

( RIVERSIDE COUNTY ) 2.21.72

**RULE 51. Nuisance.**

A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other materials which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public or which causes or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property. (Section 21213)

# RIVERSIDE

## RULE 52. PARTICULATE MATTER - CONCENTRATION

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, particulate matter in excess of the concentration shown in the following table:

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Maximum Concentration of Particulate Matter</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Maximum Concentration of Particulate Matter</b>
<b>Discharged - Cubic Feet per Minute Calculated as Dry Gas at Standard Conditions</b>	<b>Allowed in Discharged Gas - Grains per Cubic Foot of Dry Gas at Standard Conditions</b>	<b>Discharged - Cubic Feet per Minute Calculated as Dry Gas at Standard Conditions</b>	<b>Allowed in Discharged Gas - Grains per Cubic Foot of Dry Gas at Standard Conditions</b>
1000 or less	0.200	20000	0.0635
1200	0.187	30000	0.0544
1400	0.176	40000	0.0487
1600	0.167	50000	0.0447
1800	0.160	60000	0.0417
2000	0.153	70000	0.0393
2500	0.141	80000	0.0374
3000	0.131	100000	0.0343
3500	0.124	200000	0.0263
4000	0.118	400000	0.0202
5000	0.108	600000	0.0173
6000	0.101	800000	0.0155
7000	0.0949	1000000	0.0142
8000	0.0902	1500000	0.0122
10000	0.0828	2000000	0.0109
15000	0.0709	2500000 or more	0.0100



6-6-77 (Rev.)

RULE 53. Specific Air Contaminants.

a. Sulfur Compounds. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source within the following areas of Riverside County, sulfur compounds in any state or combination thereof, in excess of the following concentrations at the point of discharge:

- (1) In the West-Central Area, 0.05 per cent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ).
- (2) In all portions of Riverside County not within the West-Central Area, 0.15 per cent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ).

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Rule 54. Solid Particulate Matter - weight.

A person shall not discharge in any one hour into the atmosphere from any source, solid particulate matter in excess of the amount of 0.5 lb. per ton of process weight fed per hour.

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

This rule shall not apply to any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for which an authority to construct or permit to operate was validly issued and in effect on May 9, 1972, until January 1, 1973.

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**RULE 56. Scavenger Plants.**

Where a separate source of air pollution is a scavenger or recovery plant, recovering pollutants which would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere, the Air Pollution Control Officer may grant a permit to operate where the total emission of pollutants is substantially less with the plant in operation than when closed, even though the concentration exceeds that permitted by Rules 53(a). The Air Pollution Control Officer shall report immediately in writing to the Air Pollution Control Board the granting of any such permit, together with the facts and reasons therefor.

Effective January 1, 1974, this rule shall not apply to sulfur recovery units and sulfuric acid units.

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**RULE 73. Lead Content and Volatility of Gasoline.**

a. On or after the effective date of this rule, no manufacturer or retailer shall sell a grade of gasoline containing any lead or sell, between the dates of March 1 through November 30 inclusive, in any year, a grade of gasoline having a volatility of not more than 6.5 pounds per square inch Reid vapor pressure as determined by the American Society For Testing Materials test D 323-58.

b. "Manufacturer," as used in this rule includes a manufacturer, refiner, or producer of gasoline.

c. "Retailer," as used in this rule, means any person possessing a valid motor fuel pump license issued pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 20760), Chapter 7, Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, and shall apply separately to each place of business.

d. "Sell," as used in this rule, includes offering for sale, keeping for sale, delivering for pay, offering to deliver, or sell.

e. "Grade," as used in this rule, means a grade of gasoline, a particular petroleum product, ordinarily identified by a brand, trademark, or trade name, intended for use as a fuel for internal combustion engines and ordinarily subject to the labeling requirements of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 20700), Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code.

Gasoline dispensed from pumps described in Section 20352 of the Business and Professions Code shall be considered as the grade contained in the storage tank from which gasoline is withdrawn for dispensing from the pumps, unaffected by the blending in the pumps, for the purposes of this rule.

f. "Effective date" as used in this rule, means 30 days following adoption of this rule or a similar rule by Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District and three of the other four Air Pollution Control Districts entirely or partially within the South Coast Air Basin defined in Section 6104 of Title 17, California Administrative Code.

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RULE 101 TITLE

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

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RULE 103 DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

- (a) The district boundaries include all of the County of San Bernardino except for that portion of the County referred to as the San Bernardino Area. The District encompasses all of that portion of the County within the Southeast Desert Air Basin.
- (b) SAN BERNARDINO AREA. That portion of San Bernardino County which is within the South Coast Air Basin, specifically that area lying southerly of the township line common to T3N and T2N and westerly of the range line common to R3E and R2E, S. B. B. & M. The SAN BERNARDINO AREA is administered, for purposes of air quality management, by the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

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ULE 205. Cancellation of Applications. An application for a permit shall be cancelled and a permit to construct shall expire two years from the date of filing of the application unless an extension of time has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

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RULE 212. - Standards for Approving Permits.

(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny a permit to construct or permit to operate, except as provided in Rule 204, unless the applicant show that the equipment, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate, reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, is so designed, controlled, or equipped with such air pollution equipment that it may be expected to operate without emitting air contaminants in violation of Sections 41700 or 41701 of the State Health and Safety Code or of these rules.

(b) If the Air Pollution Control Officer finds that the equipment has not been constructed in accordance with the permit and provides less effective air pollution control than the equipment specified in the permit to construct, he shall deny the permit to operate.

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RULE 219. Equipment Not Requiring a Permit.

A permit shall not be required for the following equipment:

(a) Vehicles and Transportation Equipment

(1) Vehicles, but not to include any equipment mounted on such vehicle that would otherwise require a permit under the provisions of these rules.

(2) Equipment mounted upon vehicles used exclusively to transport materials on streets or highways (does not include asphalt or coal tar pitch roofing kettles).

(3) Pumps used exclusively for direct fueling of: vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California, mobile equipment used on land, locomotives, boats, ships or aircraft.

(b) Combustion and Heat Transfer Equipment

*Piston type* internal combustion engines with a rating of 500 *brake* horsepower or less or *gas turbine engines* with a maximum heat input of 1,500,000 kilogram calories (5,450,000 BTU) per hour or less.

(2) Equipment used exclusively as steam generators, steam superheaters, water boilers, water heaters, hydrocarbon heaters and closed heat transfer systems that have a maximum heat input rate of less than 5,040,000 kilogram calories (20,000,000 British Thermal Units) per hour (gross) and are fired exclusively with one

of the following: natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or a combination of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.

(c) Structures and Equipment - General

(1) Structural changes which cannot change the quality, nature or quantity of air contaminant emissions.

(2) Repairs or maintenance not involving structural changes to any equipment for which a permit has been granted.

(3) Identical replacement in whole or in part of any equipment where a permit to operate had previously been granted for such equipment under Rules 203 or 602.

(4) Equipment utilized exclusively in connection with any structure, which structure is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than four families.

(5) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis and bench scale or laboratory test equipment.

(6) Vacuum-producing devices used in laboratory operations or in connection with other equipment which is exempt by this rule.

(7) Vacuum-cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial or residential housekeeping purposes.

(8) Natural-draft hoods, natural-draft stacks or natural-draft ventilators.

(d) General Utility Equipment

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

(2) Refrigeration units except those used as or in conjunction with air pollution control equipment.

(3) Water cooling towers and water cooling ponds not used for evaporative cooling of process water or not used for evaporative cooling of water from barometric jets or from barometric condensers.

(4) Equipment used exclusively for steam cleaning.

(5) Equipment used exclusively for space heating other than boilers.

(6) Equipment used exclusively to compress or hold dry natural gas.

(e) Metallurgical Processing and Fabrication Equipment

(1) Crucible-type or pot-type furnaces with a brimful capacity of less than 7400 cubic centimeters (452 cubic inches) of any molten metal.

(2) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces or induction furnaces with a capacity of 450 kilograms (992 pounds) or less each, 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:

(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.

(3) Molds used for the casting of metals.

(4) Equipment used exclusively for inspection of metal products and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(5) Ovens used exclusively for curing potting materials or castings made with epoxy resins.

(6) Brazing, soldering, <sup>welding or</sup> oxygen - gaseous fuel cutting ~~or welding~~ equipment (not including plasma arc) and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(7) Equipment used for washing or drying products fabricated from metal or glass provided that no organic washing agents are used in the process and that no oil or solid fuel is burned, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(8) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of metal, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(9) Foundry sand mold forming equipment to which no heat <sup>or chemical desiccant</sup> is applied, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(10) Equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, rolling or drawing of metals or for heating metals exclusively with natural gas or electricity prior to forging, pressing, rolling or drawing.

(11) Equipment used exclusively for heat treating glass or metals or used exclusively for case hardening, carburizing, cyaniding, nitriding, carbonitriding, siliconizing or diffusion treating of metal objects.

(12) Ladles used in pouring molten metals.

(13) Tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting.

(14) Atmospheric generators used in conjunction with metal heat treating processes.

(15) Die casting machines except those used for copper base alloys.

(f) Abrasive Blasting Equipment

(1) Blast cleaning cabinets in which a suspension of abrasive in water is used and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(2) Abrasive blast cabinet dust-filter combination units where the total internal volume of the blast section is 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less.

(3) Enclosed equipment used exclusively for shot blast removal of flashing from rubber and plastics at sub-zero temperatures and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(4) Shot peening operations on non-ferrous materials, provided no surface material is removed, and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(g) Machining Equipment

(1) Equipment used exclusively for buffing (except automatic and semi-automatic tire buffers), polishing, carving, mechanical cutting, drilling, machining, pressing, routing, sanding, surface grinding or turning of ceramic art work, ceramic precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, fiberboard, masonry, carbon or graphite and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.

(2) Equipment used exclusively for carving, cutting, drilling, planing, routing, sanding, sawing, shredding or turning of wood or the *extruding*, pressing or storage of wood chips, sawdust, wood shavings and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.

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

(h) Printing and Reproduction Equipment

(1) All sheet fed printing presses and all other printing presses without dryers.

(2) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized by radiant energy and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(3) Platen presses used in laminating.

(4) Silk screening where the product is manually positioned.

(i) Food Processing and Preparation Equipment

(1) Smokehouses for preparing food in which the maximum horizontal inside cross-sectional area does not exceed 2 sq. meters (21.5 square feet).

(2) Confection cookers where products are edible and intended for human consumption and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(3) Equipment used exclusively to grind, blend or package tea, cocoa, spices or roasted coffee and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(4) Equipment, except barbecuing ovens, used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.

(5) Ovens, mixers, scales and blenders used in bakeries where products are edible and intended for human consumption and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(j) Plastics and Rubber Processing Equipment

(1) Presses used for curing 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 softening or annealing of plastics.

(3) Presses used exclusively for extruding rubber products or

*Except those used to pelletize polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, and their copolymers.*

(4) Equipment used for compression molding or injection molding of plastics and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(5) Mixers, roll mills and calenders for rubber or plastics where no material in powder form is added and no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

(6) Ovens used exclusively for the curing of vinyl plastisols by the closed-mold curing process.

(7) Equipment used exclusively for conveying and storing plastic pellets.

(k) Mixing and Blending Equipment

(1) Batch mixers of 0.2 cubic meters (7 cubic feet) or less rated working capacity.

(2) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending of materials to make adhesives where no organic solvents are used and no materials in powder form are added.

(3) Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending of materials to make water emulsions of asphalt, grease, oils or waxes where no materials in powder or fiber form are added.

219 (k)(b) ~~Equipment used exclusively to mix, grind, or thin, inks and liquid surface coatings with no material in powder form added and mills, mixers, post mixing stations and dispersers, with a capacity of 1150 liters (304 gallons) or less used exclusively to mix, grind or thin liquid surface coatings.~~  
where none of the ingredients exceed 125°F and no supplemental heat is added.

(k)(b) Equipment used exclusively to mix, grind, or thin ink where none of ingredients charged except water exceed 125°F and no supplemental heat is added.

(l) Fabric Cleaning and Dyeing Equipment

(1) Equipment used exclusively for dyeing, stripping or

bleaching of textiles where no organic solvents, diluents or thinners are used.

(2) Lint traps used exclusively in conjunction with dry cleaning tumblers.

(3) Laundry dryers, extractors or tumblers used for fabrics cleaned only with water solutions of bleach or detergent, and control equipment exclusively venting such equipment.

(4) Adsorbers used exclusively with fabric dry cleaning equipment.

(m) Miscellaneous Process Equipment

(1) Equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes.

(2) Equipment used exclusively to liquefy or separate oxygen, nitrogen or the rare gases from air.

(3) Porcelain enameling furnaces, porcelain enameling drying ovens or vitreous enameling drying ovens, except those units fired with fuel oil.

(4) Equipment using exclusively <sup>aqueous</sup> water solutions of less than 10-weight-percent acid or base of any active ingredient for surface preparation, cleaning and stripping. (Does not include chemical milling)

(5) Equipment used exclusively for electrolytic plating, electrolytic polishing or electrolytic stripping of brass, bronze, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, tin, zinc and precious metals.

(6) Equipment having an exposed surface area of 2500 square centimeters (2.7 sq. ft.) or less used exclusively for chemical milling or etching.

(7) Equipment used exclusively for packaging of lubricants or greases.

(8) Kilns with a rating of 5,040,000 kilogram calories (20,000,000 Btu) per hour or less used exclusively for firing ceramic ware except those fired by fuel oil (does not include wax burnout kilns).

(9) Equipment used exclusively for tableting vitamins or pharmaceuticals, packaging pharmaceuticals and cosmetics or to coat pharmaceutical tablets except by tumbling and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(10) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects with oils, melted waxes or grease and which contain no organic solvents, diluents or thinners.

(11) Equipment used exclusively for coating objects by dipping <sup>waxes or</sup> in <sup>and</sup> natural ~~or~~ synthetic resins which contain no organic solvents, diluents or thinners.

(12) ~~Unheated solvent dispensing containers, unheated, non-~~ <sup>non agitated</sup> conveyORIZED <sup>and</sup> solvent rinsing containers ~~or~~ unheated non-conveyORIZED coating dip tanks, with an open surface area of 1.0 square meter (10.8 square feet) or less.

(13) Pipeline booster pumps.

(14) Batch ovens of 1.5 cubic meters (53 cubic feet) or less of internal volume where no melting occurs except:

(A) Ovens used to cure vinyl plastisols.

(B) Ovens used to deland brake shoes.

(15) Equipment used exclusively for washing or drying materials provided that no volatile organic materials are used in the process or that no fuel oil or solid fuel is burned.

(16) Equipment used exclusively for manufacturing soap or detergent bars, including mixing tanks, roll mills, plodders, cutters, wrappers, where no heating, drying or chemical reactions occur.

(17) Spray coating equipment operated within control enclosure.

(18) Airless spray coating equipment used exclusively for water reducible coatings.

(19) Spray coating equipment using a combined total of one gallon per day or less of paint and solvent (does not include control enclosures).

(20) Equipment used exclusively for the sintering of glass and control equipment venting exclusively such equipment.

(n) Storage and Transfer Equipment

(1) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of fresh, commercial or purer grades of:

(A) Sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid with an acid strength of 99 percent or less by weight.

(B) Nitric acid with an acid strength of 70 percent or less by weight.

(2) Equipment used exclusively for the storage of liquefied gases.

(3) Equipment used exclusively for the transfer of less than 75,700 liters (20,000 gallons) per day or equipment used exclusively for the storage of the following:

(A) Unheated organic materials with an initial boiling point of 150°C (302°F) or greater.

(B) Fuel oils with 0.9042 specific gravity or higher (25° API or lower).

(C) Fuel oils with 0.8251 specific gravity or higher (40° API or lower) and having a capacity of 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) or less.

(n)(4) Equipment with 950 liters (251 gallons) or less capacity used exclusively for the mixing or storage of, and equipment used exclusively for the transfer to or from such mixing and storage equipment of, organic liquids and materials containing organic liquids.

(5) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of liquid soaps, liquid detergents, vegetable oils, fatty acids, waxes and wax emulsions.

(6) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of refined lubricating oils.

(7) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of crankcase drainage oil of less than 3,000 liters (793 gallons).

(8) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of gasoline having a storage capacity of less than 946 liters (250 gallons)

(9) Equipment used exclusively for the storage and transfer of edible animal fats intended for human consumption and of sufficient quality to be certifiable for United States markets.

(10) Equipment used exclusively for the storage, holding, melting and transfer of asphalt or coal tar pitch with a capacity of less than 560 liters (148 gallons).

(11) Pumps used exclusively for pipeline transfer of liquids.

(12) Unheated underground equipment used exclusively for the storage of 23,029 liters (6,077 gallons) or less of, and equipment used exclusively for the transfer from such storage of, organic liquids with a vapor pressure of 130mm Hg (2.5 psi) absolute or less under actual storage conditions.

(o) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Equipment

The following oil and natural gas production equipment used exclusively for primary recovery of natural gas and crude oil:

(1) Free-flow well heads and well pumps.

(2) Gas separators and gas boots.

(3) Initial receiving, dehydrating, washing and shipping tanks

(except tanks associated with community lease transfer units) with an individual capacity of 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) or less.

(4) Gas recovery equipment exclusively serving above tanks

(Item 3).

- (5) Crude oil and natural gas pipeline transfer pumps.
- (6) Crude oil well head loading facilities.
- (7) Gravity-type effluent water separators (except those associated with community lease transfer units).
- (8) Dry gas dehydrating and repressuring equipment.
- (9) Hydraulic and pneumatic repressuring equipment (does not include steam generating equipment).

RULE 401. Visible Emissions

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

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

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RULE 403. Fugitive Dust

(a) A person shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any transport, handling, construction or storage activity so that the presence of such dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. (Does not apply to emissions emanating from unpaved roadways open to public travel or farm roads. This exclusion shall not apply to industrial or commercial facilities.)

(b) A person shall take every reasonable precaution to minimize fugitive dust emissions from wrecking, excavation, grading, clearing of land and solid waste disposal operations.

(c) A person shall not cause or allow particulate matter to exceed 100 micrograms per cubic meter when determined as the difference between upwind and downwind samples collected on high volume samplers at the property line for a minimum of five hours.

(d) A person shall take every reasonable precaution to prevent visible particulate matter from being deposited upon public roadways as a direct result of their operations. Reasonable precautions shall include, but are not limited to, the removal of particulate matter from equipment prior to movement on paved streets or the prompt removal of any material from paved streets onto which such material has been deposited.

(e) Subsections (a) and (c) shall not be applicable when the wind speed instantaneously exceeds 40 kilometers (25 miles) per hour, or when the average wind speed is greater than 24 kilometers (15 miles) per hour. The average

wind speed determination shall be on a 15 minute average at the nearest official air-monitoring station or by wind instrument located at the site being checked.

(f) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to agricultural operations.

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RULE 107. Liquid and Gaseous Air Contam

(a) A person shall not discharge into the air from any source carbon monoxide (CO) exceeding 2000 ppm on a dry basis, averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes.

The provisions of this subsection shall apply to emissions from internal combustion engines.

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RULE 408. Circumvention

A person shall not build, erect, install equipment, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in those of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an which would otherwise constitute a violation of Chapter 3 (commenction 41700) of Part 4, of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code Rules. This rule shall not apply to cases in which the only vidved is of Section 41700 of the Health and Safety Code, or of Rule 40:ules.

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RULE 409. Combustion Contaminants

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from the burning of fuel, combustion contaminants exceeding 0.23 grains per cubic foot (0.1 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent oxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 minutes.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to test stands.

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RULE 431. Sulfur Content of Fuels

A person shall not burn any gaseous fuel containing sulfur compounds in excess of 800 ppm calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions, or any liquid or solid fuel having a sulfur content in excess of 0.5 percent by weight.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

- (a) The burning of sulfur, hydrogen sulfide, acid sludge or other sulfur compounds in the manufacturing of sulfur or sulfur compounds.
- (b) The incinerating of waste gases provided that the gross heating value of such gases is less than 2 kilogram-calories per cubic meter (280 British Thermal Units 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 amount specified in this rule.
- ✓(c) Sewage digester gas.
- (d) The use of solid fuels in any metallurgical process.
- (e) The use of fuels where the gaseous products of combustion are used as raw materials for other processes.
- (f) The use of liquid or solid fuel to propel or test any vehicle, aircraft, locomotive, boat or ship.
- (g) The use of fuel with higher sulfur content where process conditions or control equipment remove sulfur compounds

from the stack gases to the extent that the emission of sulfur compounds into the atmosphere is no greater than that which could be emitted by using a fuel which complies with the provisions of this rule.

- (h) The use of any liquid or solid fuel having a sulfur content in excess of 0.5 percent by weight for a period not to exceed 3 days and that period of time necessary for the Hearing Board to render a decision, provided, however, that an application for a variance is filed within said three-day period and fuel which complies with this rule is not available for use due to accident, strike, sabotage, act of God, act of war, act of the public enemy or failure of supplier.

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RULE 432. Gasoline Specifications

A person shall not sell or supply for use within the District as a fuel for motor vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California, gasoline having a degree of unsaturation greater than that indicated by a Bromine Number of 30 as determined by ASTM Method D1159-66.

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RULE 443. Labeling of Solvents

(a) A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use in the District, in containers of 0.94 liter (one quart) capacity or larger, any organic solvent or material containing organic solvent unless it is clearly and correctly indicated on the container whether the solvent is photochemically reactive in accordance with the definition in Rule 102. This requirement may be satisfied by affixing a sticker or label to the container which sets forth this information.

(b) A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use in the District, in containers of 150 liters (40 gallons) capacity or larger, any organic solvent unless the total percentage by volume of the solvents listed under the definition of photochemically reactive solvent in Rule 102 is clearly and correctly indicated on the container. This requirement may be satisfied by affixing a sticker or label to the container which sets forth this information.

(c) When such materials are sold in bulk, the information required in subsections (a) and (b) must appear on the invoice in lieu of the container, and a copy of the invoice must be made available for inspection by District personnel. (For the purposes of this subsection only, materials sold in bulk shall be considered to be materials which are transferred from a delivery container into a storage container located on the premise of the user or processor.)

(d) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to architectural coatings, materials registered by the USDA as insecticides, pesticides and herbicides and materials primarily used as fuels.

(e) This rule becomes effective on January 1, 1977.

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RULE 465. Vacuum Producing Devices or Systems

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 1.5 kilogram (3.3 pounds) of organic materials 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.

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RULE 466. Pumps and Compressors

A person shall not use any pump or compressor handling organic materials having a Reid vapor pressure of 80 mm Hg (1.55 pounds per square inch) or greater unless such pump or compressor is equipped with a mechanical seal in good working order or other device of equal or greater efficiency approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any pump or compressor which has a driver of less than one (1) horsepower motor or equivalent rated energy or to any pump or compressor operating at temperatures in excess of 260°C (500°F).

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RULE 467. Safety Pressure Relief Valves

A person shall not use any safety pressure relief valve on any equipment handling organic materials above 776 mm Hg (15 pounds per square inch) absolute pressure unless the safety pressure relief valve is vented to a vapor recovery or disposal system, protected by a ruptured disc, or is maintained by an inspection system approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any safety pressure relief valve of 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) pipe size or less.

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RULE 468. Sulfur Recovery Units

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfur recovery unit producing elemental sulfur, effluent process gas containing more than:

- (a) 500 ppm of sulfur compounds expressed as sulfur dioxide, calculated on a dry basis averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes.
- (b) 10 ppm of hydrogen sulfide averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes and calculated on a dry basis.
- (c) 90 kilograms (198.5 pounds) per hour of sulfur compounds expressed as sulfur dioxide.

Any sulfur recovery unit having an effluent process gas discharge containing less than 5 kilograms (11.0 pounds) per hour of sulfur compounds expressed as sulfur dioxide may dilute to meet the provision of subsection (a) above until October 1, 1976.

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RULE 469. Sulfuric Acid Units

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid unit, effluent process gas containing more than:

- (a) 500 ppm of sulfur compounds expressed as sulfur dioxide, calculated on a dry basis averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes.
- (b) 90 kilograms (198.5 pounds) per hour of sulfur compounds expressed as sulfur dioxide.

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RULE 470. Asphalt Air Blowing

A person shall not operate or use any equipment for the air blowing of asphalt unless all gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents from such equipment are:

- (a) Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 760°C (1400°F) for a period of not less than 0.3 second, or
- (b) Processed in such a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be equally, or more, effective for the purpose of air pollution control than subsection (a).

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RULE 472. Reduction of Animal Matter:

(a) A person shall not operate or use any equipment for the reduction of animal matter unless all gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents from such equipment are:

- (1) Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 650°C (1202°F) for a period of not less than 0.3 second, or
- (2) Processed in such a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be equally, or more, effective for the purpose of air pollution control than (1) above.

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

(c) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any equipment used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption.

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RULE 473. Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes

(a) A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any incinerator except in a multiple-chamber incinerator or in equipment found by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be equally effective for the purpose of air pollution control.

(b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having design burning rates greater than 50 kilograms (110 pounds) per hour, except as provided in subsection (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.23 gram per cubic meter (0.1 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent

of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes and shall not discharge particles which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere. Any carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

(c) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any equipment whatsoever, used to process combustible refuse, except as provided in subsection (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.23 gram per cubic meter (0.1 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes. Any carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

(d) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having design burning rates of 50 kilograms (110 pounds) per hour or less, or for which an application for permit was filed before January 1, 1972, particulate matter in excess of 0.69 gram per cubic meter (0.3 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes and shall not discharge particles which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere. Any carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

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**RULE 70: GENERAL**

Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules and regulations, the provisions of this regulation shall apply separately to each source area and receptor area in the Southern California Air Pollution Control District to control the emissions of air contaminants during any Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 air pollution episode as provided herein.

For the purposes of this regulation, fleet vehicles are gasoline-powered motor vehicles as defined by the Motor Vehicle Code, Division 1, Section 415 of the State of California Vehicle Code and operated from one business address.

For the purposes of this regulation, APCO means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the Riverside County Air Pollution Control District.

For the purpose of this regulation, a source area is that area in which air contaminants are emitted. A receptor area is that area in which the air contaminants emitted from a source area are measured.

The APCO shall establish source and receptor areas based upon air monitoring, geographical and meteorological factors. A list of the areas and their boundaries shall be maintained at the District headquarters and shall be available to the public.

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**RULE 702 AIR-MONITORING STATIONS**

The APCO shall maintain air-monitoring stations throughout the District. Those monitoring stations shall be continuously maintained at locations designated by the APCO after consultation with the Scientific Advisory Committee. The APCO may maintain such additional monitoring stations as may be necessary. Those additional stations may be permanent, temporary, fixed or mobile and may be activated upon orders of the APCO.

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## **RULE 703 AIR-MONITORING SUMMARIES**

The APCO shall make summaries of daily air-monitoring data. These summaries shall be public records and after preparation shall, upon request, be available at the main office of the Air Pollution Control District and be available to the public, press, radio, television and other mass media of communication.

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**RULE 704 EPISODE CRITERIA\***

(In parts per million parts of air)

	Averaging Time	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Photochemical Oxidant (Including Ozone)	1 Hour	.20 ppm	.35 ppm	.50 ppm for one hour and predicted to persist for one additional hour.

\*As adopted by the State of California Air Resources Board in 1973 and modified June 12, 1975.

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## **RULE 705 EPISODE NOTIFICATIONS**

- a. Following the prediction or attainment of a first-, second- or third-stage episode, the APCO shall communicate notification of the episode to:
  1. Appropriate elected officials.
  2. The press, radio stations and television stations.
  3. Sources of air contaminants specified in Rule 707.
  4. Local public health officials and hospitals.
  5. School officials.
  6. Local and state law-enforcement agencies.
  7. All other air pollution control officers within the South Coast Air Basin.
  8. The California Air Resources Board.
  9. Public safety personnel who have responsibilities for or interests in air pollution control.
  10. Air Pollution Control District personnel.
  11. Advisory Council
- b. The notice of prediction or attainment of a first-, second- or third-stage episode shall include the following information:
  1. The specific level predicted or attained.
  2. The contaminant for which the notice is made.
  3. The source and receptor areas in which the episode is predicted or attained.

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Rule 706. Episode Notification

(a) The APCO Executive Officer shall notify the following whenever an episode is predicted, attained, or terminated.

- (1) The California Air Resources Board.
- (2) Local and state law enforcement agencies.
- (3) Public safety personnel, who have responsibilities for or interests in air pollution control.

- (4) Establishments that must file curtailment plans.
- (5) The news media.
- (6) SCAQMD personnel.
- (7) Local public health officials and hospitals.
- (8) School officials.
- (9) Appropriate elected officials.
- (10) Adjacent APCD's not within the same air basin but in which the State Emergency Plan is applicable.  
(Applies only for Stage Two, Stage Three, and Sulfate episodes).

(b) The notice of-declaration of an episode shall include the following:

- (1) Stage level and predicted duration.
- (2) ~~Estimated-boundary-of-affected-area.~~ The affected source and receptor areas.
- (3) Contaminants for which the episode is declared.

(c) Those establishments that must submit emergency plans to the APCD Executive Officer will be notified over the radio communication system required by Rule 707 of the prediction, attainment and termination of episodes. When a first or second stage episode is predicted or attained, those establishments with approved plans will be notified to implement the actions specified for the episode stage and contaminant.

For third stage episodes, emergency plans will only be implemented upon the Governor's declaration of an air pollution disaster or state of emergency.

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**RULE 707 PLANS**

a. Following written notice by the APCO, the owner or operator of any governmental, industrial, business or commercial activity listed below shall submit to the APCO plans to curtail or cease operations causing air contaminants in such activity including the operation of vehicles.

1. Petroleum refinery.
2. Bulk gasoline-loading facility for tank vehicles, tank cars or marine vessels, from which facility 20,000 gallons or more of gasoline are loaded per day.

For purposes of this paragraph, "gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds or greater, and "facility" means all gasoline-loading equipment which is both: (1) possessed by one person and (2) located so that all the gasoline-loading outlets for such aggregation or combination of loading outlets are encompassed within any circle of 300 feet in diameter.

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3. Asphalt saturator.
  4. Asphalt-paving manufacturing plant.
  5. Asphalt manufacturing plant.
  6. Chemical plant which:
    - (a) Reacts or produces any organic liquids or gases.
    - (b) Produces sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid or sulfur.
  7. Paint, enamel, lacquer or varnish manufacturing plant in which 10,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents, diluents or thinners, or any combination thereof, are combined or manufactured into paint, enamel, lacquer or varnish.
  8. Rubber-tire manufacturing or rubber-reclaiming plant.
  9. Automobile-assembly or automobile-body plant.
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10. Metal-melting plant requiring molten metal temperatures in excess of 1000°F. or metal-refining plant or metal-smelting plant. This subparagraph applies only to a plant in which a total of 2,500 pounds or more of metal are in a molten state at any one time or are poured in any one hour.
  11. Rock-wool manufacturing plant.
  12. Glass or frit manufacturing plant in which a total of 4,000 pounds or more of glass or frit or both are in a molten state at any one time or are poured in any one hour.
  13. Fossil fuel-fired electric generating plant having a total rated capacity of 50 megawatts or more.
  14. Container manufacturing or decorating plant in which 1,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents, diluents or thinner, or any combination thereof, are consumed.
  15. Fabric dry-cleaning plant in which 1,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents are consumed.
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16. Printing plant with heated-oven enclosure(s) and consuming more than 1,000 pounds per day of ink containing organic solvents.
  17. Shopping centers with 1,000 or more parking spaces.
  18. Operators of 50 or more fleet vehicles.
  19. Governmental agencies employing more than 100 persons per shift at one business address.
  20. Other industrial or commercial businesses employing more than 100 persons per shift at one business address.
  21. Any facility or plant emitting 100 tons per year of any single contaminant.
  22. Any other governmental, industrial, business establishment or activity specified by the APCO.

**b. The plans required by Rule 707(a) shall include:**

- 1. A list of sources of hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and sulfur oxides and a statement of the minimum time and recommended time to effect a maximum emission reduction for each facility and source. Such reduction to be consistent with the provisions of Rule 707(f).**
- 2. The data on the number of motor vehicles and vehicle miles traveled for motor vehicles operated (a) by the company on company business and (b) by the employees for commuting from home to the place of business.**
- 3. The total number of employees at the business or facility.**
- 4. The minimum number of motor vehicles to be operated that are necessary to protect the public health or safety.**
- 5. The measures to be taken to decrease public patronage in the event of a declaration of a third-stage episode.**
- 6. The measures to be taken to decrease the number of employee vehicles used going to and from work in the event of a declaration of a second-stage episode.**

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- 7. The measures to be taken to eliminate employee vehicles used going to and from work in the event of a declaration of a third-stage episode.**
  - 8. The measures to decrease the operation of fleet vehicles in the event of a declaration of a second-stage episode.**
  - 9. The measures to eliminate the operation of fleet vehicles in the event of a declaration of a third-stage episode.**
  - 10. The actions of briefing employees on the actions expected of them in the event of a declaration of a second- or third-stage episode.**
  - 11. Other information and measures as required by the APCO to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the program to reduce air contaminants in the event of a declaration of a second- or third-stage episode.**

**c. The written notice specified in Rule 707(a) 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 forty-five(45) days after the receipt of such notice or within such additional time as the APCO may specify in writing, submit to the APCO the plans and information described in the notice.**

**d. Any person, following the notice specified in Rule 707(a), who fails to submit the plans in the form and manner specified in this rule is guilty of a misdemeanor.**

- e. Plans submitted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 707(a) shall demonstrate to the APCO that they will, in the event of a declaration of an episode and order for implementation by the APCO, effectively reduce or eliminate emissions of air contaminants.**
- f. It is not intended that any plan of action shall jeopardize the welfare of the public or result in irreparable injury to any means of production or distribution.**
- g. The plans submitted in accordance with the provisions of this rule must be approved by the APCO. Any plan disapproved by the APCO must be modified to overcome the APCO's disapproval. Any plan disapproved by the APCO will not be considered to have satisfied the requirements of any of the sections of this rule.**

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**RULE 708 RADIO-COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

The APCO shall install and maintain, in continuous operation, a radio transmitter with selective calling facilities for the purpose of broadcasting the declaration of episodes and information and instructions which may be appropriate to carry out the provisions of this regulation.

Upon request of the APCO, persons operating any facility or activity named in Rule 707(a) shall install, properly maintain and operate radio-receiving equipment with decoding device capable of receiving broadcasts from the APCO of the declaration of episodes and instructions as to the actions to be taken.

The APCO may exempt any geographic area or facility from the requirements of Rule 708 when acceptable means of alternate communication are available.

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## **RULE 709 FIRST-STAGE-EPISODE ACTIONS**

A first-stage episode shall be declared when any first-stage-episode concentration specified in Rule 704 is predicted or is attained. The following actions shall be taken in the source and receptor areas upon the APCO's declaration of a first-stage episode:

- a. The notifications required by Rule 705.
- b. Advise the public that those individuals with special health problems should follow the precautions recommended by their physicians and health officials.
- c. Request the public to stop all unnecessary driving.
- d. Request the public to operate all privately-owned vehicles on a pool basis.
- e. Request all employers to activate employee car pools.
- f. By means of recorded telephone messages, the APCO shall notify members of the public who telephone the District's Zone offices.
- g. A person shall not burn any combustible refuse at any location within the source or receptor area.
- h. Any person operating or maintaining any activity as specified in Rule 707(a) shall implement first-stage-episode plans.
- i. Advise school officials to cancel programs which require outdoor physical activity.

## **RULE 710 SECOND-STAGE-EPIISODE ACTIONS**

A second-stage episode shall be declared when any second-stage-episode concentration specified in Rule 704 is predicted or is attained. The following actions, or any combination of actions, shall be taken in the source and receptor areas upon the APCO's declaration of a second-stage episode:

- a. The notifications required by Rule 705.
- b. The APCO shall consult with available members of the Advisory Council and Air Pollution Control Board to decide the actions to be taken. Those actions may include but are not limited to:
  1. The actions described in Rule 709, paragraphs b, c, d, e, f, g, h and i.
  2. Implementing second-stage-episode plans.
  3. Additional actions which may include for those organizations without approved episode plans:
    - (a) Curtailing use of fleet vehicles, as defined in Rule 701, including government vehicles except those vehicles necessary to the health and welfare of the public.
    - (b) Curtailing delivery of non-perishable goods.
    - (c) Curtailing service vehicles and service calls, except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.
    - (d) Curtailing operations at government offices except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.
    - (e) Curtailing operations at commercial and industrial establishments, except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.
    - (f) Curtailing admission to recreational facilities such as theaters, shows and athletic events.
  4. Maximum reductions in fossil-fueled electrical power plant production consistent with the public health, safety and welfare.
  5. Other measures as required to protect the health and safety of the public.

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## **RULE 710 SECOND-STAGE-EPIISODE ACTIONS**

A second-stage episode shall be declared when any second-stage-episode concentration specified in Rule 704 is predicted or is attained. The following actions, or any combination of actions, shall be taken in the source and receptor areas upon the APCO's declaration of a second-stage episode:

- a. The notifications required by Rule 705.
- b. The APCO shall consult with available members of the Advisory Council and Air Pollution Control Board to decide the actions to be taken. Those actions may include but are not limited to:
  1. The actions described in Rule 709, paragraphs b, c, d, e, f, g, h and i.
  2. Implementing second-stage-episode plans.
  3. Additional actions which may include for those organizations without approved episode plans:
    - (a) Curtailing use of fleet vehicles, as defined in Rule 701, including government vehicles except those vehicles necessary to the health and welfare of the public.
    - (b) Curtailing delivery of non-perishable goods.
    - (c) Curtailing service vehicles and service calls, except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.
    - (d) Curtailing operations at government offices except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.
    - (e) Curtailing operations at commercial and industrial establishments, except those necessary to the health and welfare of the public.
    - (f) Curtailing admission to recreational facilities such as theaters, shows and athletic events.
  4. Maximum reductions in fossil-fueled electrical power plant production consistent with the public health, safety and welfare.
  5. Other measures as required to protect the health and safety of the public.

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**RULE 711 THIRD-STAGE-EPIISODE ACTIONS**

A third-stage episode shall be declared when any third-stage-episode concentration specified in Rule 704 is predicted or is attained. The following actions, or any combination of actions, shall be taken in the source or receptor areas upon the APCO's declaration of a third-stage episode:

- a. The notifications specified in Rule 705.
- b. The APCO shall consult with available members of the **Advisory Council** and Air Pollution Control Board to decide the actions to be taken. Those actions may include but are not limited to:
  1. Implementing third-stage-episode plans.
  2. Closing industrial plants.
  3. Closing admission to retail and service establishments.
  4. Maximum reductions in fossil-fueled electrical power plant production consistent with public health and safety of the public.
  5. Other measures required to protect the health and safety of the public.

- If it appears that the steps taken by the APCO will be 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.

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**RULE 712 INTERDISTRICT COORDINATION**

- a. The APCO shall establish and operate a teletype facility for the purpose of exchanging air pollution episode information with other air pollution control districts within the South Coast Air Basin. In using that facility, it shall be the APCO's objective to exchange air contaminant and meteorological information with other air pollution control districts so as to delineate source and receptor areas within the South Coast Air Basin and to provide coordination of air-quality forecasts.
  
- b. Upon request of an air pollution control officer of an air pollution control district within the South Coast Air Basin for action to abate a second- or third-stage episode occurring within that district, the APCO shall consult with the Air Pollution Control Board to identify any significant source area within the geographical limits of the District and the episode stage, if any, to be declared in such source area. After such consultation and determination, and the need for action is confirmed, the APCO shall direct the implementation of the action required in Rules 709, 710 or 711 for any significant source area identified within the District.
  
- c. Within three hours of the receipt of the request for abatement actions specified in Rule 712(b), or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, the APCO shall report to the requesting air pollution control district the actions being taken to reduce air contaminant emissions from the source areas within his jurisdiction.

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#### **RULE 713 ENFORCEMENT**

When an episode has been declared, the APCO may request the Sheriff, Fire Chief, their deputies, and all other peace officers within the affected area(s) to enforce the appropriate provisions of this regulation and all orders of the Air Pollution Control Board or the APCO made pursuant to this regulation, against any person who, having knowledge of the declaration of an episode, refuses to comply with the rules set forth in this regulation or any order of the Air Pollution Control Board or the APCO made pursuant to this regulation.

## **RULE 711. THIRD-STAGE-EPISODE ACTIONS**

A third-stage episode shall be declared when any third-stage-episode concentration specified in Rule 704 is predicted or is attained. The following actions, or any combination of actions, shall be taken in the source or receptor areas upon the APCO's declaration of a third-stage episode:

- a. The notifications specified in Rule 705.
- b. The APCO shall consult with available members of the **Advisory Council** and **Air Pollution Control Board** to decide the actions to be taken. Those actions may include but are not limited to:
  1. Implementing third-stage-episode plans.
  2. Closing industrial plants.
  3. Closing admission to retail and service establishments.
  4. Maximum reductions in fossil-fueled electrical power plant production consistent with public health and safety of the public.
  5. Other measures required to protect the health and safety of the public.

If it appears that the steps taken by the APCO will be 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.