the APCO.

Regulated Air Pollutant: Any pollutant which is emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air, and for which the District, CARB or the U.S. EPA has adopted an emission limit, standard, or other requirement. Regulated air pollutants include but are not limited to controlled pollutants, hazardous air pollutants, and greenhouse gases. [40 CFR 70.2]

Regulated Pollutant: For the purposes of presumptive minimum fee calculations, any Regulated Air Pollutant except for the following:

- 1) Carbon monoxide;
- 2) Any pollutant that is a regulated pollutant solely because it is a Class I or II substance promulgated under or established by title VI of the Clean Air Act; or
- 3) Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard or regulation under section 112 of the Clean Air Act. [40 CFR 70.2]

Residence: A dwelling or housing unit and the land and ancillary structures surrounding it.

Responsible Official: An individual with the authority to certify that a source complies with all applicable requirements and enforceable conditions of permits issued to sources, who possesses the authority to bind the source to comply with permit conditions and contractual obligations, and is one of the following:

- 1) For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation. The responsible official may be a duly authorized representative of a corporate officer if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - a. The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
 - b. The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Air Pollution Control Officer;
- 2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- 3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official; or

- 4) For an acid rain unit subject to Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act, the "responsible official" is the designated representative of that unit for any purposes under Title IV and Regulation 5.

[40 CFR 70.2]

Retail Service Station: Any new or existing motor vehicle fueling service station subject to payment of California sales tax on gasoline sales.

Sand and Gravel Operation: An aggregate harvesting and/or processing facility.

Sensitive Receptor: Any Class I Area and/or any other areas deemed to be sensitive by the APCO including, but not limited to preschools and daycare centers, K-12 schools, senior retirement housing, and hospitals.

Shutdown: The cessation of operation, for any purpose, of a facility subject to a District, State, or federal rule or regulation.

Significant Permit Modification: A modification to a District permit that:

- 1) Involves any modification under section Title I of the Clean Air Act [42 U.S.C 7412] or under EPA regulations promulgated pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act, including 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 60, 61, and 63;
- 2) Changes operating or monitoring conditions;
- 3) Provides for the relaxation of any reporting or recordkeeping conditions;
- 4) Involves a permit term or condition which allows a source to avoid an applicable federal requirement, including: 1) a federally-enforceable voluntary emissions cap assumed in order to avoid triggering a modification requirement of Title I of the Clean Air Act, or 2) an alternative hazardous air pollutant emission limit pursuant to section 112(i)(5) of the Clean Air Act;
- 5) Involves a case-by-case determination of any emission standard or other requirement; or
- 6) Involves a source-specific determination for ambient impacts, visibility analysis, or increment analysis on portable sources. [40 CFR 70.7(e)(2) and (4)]

Significant: The potential of a new or modified stationary source to emit air contaminants that would equal or exceed any of the following rates in tons per year.

PSD Significant Emission Rates

Pollutant	Significance Threshold (Tons per Year)
Carbon Monoxide	100
Lead	0.6
Nitrogen Oxides	40
Ozone	40 as VOC
Particulate Matter	25
PM10	15
PM2.5	15
Sulfur Oxides	40
Mercury	0.1
Fluorides	3
Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)	10
Total Reduced Sulfur (including H2S)	10
Reduced Sulfur Compounds (including H2S)	10
Sulfuric acid mist	7

Vinyl Chloride	1
For MACT Determinations: Hazardous Air Pollutants listed pursuant to Section 112 of the 1990 Clean Air Act	10 on any single HAP, or 25 of any combination of HAPs

Notwithstanding the above significant emission rates for various air contaminants, significant also means any net emission increase from any new or modified stationary source which would be constructed within 10 kilometers of a Class I area and have an air quality impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 microgram per cubic meter (24 hour average).

Smelt Dissolving Tank: A vessel used for dissolving the molten salts (smelt) recovered from the Kraft recovery furnace.

Smoke Management Areas: Any of three (3) approved burn day Smoke Management Areas within the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, including:

Zone 1, Coastal Smoke Management Area - all lands within the boundary specified as the Humboldt Bay Air Basin (Appendix C), and all lands less than 2,000 feet mean sea level within the jurisdiction of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District north of Cape Mendocino and within five (5) statute air miles shoreward from the Pacific Ocean coast and identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Zone 2, Lower Inland Smoke Management Area - all lands within the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District below 2,000 feet mean sea level, excluding those lands within the Coastal Smoke Management Area and identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Zone 3, Upper Inland Smoke Management Area - all lands within the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District above 2,000 feet mean sea level, excluding those lands within the Coastal Smoke Management Area and identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Smoke Management Plan: A document prepared for a specific burn site or location that identifies potential smoke impacts from the project and specifies the methods that shall be used, the timing of the burn, and the meteorological conditions which must exist in order to ensure the smoke impacts are minimized to the maximum extent possible.

Solvents: A solvent is a liquid that is capable of dissolving another substance to make a new solution. Solvents are used to dissolve paint solids to make paint and as cleaning solutions because they dissolve grease and oils

Source: Any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit a regulated air pollutant.

Standard Conditions: As used in these regulations, refers to a gas temperature of 20 degrees Centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit) and a gas pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury absolute (29.92 inches of mercury absolute). Results of all analysis and tests shall be calculated and reported at this temperature and pressure.

Standard Cubic Foot (scf): Unit of measurement used to describe a quantity of gas equal to a cubic foot in dimension at standard conditions.

Startup: The setting in operation of an emission unit for any purpose.

Stationary Source: Any building, structure, facility, or installation (or any such grouping) that:

- 1) Emits, or may emit, or has the potential to result, cause, or create the emissions of any regulated air pollutant;
- 2) Is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties;
- 3) Is under the ownership, operation, or control of the same person (or persons under common control) or entity; and
- 4) Belongs to a single major industrial grouping; for example, each building, structure, facility, or installation in the grouping has the same two-digit code under the system described in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

[40 CFR 70.2 Stationary Source]

State Responsibility Area (SRA): State and privately owned forest, watershed, and rangeland where the State of California has primary financial responsibility for the prevention and suppression of wildfires.

Timber Harvest Burning: The open burning of timber or other forest vegetation as a result of the commercial harvest of timber products.

Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS): Total reduced sulfur contained in hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide or other organic sulfide compounds, all expressed as hydrogen sulfide. Sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, or sulfuric acid mists are not to be included in the determination of TRS.

Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs): Any substance with the potential to contaminate the air which are referenced in 39660 of the Health & Safety Code or determined by the APCO to be toxic.

Trade Secrets: Including, but not limited to, any formula, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information which is not patented, which is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or to perform a service having commercial value.

Uncontrolled Emissions: The emissions of a regulated air pollutant downstream of the discharge point from a device or activity, but upstream of the control equipment if present.

Vapor Absorber: An air pollution control device consisting of a filter media in which vapors, odors, or other gaseous pollutants are captured and the filter media is not regenerated by the control device.

Vapor Adsorber: An air pollution control device consisting of a bed of activated carbon or other adsorbent into which vapors are introduced and trapped for subsequent desorption.

Vapor Recovery System: As applied to gasoline storage and dispensing operations, a system or device capable of collecting and or destroying hydrocarbon vapors and discharged gases from motor vehicle fueling operations, storage tanks, or transfer equipment.

Vapor Tight: As applied to gasoline storage and dispensing operations, a leak of less than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit on a combustible gas detector measured at a distance of 2.5 cm (1 in.) from the source or no visible evidence of air entrainment in the sight glasses of liquid delivery hoses.

Vegetation Management Burning: The use of burning to dispose, control, or reduce the amount of vegetative waste on a parcel of land. Open burning that is certified by the California Department of Fish

and Wildlife as being desirable and proper for the improvement or management of game or wildlife habitat, also known as "habitat improvement burning.

Visible Emissions Evaluation (VEE): A test procedure used to estimate the amount of light transmittance which is prevented by gaseous or solid emissions.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any volatile compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds.

Wet Scrubber: An air pollution control device that utilizes a liquid media to capture particulate matter, absorb gaseous pollutants, and control odors.

Wildland Vegetation 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, trees, grass, or standing brush.