

San Bern. 2/72

2/24/72

RULES 1 & 2

~~Rule 1. Title.~~

~~These rules and regulations shall be known as the rules of the Air Pollution Control District.~~

Rule 2. Definitions.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Chapter 2, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

ACID means any compound of hydrogen and one or more other elements that dissociate or break down to produce hydrogen ions when dissolved in water.

AIR CONTAMINANT means smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT includes any article, machine, equipment or contrivance, the operation or use of which is primarily intended to ELIMINATE or REDUCE or CONTROL THE ISSUANCE OF AIR CONTAMINANTS.

AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL means any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dust, fumes, smoke, mists, vapors or gases.

ANIMAL MATTER means the substance of which a physical animal is composed, or any substance discharged from an animal body.

ARTICLE means an Article of Chapter 2 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

ATMOSPHERE means that portion of the air which envelopes the earth that is not contained in any building structure or enclosure.

BASIC EQUIPMENT includes any article, machine, equipment or contrivance, the operation or use of which may CAUSE the issuance of air contaminants.

BOARD means the Air Pollution Control Board of the Air Pollution Control District of San Bernardino County.

CHARRED PAPER means the solid product of an incomplete combustion of paper.

RULE 2 (cont'd)

COMBUSTIBLE REFUSE is any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

COMBUSTION CONTAMINANTS are particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

CONDENSED FUMES are minute solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or may be generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create air-borne particles.

CONTROL OFFICER means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the San Bernardino County Air Pollution Control District.

COUNTY means the County of San Bernardino, a political subdivision of the State of California.

DISTILLING TYPE HEATER means those commonly used heaters consisting of a square or round bowl oil reservoir with a cover upon which is centrally located a stack of the combustion chamber or lazy flame type and equipped with an air intake regulator. In such heaters gases are generated in the reservoir for burning in the stack above.

DISTRICT means the Air Pollution Control District of San Bernardino County.

DUSTS are minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, etc.

EQUIPMENT includes any article, machine, equipment or contrivance.

FARM is a place of less than ten (10) acres if estimated sales of agricultural products for the year amounted to at least two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00), and places of ten (10) or more acres if such sales amounted to at least fifty dollars (\$50.00).

FROST PROTECTION means the protection of citrus or other fruits, trees, growing crops or vegetation against damage from frost or cold weather.

FUEL BLOCK means any solid fuel block composed of petroleum coke and intended or designed to be burned by an open flame, which is shown by competent test not to discharge unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at a rate in excess of one (1) gram per minute.

RULE 2 (cont'd)

FUMES means small particles resulting from chemical reaction or from the condensation of vapors produced in combustion, distillation, or sublimation.

GASES mean matter which has neither independent shape nor volume and tends to expand indefinitely.

GRIME means an air contaminant or combination of air contaminants which has a mechanical soiling effect.

HEARING BOARD means the Hearing Board of the San Bernardino County Air Pollution Control District.

HEATER — See ORCHARD HEATER.

INCINERATOR — See SINGLE-CHAMBER INCINERATOR.

LEGAL CONTROL:

A person has Legal Control when

(a) Such person is the owner of the property involved in the action or condition, and such person has knowledge of the action or condition, or

(b) Such person caused the action or condition, or

(c) Such person has a legal right to abate the action or condition, and such person has knowledge of the action or condition.

MASS MEDIAN PARTICLE SIZE is that particle size above and below which fifty percent (50%) of the mass of the sample occurs.

MAY is permissive.

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

NON-COMPLYING ORCHARD HEATER means an orchard heater which is ineligible for a permit under Rules 100 to 130.

ODORS means those qualities of matter which make it perceptible to the olfactory senses of man.

OIL-EFFLUENT WATER SEPARATOR is any tank, box, sump or other container in which any petroleum or product thereof, floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump or

RULE 2 (cont'd)

other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

OPEN FIRE means any fire not contained or enclosed, and any fire used for orchard heating which is not produced by systems or heaters.

ORCHARD HEATER means any equipment, article, machine or contrivance adaptable to burning any kind of fuel, which is designed, used, maintained, or capable of being used for frost protection. Liquid fuel burners and solid fuel blocks are included. Contrivances commonly known as Wind Machines are NOT included.

PARTICULATE MATTER is any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

PERSON means any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any officer or employee thereof.

PIPE LINE SYSTEM means any of the currently developed generating types of heaters where fuel is fed under pressure from central storage tanks through a pipe line distributing system to the individual heaters.

PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR. "Process Weight" is the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which process may discharge into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. "The Process Weight Per Hour" will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

PROCESS WEIGHT RATE means a rate established as follows:

(a) For **CONTINUOUS OR LONG-RUN STEADY-STATE SOURCE OPERATIONS**, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof.

(b) For **CYCLICAL OR BATCH SOURCE OPERATIONS**, the total process weight for a period which covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such period.

RULE 2 (cont'd)

Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this definition, that interpretation which results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply.

RADIOACTIVE – AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL.

REGULATION means one of the major subdivision of the Rules of the Air Pollution Control District of San Bernardino County.

REDUCTION means any heated process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating.

RETURN STACK HEATER means the heater referred to in University of California College of Agriculture Bulletin 643 as "return-stack-gas heater," Figure 3B, page 6 of such bulletin and described on page 4 of such bulletin as a combustion-chamber type (of heater) with a return pipe for recirculating part of the stack gases.

RULE means a rule of the Air Pollution Control District of San Bernardino County.

SAN - BERNARDINO BASIN means that portion of San Bernardino County lying southerly of the township line common to T3N and T2N and westerly of range line common to R3E and R2E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian.

SECTION means section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.

SHALL is mandatory.

SINGLE CHAMBER INCINERATOR shall be constructed of brick, cement, hollow tile, or other fire resistive material other than metal, with a completely enclosed combustion chamber and shall be equipped with a permanently attached spark arrester constructed of iron, heavy wire mesh, or other non-combustible material, with openings not larger than one-half (1/2) inch.

SMOG CONDITION in the San Bernardino Basin is defined by the following factors:

(a) The inversion base at 4:00 A.M. Pacific Standard Time will be lower than one thousand five hundred (1500) feet above mean sea level, and

(b) The maximum mixing height will not be above three thousand five hundred (3500) feet above mean sea level, and

(c) The average surface wind speed between 6:00 A.M. and 12:00 noon Pacific Standard Time will not exceed five (5) miles per hour.

RULE 2 (cont'd)

SMOKE means the product of incomplete combustion, consisting chiefly of particles of unburned carbon.

SOOT means agglomerated smoke particles.

SOURCE GAS VOLUME means the volume, in standard cubic feet, of all gases leaving a source operation; for the purposes of this definition, the boundary of a source operation is that point or surface at which the separation of the air contaminants from the process materials into air contaminants, is essentially complete.

RULE 2 (cont'd) and RULES 3, 3.1, 4, & 5

~~(b) The maximum mixing height will not be above three thousand five hundred (3,500) feet above mean sea level, and~~

~~(c) The average surface wind speed between 6:00 A.M. and 12:00 noon Pacific Standard Time will not exceed five (5) miles per hour.~~

~~SMOKE means the product of incomplete combustion, consisting chiefly of particles of unburned carbon.~~

~~SOOT means agglomerated smoke particles.~~

~~SOURCE GAS VOLUME means the volume, in standard cubic feet, of all gases leaving a source operation; for the purposes of this definition, the boundary of a source operation is that point or surface at which the separation of the air contaminants from the process materials into air contaminants, is essentially complete.~~

Rule 3. Standard Conditions.

Standard Conditions are a gas temperature of sixty degrees (60°) Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute.

Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure.

Rule 3.1 Source Test.

Source Test methods shall follow procedures equivalent to those outlined in the latest edition of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District Source Test Manual or Environmental Protection Agency Regulations.

Rule 4. Authority to Arrest.

The Air Pollution Control Officer and every officer and employee of the San Bernardino County Air Pollution Control District designated by him, is authorized, during reasonable hours, to arrest a person without a warrant, whenever he has a reasonable cause to believe a person has committed a misdemeanor in his presence which is a violation of Chapter 2, Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, or any provision of the Vehicle Code regulating to the emission or control of air contaminants, or any order, regulation, or rule adopted thereto. Authority to arrest is granted in accordance with Penal Code Section 836.5.

Rule 5. Public Availability of Emission Data.

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

~~(b) The information recorded shall be summarized and reported to the Air Pollution Control Officer in the manner specified by him, and shall be submitted within forty-five (45) days after the end of the reporting periods which are January 1 to June 30 and July 1~~

RULE 5 (cont'd) and RULE 6

~~to December 31, except that the initial reporting period shall commence on the date the Air Pollution Control Officer issues notification of the record keeping requirements. More frequent reports may be required by the Air Pollution Control Officer if circumstances warrant such reporting.~~

~~(c) Information recorded by the owner or operator and copies of the summarizing reports submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer shall be retained by the owner and operator for two (2) years after the date on which the pertinent report is submitted.~~

~~(d) Owner or operator of any stationary source affected by the rules and regulations having effective dates eighteen (18) months or longer from the date of adoption shall, during the period between adoption and attainment of compliance, submit quarterly reports to the Air Pollution Control Officer which show increments of progress toward compliance. Reports shall be initiated upon notification from the Air Pollution Control Officer.~~

~~(e) Source emission data in the San Bernardino County Air Pollution Control District files will be correlated with applicable emission limitations and other control measures and will be available to any person submitting a written request for such data.~~

~~At the discretion of the District, a fee may be assessed for copies of data.~~

Rule 6. Crankcase Control Devices.

~~Every 1955 through 1962 model year motor vehicle, subject to registration in this State, upon either the transfer of ownership and registration of the vehicle to a resident of the County of San Bernardino, or upon registration of a vehicle previously registered outside the State to a resident of the County of San Bernardino, shall be equipped with a device or devices certified or accredited by the State Air Resources Board to control emission of pollutants from the crankcase.~~

~~This rule shall not apply to any motor vehicle for which an exemption from the crankcase emission control device requirement is granted by the State Air Resources Board.~~

RULES 53A, 53.1 & 53.2

Rule 53A. Specific Contaminants.

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever, any one or more of the following contaminants, in any state or combination thereof, exceeding in concentration:

(a) Sulphur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, calculated as sulphur dioxide (SO_2): 500 ppm by volume.

Rule 53A(a) is to become effective on June 1, 1972, for all sources which are not either in operation or under construction prior to that date, and Rule 53(a) shall not be applicable to such sources on or after that date. Rule 53A(a) is to become effective for all other sources on January 1, 1975, and Rule 53(a) shall not be applicable after that date.

(b) Combustion contaminants, 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to twelve percent (12%) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at standard conditions, except as provided in Rule 58A.

Rule 53A(b) is to become effective on June 1, 1972, for all sources which are not either in operation or under construction prior to that date, and Rule 53(b) shall not be applicable to such sources on or after that date. Rule 53A(b) is to become effective for all other sources on January 1, 1975, and Rule 53(b) shall not be applicable on or after that date.

(c) That amount of fluorine compounds which causes injury to the property of others. Any person emitting fluorine compounds in harmful amounts shall control such emission to the maximum degree technically feasible with respect to the process or operation causing such emission.

~~Rule 53.1. 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 Rule 53(a) or 53A(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 therefore.

Effective January 1, 1975, this Rule is repealed for sulfur recovery units and for sulfuric acid units.

Rule 53.2. Sulfur Recovery Units.

A person shall not, after January 1, 1975, discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfur recovery unit producing elemental sulfur, effluent process gas containing more than:

(a) Five hundred (500) parts per million by volume of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.

(b) Ten (10) parts per million by volume of hydrogen sulfide.

(c) Two hundred (200) pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.

Any sulfur recovery unit having an effluent process gas discharge containing less than ten (10) pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide, may dilute to meet the provision of (a) above.

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1 ~~Coast Air Basin on June 1, 1972, for all sources which are not~~
2 ~~either in operation or under construction prior to that date,~~
3 ~~and Rule 53(c) shall not be applicable to such sources in the~~
4 ~~South Coast Air Basin on or after that date. Rule 53-A(d)~~
5 ~~is to become effective for all other sources in the South~~
6 ~~Coast Air Basin on January 1, 1975, and Rule 53(c) shall not~~
7 ~~be applicable in the South Coast Air Basin on or after that~~
8 ~~date.~~

9 Rule 53-A(d) is to become effective in the Southeast
10 Desert Air Basin on June 1, 1972, for all sources which are not
11 either in operation or under construction prior to that date,
12 and Rule 53(c) shall not be applicable to such sources in the
13 Southeast Desert Air Basin on or after that date. Rule 53-A(d)
14 is to become effective for all other sources in the Southeast
15 Desert Air Basin on January 1, 1975, and Rule 53(c) is to be
16 ~~repealed on that date.~~

17 SECTION 4. Rule 53.1 is amended to read as follows:

18 Rule 53.1 - SCAVENGER PLANTS

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

Effective January 1, 1975, this Rule is repealed for sulfur recovery units and for sulfuric acid units.

Effective January 1, 1975, this Rule is repealed for sulfur recovery units and for sulfuric acid units.

~~SECTION 5. Rule 53.2 is added to read as follows:~~

~~Rule 53.2 - SULFUR RECOVERY UNITS~~

~~A person shall not, after January 1, 1975, discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfur recovery unit producing elemental sulfur, effluent process gas containing more than:~~

~~(1) 500 parts per million by volume of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.~~

~~(2) 10 parts per million by volume of hydrogen sulfide.~~

~~(3) 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.~~

~~Any sulfur recovery unit having an effluent process gas discharge containing less than 10 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide may dilute to meet the provision of number (1) above.~~

~~SECTION 6. Rule 53.3 is added to read as follows:~~

~~Rule 53.3 - SULFURIC ACID UNITS~~

~~A person shall not, after January 1, 1975, discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid unit, effluent process gas containing more than:~~

~~(1) 500 parts per million by volume of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.~~

~~(2) 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.~~

~~SECTION 7. Rule 54-A is added to read as follows:~~

~~Rule 54-A - SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER - WEIGHT - SOUTH~~

6/30/72

SECTION 3. Rule 58-A is added to read as follows:

Rule 58-A DISPOSAL OF SOLID AND LIQUID WASTES - SOUTH
COAST AIR BASIN

(a) A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any incinerator, except in a multiple-chamber incinerator as described in Rule 2, or in the equipment found by the Air Pollution Control Officer in advance of such use to be equally effective for the purpose of air pollution control as an approved multiple-chamber incinerator.

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

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

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

This Rule is to become effective in the South Coast Air Basin on June 1, 1972, for all sources which are not either in operation or under construction prior to that date, and Rule 58 shall not be applicable to such sources in the South Coast Air Basin on or after that date. This Rule is to become effective for all other sources in the South Coast Air Basin on January 1, 1975, and Rule 58 shall not be applicable in the South Coast Air Basin on or after that date.

~~SECTION 9. Rule 62.1 is added to read as follows:~~

~~RULE 62.1 SULFUR CONTENTS OF NATURAL GAS - SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN~~

~~A person shall not burn natural gas containing sulfur compounds in excess of 15 grains per 100 cubic feet, calculated as hydrogen sulfide at standard conditions.~~

~~The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to the use of fuels where the gaseous products of combustion are used as raw materials for other processes.~~

San Bernardino
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RULE 67

Rule 67. Fuel Burning Equipment.

A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unit within the San Bernardino Basin unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:

(a) 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2);

(b) 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2);

(c) 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 2 and derived from the fuel.

For the purpose of this Rule, a fuel burning equipment unit shall be comprised of the minimum number of boilers, furnaces, jet engines or other fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operations of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.

Fuel burning equipment serving primarily as air pollution control equipment by using a combustion process to destroy air contaminants shall be exempt from the provisions of this Rule.

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

This Rule shall not apply to any processing operation in which a flame directly contacts the material being processed, until such time as Federal standards (Health, Education and Welfare) are completed.

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VI

Orchard or Citrus
Grove Heaters

RULES 100, 101, 102, 103 and 104

Rule 100. Definition. - See Rule 2.

Rule 101. Exceptions.

Rules 10, 14, 20, 21, 24, and 40 do not apply to orchard or citrus grove heaters.

Rule 102. Permits Required.

After the effective date of these Rules and Regulations, no person shall construct, place, maintain, keep, store, or alter any orchard heater under, among or between the trees in any grove or orchard or in any place where it may be used or operated for frost protection or use or operate any orchard heater without first obtaining a permit to do so from the Air Pollution Control Officer of the County of San Bernardino. Application for such permits shall be made to the said Air Pollution Control Officer on forms obtained from him and shall contain all information called for by such forms. The Air Pollution Control Officer may require the applicant to furnish such additional information as he may deem necessary before passing on any application. Permits shall not be transferable.

~~Rule 103. Transfer.~~

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

Rule 104. Standards for Granting Permits.

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

RULES 109, 110, 120 and 130

Rule 109. Denial of Applications.

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

Rule 110. Appeals.

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

~~**Rule 120. Fees.**~~

~~A request for a duplicate permit for orchard or citrus grove heaters shall be made in writing to the Air Pollution Control Officer within 10 days after the destruction, loss or defacement of a permit. The fee for issuing a duplicate permit shall be \$2.00.~~

Rule 130. Classification of Orchard Heaters.

For the purpose of these Rules and Regulations, orchard heaters are divided into the following groups:

(a) Class I. Any type of heater which is so designed or equipped that it will not discharge unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at a rate in excess of one-half (1/2) gram per minute. Heaters of this type are mentioned in Rule 131.

(b) Class II. Any type of orchard heater other than a Class I heater which can be operated or regulated so that it will not discharge unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at a rate in excess of one (1) gram per minute. Heaters included in this class are mentioned in Rule 132.

RULES 131 and 132

Rule 131. Class I Heaters Designated.

The Air Pollution Control Board finds and determines that those types of heaters commonly known or designated as:

- (a) Pipe Line Systems,
- (b) Return Stack Heaters,
- (c) Coke Heaters,

fall within Class I as defined in Rule 130(a). Permits will be issued for Class I heaters upon application therefor and payment of the required fees. This class also includes any heater which is shown by competent test to come within the definition of a Class I heater.

Rule 132. Class II Heaters Designated.

The Air Pollution Control Board finds and determines that all orchard heaters commonly known by any of the following names or designations:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Maximum Burning Rate of Fuel in Pounds per Hour</u>
Hy-Lo 148 Original	8 lbs.
Hy-Lo 148 Special	8 lbs.
Hy-Lo Drum	8 lbs.
Lemora	8 lbs.
Jumbo Cone	7 lbs.
Kittle	7 lbs.
Exchange Model 7-inch diameter stack	7 lbs.
Lazy Flame 24-inch stack	6 lbs.
Hy-Lo 230-A	6 lbs.
Lazy Flame 18-inch stack	6 lbs.
National Junior Louver with 18-inch stack	6 lbs.

fall within Class II as defined in Rule 130(b). This class also includes any type of heater (other than Class I heaters) not herein specifically named which is shown to meet the requirements of Rule 130(b).

The operation of any Class II heater at a burning rate in excess of the maximum specified in the foregoing schedule for such heater

RULE 132 (cont'd) and RULES 133, 134, 135, 136 & 137

is prohibited except for the first five (5) minutes after the heater is lighted. Said maximum burning rates are predicated upon the heaters being reasonably clean. Permits for Class II heaters shall be issued upon proper application and payment of the required fees and shall set forth the maximum burning rate permitted for each type of heater covered by such permit.

Rule 133. Identification of Heaters.

When in these Rules and Regulations a distilling type heater is designated by name such name refers to the stack or stack assembly with which the heater is equipped it being understood that many heaters are equipped with a stack of one make and with a cover or bowl of another make.

Rule 134. Use of Incomplete Heaters Prohibited.

All permits are for complete orchard heaters. The use or operation of any incomplete or partial assembly of any type of orchard heater for frost protection is hereby prohibited.

Rule 135. Cleaning, Repairs.

All heaters for which a permit is issued shall be maintained in reasonably clean condition and in good repair and working order.

Rule 136. Authority to Classify Orchard Heaters.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall have authority to determine the proper classification of any orchard heater not specifically named herein.

Rule 137. Enforcement.

It shall be the duty of the Air Pollution Control Officer and of the law enforcement officers of the County otherwise charged with the enforcement of law to enforce these Rules and Regulations. .