

REGULATION I.

10/15/79

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 1. TITLE: Rules and Regulations Governing Air Pollution Control in Yuba County.

10/16/85

- Rule 1.1 Definitions: Unless the context requires otherwise, a definition set forth in this regulation shall govern the construction of these rules and regulations, unless and until rules and regulations are adopted by the District Air Pollution control Board which revises such definition.
- a. Agricultural Burning: "Agricultural Burning" means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops; raising of fowls, animals, or bees; forest management burning; range improvement burning; or the improvement of land for wildlife habitat, or disease or pest prevention.
 - b. Agricultural Wastes: "Agricultural Wastes" are defined as unwanted or unsaleable material produced wholly from agricultural operations which are directly related to growing of crops, fowls, animals or bees for the primary purpose of making a profit or a livelihood. This would also include grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in cultivation or being prepared for cultivation, and materials not produced wholly from such operations but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops, and which are used in the field. Example: empty fertilizer and pesticide sacks, bags or cartons.
 - c. Agricultural Operations: The growing and harvesting of crops, including timber, or the raising of fowls, animals or bees, for the primary purpose of earning a living, or making a profit.
 - d. Air Pollution Control Office: The air pollution control officer of the Yuba County Air Pollution Control District, and his duly authorized representatives.
 - e. Air Contaminant: Includes smoke, dust, charred paper, soot, grime, carbon, acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.
 - f. Approved Ignition Devices: "Approved Ignition Devices" includes those instruments or materials that will ignite open fires for agricultural burning without the production of black smoke by the ignition device.
 - g. Alteration or Modification: Any addition to, enlargement of, replacement of, or any major modification or change of the design, capacity, process, or arrangement, or any increase in the connected loading of equipment or control apparatus, which will significantly increase or affect the kind or amount of air contaminants emitted.

19/16/85

- h. Atmosphere: The air that envelopes or surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building shall be considered to be an emission into the atmosphere.
- i. Board: "Board" means the Air Pollution Control Board of the Yuba County Air Pollution Control District.
- j. Brush Treated: "Brush Treated" means that the material to be burned has been felled, crushed or up-rooted with mechanical equipment, or has been desiccated with herbicide.
- k. Burn Day: A day designated by the California Air Resources Board as permissible to allow open burning within designated districts or areas.
- l. Combustible or Flammable Waste: Any garbage, rubbish, trash, rags, paper, boxes, crates, excelsior, ashes, offal, carcass or dead animals, or any other combustible or flammable refuse matter which is in solid or liquid state.
- m. Combustion Contaminant: Particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
- n. Condensed Fumes: Particulate matter generated by the condensation of vapors evolved after volatilization from the molten or liquid state.
- o. Designated Agency: "Designated Agency" means the public fire protection or other equivalent agency designated by the California Air Resources Board to issue permits for agricultural burning.
- p. District: "District" means Yuba County Air Pollution Control District.
- q. Dust: Minute solid particles released in the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, etc..
- r. Emission: The passing into the atmosphere of an air contaminant or gas stream which contains an air contaminant.
- s. Emission Point: The place at which an emission enters the atmosphere.
- t. Flue: Means any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.
- u. Fall Agricultural Burning Program: Regulations and procedures developed by the District Air Pollution Control Officer and adopted by the District Air Pollution Board, governing agricultural burning from September 15th through November 30th of each year.

10/16/85

- v. Forest Management Burning: "Forest Management Burning" means the use of open fires as part of a forest management practice to remove forest debris, and includes:
- 1) Forest management practices, including hazard reduction;
 - 2) Timber operations; and,
 - 3) Silviculture and forest protection practices.
- w. Health and Safety Code: Health and Safety Code (H & S Code) means the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.
- x. Hearing Board: The appellate review board of the Yuba County Air Pollution Control district.
- y. Hearing Board Clerk: The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Yuba County is the ex-officio clerk of the hearing board.
- z. Incineration: An operation in which combustion is carried on for the principal purpose, or with the principal result of oxidizing a waste material to reduce its bulk or facilitate its disposal.
- aa. Installation: The placement, assemblage or construction of equipment or control apparatus at the premises where the equipment or control apparatus will be used, and includes all preparatory work at such premises.
- bb. Inversion layer: That point in the atmosphere at which there is no, or very little vertical mixing or movement of air between the area above and below said point.
- cc. Multiple-Chamber Incinerator: 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, inter-connected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.
- dd. "No-Burn" Day: A "No-Burn" day means any day on which the California Air Resources Board prohibits agricultural burning or the District prohibits open burning.
- ee. Open Fires, i.e., Open Burning: Any combustion of solid waste outdoors, in the open, not in an enclosure, where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.
- ff. Operation: Any physical action resulting in a change in the location or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action resulting in a change in the chemical composition or the chemical or physical properties of a material.
- gg. Orchard or Citrus Heater: Any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, burning any type of fuel or material capable of emitting air contaminants used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

10/16/85

- hh. Owner: Includes but is not limited to, any person who leases, supervises or operates equipment in addition to the normal meaning of ownership.
- ii. Particulate Matter: Discrete atmospheric particles of solids or liquids, other than uncombined water, as distinguished from gases or vapors.
- jj. Person or Persons: An individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, agency, board, department or bureau of the State or any municipality, partnership, co-partnership, firm, association, trust or estate, or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized in law as the subject of rights and duties.
- kk. PPM Parts per million by volume on a dry gas basis.
- ll. Process Weight Per Hour: The total weight excluding water added for processing or air used in processing introduced into any specific process which process may cause and 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.
- mm. Range Improvement Burning: "Range Improvement" burning means the use of open fires to remove vegetation for wildlife, game or livestock habitat or for the initial establishment of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land.
- nn. Representative Rice Straw Testing Sample: A composite sample of rice straw from under the mat and from the center of the mat. The samples are to be taken from various parts of the field.
- oo. Rice Straw Dryness Test Procedure: A representative rice straw sample is bent sharply at a minimum of a 90-degree angle. If the straw sample makes an audible cracking sound, it is considered dry enough for burning.
- pp. Rowed Rice Straw: Rice straw passing directly through the harvester discharge without being spread.
- qq. Section: Refers to a section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.
- rr. Solid Waste Dump: Any accumulation for the purpose of disposal of any solid waste.
- ss. Spread Rice Straw: Rice straw spread by means of a mechanical straw spreader attached to the discharge of the harvester that will insure even distribution of straw.

10/16/85

- tt. Source: A source is a point or source of emissions in a plant where an individual operation of one source would not affect the rest of the operation.
- uu. Source Operation: Means the last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant which operation:
- 1) Results in the separation of the air contaminant from the process material, or in the conversion of the process material into air contaminants as in the case of combustion of fuel, and,
 - 2) Is not an air pollution abatement operation.
- vv. Standard Conditions: As used in these Regulations, refers to a gas temperature of sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of fourteen and seven-tenths (14.7) pounds per square inch absolute.
- ww. Standard Dry Cubic Foot of Gas: The amount of gas that would occupy a volume of one(1) cubic foot, if free of water vapor at standard conditions.

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Rule 1.2 VALIDITY. If any regulation, rule, subdivision, sentence, clause or phrase of these Rules and Regulations, if for any reason, is found to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of these Rules and Regulations. The Air Pollution Control Board hereby declares that it would have adopted these Rules and Regulations and every regulation, rule, subdivision, sentence, ~~clause~~, and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more regulations, rules, subdivisions, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared unconstitutional or invalid.

03/30/81

Rule 1.3 EFFECTIVE DATE: These Rules and Regulations shall take effect on
July 24, 1980. and supersede all previous Rules and Regulations
governing air pollution control in Yuba County.

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REGULATION II. PROHIBITIONS

~~Rule 2. VISIBLE EMISSIONS. 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 as No. 2 on the Ringlemann 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) above.~~

Rule 2.1 EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 2. The provisions of Rule 2 do not apply to:

- ~~a) Smoke from fires set by or permitted by any public officer if such fire is set on permission given in the performance of the official duty of such officer, and such fire in the opinion of such officer is necessary:
 - ~~1) For the purpose of the prevention of a fire or health hazard which cannot be abated by any other means, or~~
 - ~~2) For the instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fires.~~~~
- ~~b) Set pursuant to permit on property used for industrial purposes for the purpose of instruction of employees in methods of fighting fire.~~
- ~~c) Agricultural operations in the growing of crops, or raising of fowls, animals, or bees.~~
- ~~d) The use of an orchard or citrus grove heater which does not produce unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at a rate in excess of one (1) gram per minute.~~
- ~~e) The use of other equipment in agricultural operations in growing of crops, or raising of fowls or animals.~~
- ~~f) Smoke from fires set pursuant to an Open Burning Permit issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer~~
- ~~g) Smoke from fires set for the improvement of watershed, range or pasture.~~
- ~~h) As provided in the Health and Safety Code (Sec. 39297.2), nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed to prohibit burning for the disposal of combustible or flammable solid waste of a single or two family dwelling on its premises.~~

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Yuba

~~i) As provided in Health and Safety Code (Sec. 39297.3), nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed to prohibit burning for right-of-way clearing by a public entity or utility or for levee and ditch maintenance.~~

Rule 2.2 EMISSION CONTROL FOR USED MOTOR VEHICLES. Each 1955 through 1962 model year used car in the District shall be required to be equipped with an approved crankcase emission control device at the time of transfer of ownership.

~~Rule 2.3 The Air Pollution Control Officer is empowered to issue permits for open burning.~~

Rule 2.4 OPEN FIRES. No person shall, after December 31, 1971, use open fires for the purpose of disposal of petroleum wastes, demolition debris, tires, tar, trees, wood waste, or other combustible or flammable solid or liquid waste; or for metal salvage or burning of automobile bodies.

Rule 2.5 EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 2.4. Nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed as limiting the authority granted under other provisions of law:

- a) To any public officer to set or permit a fire when such fire is, in his opinion, necessary for any of the following purposes:
 - 1) for the purpose of the prevention of a fire hazard which cannot be abated by any other means, or
 - 2) the instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fire, or
 - 3) set pursuant to permit on property used for industrial purposes for the purpose of instruction of employees in the methods of fighting fires, or
 - 4) set pursuant to a limited time extension granted by the State Air Resources Board to the County of Yuba for the use of open fires for the purpose of solid waste disposal at a County-operated dumpsite.
- b) To set or cause to be set, backfires necessary to save life or valuable property pursuant to Section 4426 of the Public Resources Code.
- c) To abate fires pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Sec. 13025) of Part 1 of Division 12 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- d) AS PROVIDED IN SEC. 39297.2 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed as prohibiting burning for the disposal of combustible or flammable solid waste of a single or two-family dwelling on its premises.
- e) AS PROVIDED IN SEC. 39297.3 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed to prohibit burning for right-of-way clearing by a public entity or utility or for levee and ditch maintenance.

Yuba
3/30/81

REGULATION III

PROHIBITION - STATIONARY EMISSION SOURCES

Rule 3.0 Visible Emissions: As provided by Section 41701 of the California Health and Safety Code, a person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emissions whatsoever, any air contaminants 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 as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or
- b. Of such opacity as to obscure an observers view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in Subsection 'a', above.

Rule 3.1 Exceptions to Rule 3.0: In accordance with Section 41704 of the California Health and Safety Code, nothing in Rule 3.0 shall be construed to prohibit:

- a. Open burning as authorized under Rule 2.1;
- b. The use of orchard and citrus grove heaters which are in compliance with Rule 2.15;
- c. Emissions resulting from food preparation, heating or comfort fires in single or two-family dwellings, providing prohibited materials as outlined in Rule 2.9 of these Rules and Regulations, are not burned.

3.2 Particulate Matter Concentration: A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, except as allowed by Rule 3.1, section a and c these Rules and Regulations, particulate matter in excess of 0.3 grains per cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

When the source involves a combustion process, the concentration must be calculated to 12 per cent carbon dioxide (CO₂). In measuring the combustion contaminants from incinerators used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning the carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Rule 3.3 Dust and Fumes: A person shall not discharge in any one hour from any source whatsoever, except as provided by Rule 3.1, section a and c of these Rules and Regulations, dust or fumes in total quantities in excess of the amounts shown in the following table:

To use the following table, take the process weight per hour as such is defined in the attached definitions. Then find this figure on the table opposite which is the maximum number of pounds of contaminants which may be discharged into the atmosphere in any one hour. As an example; if "A" has a process which emits contaminants into the atmosphere and which process takes four (4) hours to complete, he will divide the weight of all materials in the specific process, in this example, 2,400 lbs., by '4', giving a process weight per hour of 600 lbs. The table shows that "A" may not discharge more than 1.83 lbs., in any one hour during the process. Interpolation of the data in the table for process weights up to 60,000 pounds/hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = 4.10 p^{0.67}$$

and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 60,000 pounds/hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E = (55.0 p^{0.11}) - 40$$

E = Rate of emission in pounds/hour;
p = Process weight rate in tons/hour.

ALLOWABLE RATE OF EMISSION BASED ON
PROCESS WEIGHT RATE

Process Weight Rate		Rate of Emission	Process Weight Rate		Rate of Emission
Lb. Hr.	Tons Hr.	Lb. Hr.	Lb. Hr.	Tons Hr.	Lb. Hr.
100	0.05	0.551	16,000	8.00	16.5
200	0.10	0.877	18,000	9.00	17.9
400	0.20	1.40	20,000	10.00	19.2
600	0.30	1.83	30,000	15.	25.2
800	0.40	2.22	40,000	20.	30.5
1,000	0.50	2.58	50,000	25.	35.4
1,500	0.75	3.38	60,000	30.	40.0
2,000	1.00	4.10	70,000	35.	41.3
2,500	1.25	4.70	80,000	40.	42.5
3,000	1.50	5.38	90,000	45.	43.6
3,500	1.75	5.96	100,000	50.	44.6
4,000	2.00	6.52	120,000	60.	46.3
5,000	2.50	7.58	140,000	70.	47.8
6,000	3.00	8.56	180,000	80.	49.0
7,000	3.50	9.49	200,000	100.	51.2
8,000	4.00	10.4	1,000,000	500.	69.0
9,000	4.50	11.2	2,000,000	1,000.	77.6
10,000	5.00	12.0	6,000,000	3,000.	92.7
12,000	6.00	13.6			

Table for Rule 2.20

Rule 3.4 Separation of Emissions: If air contaminants from a single source operation are emitted through two or more emission points, the total emitted quantity of any air contaminant limited in this Regulation cannot exceed the quantity which would be the allowable emission through a single emission point; the total emitted quantity of any such air contaminant shall be taken as the product of the highest concentration measured in any of the emission points and the combined exhaust gas volume from all emission points, unless the person responsible for the source operation establishes, to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, the correct total emitted quantity.

Rule 3.5 Combination of Emissions:

- a. If air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission and there are adequate and reliable means reasonably susceptible to confirmation and use by the Air Pollution Control Officer for establishing a separation of the components of the combined emission to indicate the nature, extent, quantity and degree of emission arising from each source operation, then all of the applicable prohibitions shall apply to each such source operation separately.
- b. If the air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission, and the combined emissions cannot be separated according to the requirements of section 'a', of this Rule, then all applicable prohibitions shall be applied to the combined emission as if it originated in a single source operation, subject to the most stringent limitations and requirements placed by these prohibitions on any of the source operations whose air contaminants are so combined.

Rule 3.6 Sand Blasting: All sand blasting must be in compliance with the following:

- a. Performed under permit issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer.
 - 1) The Air Pollution Control Officer may impose permit conditions necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare, of the citizens of Yuba County.
- b. All sand blasting shall be in accordance with regulations promulgated by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to Article 4 (Commencing with Section 41900) of Chapter 3 of Part 4 of Division 26 of the California Health and Safety Code.

- Rule 3.7 Reduction of Animal Matter:** A person shall not operate or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for the reduction of animal matter unless all gases, vapor and gas-entrained effluents from such an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance are:
- a. Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit, for a period of not less than 0.3 seconds; 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' of this Rule.

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 in the Permit to Construct or to Operate or as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, for indicating temperature, pressure or other operating conditions.

For the purpose of this Prohibition "reduction" is defined as any heated process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating, and protein concentrating.

The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption.

~~Art 3.6 Storage and Transfer of Gasoline:~~

- a. Any person who installs after December 31, 1970, any gasoline storage tank with a capacity of 250 gallons or more which is not equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe or other equipment referred to in this rule is guilty of a misdemeanor. This provision does not apply to any storage tank which is used primarily for the fueling of implements of husbandry, as such vehicles are defined in Division 16 (commencing with Section 3600) of the Vehicle Code.
- b. Transfer of Gasoline into Stationary Storage Containers
- 1) A person shall not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel (i.e., tank truck or trailer) into any stationary storage container with a capacity of more than 250 gallons unless 90% by weight of the vapors displaced from such transfer are prevented from being released to the atmosphere.

The provisions of this Section shall be subject to the following conditions:

- a) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container used primarily for the fueling of implements of husbandry as such vehicles are defined in Division 16 (Section 3600 et seq.) of the California Vehicle Code.
 - b) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container in existence prior to date of adoption of this rule when such container is served by a delivery vessel exempted by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Section 3a of this rule.
 - c) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container in existence prior to adoption of this regulation which is equipped with an offset fill pipe.
 - d) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container installed prior to the effective date of this regulation for which the total monthly throughput of the facility does not exceed 25,000 gallons.
- 2) No person shall store gasoline in or otherwise use or operate any gasoline vessel unless such vessel is designed and maintained to be vapor tight. Any delivery vessel into which gasoline vapors are required to be transferred shall be filled only at a loading facility that is equipped with a system that prevents at least 90% by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced from entering the atmosphere.
- 3) a) The owner or operator of any bulk loading facility which was in operation prior to the date of adoption of this rule and for which the annual throughput to stationary storage containers that are not exempted from Section 1a does not exceed 500,000 gallons, may petition the Air Pollution Control Officer to have the facility's delivery vessels and other independently owned gasoline delivery vessels which are exclusively serviced at such facility exempted from the provisions of Section 2. The owner or operator of such a facility must petition annually to renew such exemptions.
- b) A person shall not load gasoline into any delivery vessel from any loading facility granted an exemption pursuant to Section 3a of this rule unless such delivery vessel is loaded through a submerged fill pi;

8/2/83

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN YUBA COUNTY

(Amendment - June 14, 1983, underlined below.)

Rule 3.9 - STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS:

For petroleum storage tanks with a storage capacity of 15,000 liters (39,630 gallons) of a petroleum product with a true vapor pressure of 1.5 or greater, such tanks shall be a pressure tank or shall be equipped with either a vapor recovery system or a floating roof as described in this Rule. Underground storage and dispensing tanks of JP-4 Jet fuel with an annual throughput volume of less than 20,000,000 gallons of JP-4 Jet fuel are exempt from the requirements of this Rule. Tanks subject to this Section shall be in compliance by September 30, 1982.

The following definitions shall apply to storage of petroleum products:

- a. A "pressure tank" is a tank which maintains working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere.
- b. A "vapor recovery system" consists of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere, with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.
- c. A "floating roof" consists of a pontoon-type or double-deck type roof resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with closure seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. The control equipment provided for in the Rule shall not be used if the gasoline or petroleum distillate has a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

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~~Rule 3.9 Storage of Petroleum Products: For petroleum storage tanks with a storage capacity of 19,000 liters (50,000 gallons) of a petroleum product with a true vapor pressure of 1.5 or greater, such tanks shall be a pressure tank or shall be equipped with either a vapor recovery system or a floating roof as described in this Rule. Tanks subject to this section shall be in compliance by September 30, 1982.~~

- The following definitions shall apply to storage of petroleum products;
- a. A "pressure tank" is a tank which maintains working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere.
 - b. A "vapor recovery system" consists of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere, with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.
 - c. A "floating roof" consists of a pontoon-type or double-deck type roof resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with closure seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. The control equipment provided for in the Rule shall not be used if the gasoline or petroleum distillate has a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

Rule 3.10 Sulfur Oxides: A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever, any sulfur oxides in excess of 0.2 per cent by volume (2,000ppm) collectively calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

Rule 3.12 Organic Solvents:

- a. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds of organic materials in any one day nor more than 3 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen, unless said discharge had been reduced by at least 85 per cent. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and using operations described in this Section shall be collectively subject to compliance, with this Section.
- b. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 10 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 2 pounds in any one hour from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in Section 'a' of this Rule, for employing,



or applying, any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section '1' of this Rule, or material containing such photochemically reactive solvent unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 per cent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this Section shall be included in determining compliance with this Section. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in Section 'a' of this Rule shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this Section. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and using operations described in this Section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this Section.

- c. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 450 pounds in any one hour from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any non-photochemically reactive organic solvent or any material containing such solvent is employed or applied, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 per cent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal of any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this Section shall be included in determining compliance with this Section. Emissions resulting from baking, or heat-polymerizing as described in Section 'a' of this Rule, shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this Section. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and use operations described in this Section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this Section.
- d. A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use in containers of one quart capacity or larger, any architectural coating containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section '1' of this Rule.
- e. A person shall not employ, apply, evaporate or dry any architectural coating purchased in containers of one quart capacity or larger, containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section '1' of this Rule.
- f. A person shall not thin or dilute any architectural coating with a photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section '1' of this Rule.
- g. For the purpose of this Rule, an architectural coating is defined as a coating used for residential or commercial buildings and their appurtenances or industrial buildings.
- h. A person shall not, during any one day dispose of a total of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section '1' of this Rule, or of any material containing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of any such photochemically reactive solvent by any means which will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere.
- i. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere from the clean-up with photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section '1' of this Rule of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivances described in Sections 'a', 'b' or 'c', of this Rule, shall be included with the other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivances for determining compliance with this Rule.

- j. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by Section 'a', 'b' or 'c', of this Rule, shall be reduced by:
- 1) Incineration, provided that 90 per cent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide; or,
 - 2) Adsorption; or,
 - 3) Processing in a manner determined to be not less effective than '1', or '2', above.
- k. For the purposes of this Rule, organic solvents include diluents and thinners and are defined as organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials which exhibit a boiling point higher than 220 degrees Fahrenheit at 0.5 millimeter mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220 degrees Fahrenheit.
- l. For the purpose of this Rule, a photochemically reactive solvent is any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 per cent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:
- 1) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having a olefinic or cycle-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 per cent;
 - 2) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 per cent;
 - 3) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 per cent.

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is that group having the least allowable per cent of the total volume of solvents.

- m. For the purpose of this Rule, organic materials are defined as chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.
- n. A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials pursuant to this Rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices as specified in an Authorization to Construct or a Permit to Operate, or as specified by an Air Pollution Control Officer for indicating temperatures, pressures, rates of flow or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.
- o. Any person using organic solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply written evidence of the chemical composition, physical properties and amount consumed for each organic solvent used.
- p. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to:
- 1) The manufacture of organic solvents or the transport or storage of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents;
 - 2) The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides;
 - 3) The employment, application, evaporation or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene;

- 4) The use of any material in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in Section 'a', 'b', 'c', or 'i', of this Rule, if:
 - a) The volatile content of such material consists only of water and organic solvents; and,
 - b) The organic solvents comprise not more than 20 per cent by volume of said volatile content; and,
 - c) The volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in Section 'l' of this Rule; and,
 - d) The organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.
- 5) The use of any material in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in Sections 'a', 'b', 'c', or 'i', of this Rule, if:
 - a) The organic solvent content of such material does not exceed 20 per cent by volume of said material; and,
 - b) The volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in Section 'l' of this Rule; and,
 - c) The organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.
- 6) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said Prohibitions.
- 7) In addition to other restrictions contained in these regulations:
 - a) A person shall not use, in any dry-cleaning operation, organic solvents containing 4 per cent or more by volume of any photochemically reactive organic material as defined in Section 'l', of this Rule, unless the emissions of the discharged organics are reduced by 90 per cent or more by use of any of the methods described in Section 'j', of this Rule.
 - b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere any organic materials from surface degreasing operations unless they are either reduced by at least 85 per cent, or unless such materials are not photochemically reactive as defined in Section 'l', of this Rule.
 - c) A person shall not manufacture nor use any photochemically reactive solvent as defined in Section 'l' of this Rule for the purpose of thinning or diluting any metal surface coating.

Rule 3.13 Circumvention: A person shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California or of these Rules and Regulations. This Rule shall not apply to cases in which the only violation involved is of Section 41700 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

~~Rule 3.14 Solvent Degreasing: After January 1, 1980, any containers of solvent which exceed 55 gallons capacity shall contain instructions to store in a closed condition.~~

3/30/81
Yuba

REGULATION IV

STATIONARY EMISSION SOURCES

PERMIT SYSTEM AND REGISTRATION

Rule 4.0 General Requirements:

- a. No person shall cause or permit the construction or modification of any source without first obtaining, as required by regulations, an authority to construct or modify from the Air Pollution Control Officer so as to comply with applicable rules and regulations and ambient air quality standards.
- b. The air pollution officer shall not approve such construction or modification unless the applicant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the air pollution control officer, that the new or modified source can be expected to comply with all applicable regulations and will not prevent the attainment or maintenance of air quality standards.

Rule 4.1 Permits Required:

- a. Authorization to Construct: Any person building, erecting, altering or replacing any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, shall first obtain written authorization for such construction from the Air Pollution Control Officer. An Authorization to Construct shall remain in effect until the Permit to Operate the equipment for which the application was filed is granted or denied or the application is cancelled.
- b. Permit to Operate: Before any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, for which an Authorization to Construct has been issued, may be operated or used, a Permit to Operate shall first be obtained from the air pollution control officer for any article, machine, equipment or contrivance described in Section 'a' of this Rule until the information required pursuant to the Rules and Regulations is presented to the air pollution control officer and such article, machine, equipment or contrivance is altered, if necessary and made to conform to the standards set forth in these Rules and Regulations.

Rule 4.2 Existing Emission Sources: It is required that all owners or operators of existing equipment, machinery, contrivance or places of business that send emissions into the atmosphere, be registered with the air pollution control officer. Such registration shall be on a form provided by the air pollution control district.

Rule 4.3 Exemptions from Permit and Registration: (New and existing operations). An Authorization to Construct or Permit to Operate registration shall not be required for:

- a. Vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California, but not including any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance mounted on such vehicle that would otherwise require a permit under the provisions of these Rules and Regulations.
- b. Vehicles used to transport passengers or freight.

- c. Equipment utilized exclusively in connection with any structure, which structure is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for not more than two (2) families.
- d. The following equipment:
 - 1) Comfort air conditioning or comfort ventilating systems which are not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from specific units or 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 or 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) Presses used exclusively for extruding metals, minerals, plastics or wood;
 - 6) Residential incinerators when used for burning of paper or leaves.
- e. Space heaters.
- f. Equipment used in eating establishments for the purpose of preparing food for human consumption.
- g. Self-propelled mobile construction equipment other than pavement burners.
- h. Other sources of minor significance specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.
- i. Agricultural implements used in agricultural operations.

Rule 4.4 Standards for Granting Applications:

- a. Before Authorization to Construct or Permit to Operate is granted, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require the applicant to provide and maintain such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing purposes in order to secure information that will disclose the nature, extent, quantity or degree of air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere from the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in the Authorization to Construct or Permit to Operate. In the event of such a requirement, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number, and location of sampling holes; the size and location of the sampling platform; the access to the sampling platform; and the utilities for operating the sampling and testing equipment. The platform and access shall be constructed in accordance with the General Industry Safety Orders of the State of California.
- b. In acting upon an application for a Permit to Operate, the air pollution control officer finds that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance has not been constructed in accordance with the Authorization to Construct, he shall deny the Permit to Operate. The air pollution control officer shall not accept any further application for Permit to Operate the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance so constructed until he finds that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance is in accordance with the Authorization to Construct.
- c. The fact that an Authorization to Construct or modify or a Permit to Operate an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described therein shall have been issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer shall not be an endorsement of such article, machine, or other contrivance, nor shall it be deemed or construed to be a warranty, guarantee or representation on the part of the Air Pollution Control Officer that emission standards may not be exceeded by such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance. In every instance, the person, firm, or corporation to whom such authorization or permit is issued shall be and remain responsible under these regulations for each and every instance wherein emission standards are exceeded by the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in the permit, and the fact of issuance or authorization shall not be a defense to or mitigation of any charge of violation.

IV-2

Rule 4.5 Conditional Approval: The Air Pollution Officer may issue an Authorization to Construct or a Permit to Operate, subject to conditions which will bring the operation of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance within the permit standards of these regulations, in which case the conditions shall be specified in writing. Commencing work under such an Authorization to Construct, or operation under such a Permit to Operate, shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions so specified. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall issue an authority to construct or a permit to operate with revised conditions upon receipt of a new application, if the applicant demonstrates that the facility, article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance can operate within the permit standards under the revised conditions.

~~Rule 4.6 Standards for Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate:~~

~~a. Applicability and Exemptions:~~

- ~~1) Section a. through j. of this rule shall apply to new stationary sources or modifications which result in either:
 - ~~a) A net increase in emissions from any stationary source of 250 pounds or more, excluding seasonal sources, during any day of any pollutant for which there is a national ambient air quality standard (excluding carbon monoxide), or any precursor to such a pollutant.~~
 - ~~b) A net increase in emissions from seasonal sources of 50 tons per year (or 1,000 pounds per day) for particulate matter.~~
 - ~~c) A net increase in emissions of 1,000 or more pounds during any day of carbon monoxide.~~~~
- ~~2) New sources and modifications as defined in a.1) shall be exempt from the requirements for offsets (Section e), although Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for those pollutants defined in a.1) is still required providing the source:
 - ~~a) Which uses innovative control equipment or processes which will likely result in a significantly lower emission rate from the stationary source than would have occurred with the use of previously recognized best available control technology, and which can be expected to serve as a model for technology to be applied to similar stationary sources within the state resulting in a substantial air quality benefit, provided the applicant establishes by modeling that the new stationary source or modification will not cause the violation of any national ambient air quality standard at the point of maximum ground level impact. This exemption shall apply only to pollutants which are controlled by the innovative control equipment or processes. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall obtain concurrence from the Sacramento Valley Basinwide Air Pollution Control Council after properly notified public hearing prior to granting an exemption pursuant to this subsection, and findings of such hearing sent to ARB for concurrence.~~~~

3/30/81

Yuba

~~Rule 4.10 Appeals: Within fifteen (15) days after notice by the Air Pollution Control Officer of denial or conditional approval of an Authorization to Construct or a Permit to Operate, the applicant may petition the hearing board, in writing, for a public hearing. The hearing board, after notice and a public hearing may sustain or reverse the action of the Air Pollution Control Officer; such order may be subject to specified conditions.~~

Rule 4.12 Implementation Plans: The Air Pollution Control Officer may issue a permit to contract for a new stationary source or modification which is subject to Section 6 of Rule 4.6 only if all district regulations contained in the State Implementation Plan approved by the Environmental Protection Agency are being carried out in accordance with that plan.

9050
3/30/81

REGULATION IX
ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE

~~Rule 9.0 Enforcement: The Rules and Regulations of the Yuba County Air Pollution Control District and all State statutes so authorizing and concerning air pollution controls shall be enforced by the Air Pollution Control Officer and any officer as authorized by the State and/or local law.~~
~~a. This Rule specifically includes inspectors and officers of the Yuba County Air Pollution Control District.~~

Rule 9.1 Emission Monitoring: The Air Pollution Control Officer may require the owner or operator of any air contaminant source to install, use and maintain monitoring equipment; sample emissions; establish and maintain records; and make periodic emission reports. All of these actions shall be accomplished in a manner approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Rule 9.2 Records and Reports: Air Pollution monitoring records and such fuel composition data as deemed necessary shall be recorded, compiled and submitted on forms furnished by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Rule 9.3 Tests: All tests shall be made and the results calculated in accordance with test procedures approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer. All tests shall be made under the direction of person qualified by training and experience in the field of air pollution control and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

- a. The Air Pollution Control Officer may conduct tests of emissions of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Air Pollution Control Officer, the person responsible for the source to be tested shall provide necessary holes in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices as may be necessary for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

Rule 9.4 Field Inspection: Each source of air pollution subject to permit or registration shall be inspected or tested at such intervals of time so that no extended periods of violations will occur.

Rule 9.5 Air Pollution Equipment - Scheduled Maintenance: In the case of shut-down or re-start of air pollution equipment for necessary scheduled maintenance, the intent to shut down such equipment shall be reported to the Air Pollution Control Officer at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the planned shut-down. Such prior notice shall include, but is not limited to the following:
a. Identification of the specific facility to be taken out of service as well as its location and permit number;
b. The expected length of time that the air pollution control equipment will be out of service;
c. The nature and quantity of emissions of air contaminants likely to occur during the shut-down period;
d. Measures such as the use of off-shift labor and equipment that will be taken to minimize the length of the shut-down period;
e. The reasons that it would be impossible or impractical to shut down the source operation during the maintenance period;
During testing period moderate emission of air pollution will be allowed.

5/20/82

9.6

Equipment Breakdown: In the event that any emission source, air pollution control equipment, or related facility breaks down in such a manner which may cause the emission of air contaminants in violation of this article, the person responsible for such equipment shall immediately notify the Air Pollution Control Officer of such failure or breakdown and subsequently a written statement giving all pertinent facts, including the estimated duration of the breakdown. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall be notified when the condition causing the failure or breakdown has been corrected and the equipment is again in operation.

~~Rule 9.7~~

~~The Air Pollution Control Officer may request the hearing board to hold a public hearing to determine whether a permit should be revoked.~~

~~The Air Pollution Control Officer may also suspend a permit if a permittee fails to furnish all required information. He may then request that the hearing board hold a public hearing to determine whether the suspended permit should be reinstated, or he may reinstate the permit if in his opinion, good reason exists to do so. Within ten (10) days after the receipt of a Notice of Suspension, the permittee may file a demand with the hearing board for a public hearing to determine whether or not the permit was properly suspended.~~

~~The hearing board must hold a public hearing to consider permit matters within thirty (30) days after receiving a request for the hearing from either the Air Pollution Control Officer or the permittee. The board must notify all concerned persons of the date, time and place of the hearing not less than ten (10) days before the hearing.~~

~~Regarding permit matters, the hearing board may:~~

- ~~a) Revoke an existing permit;~~
- ~~b) Find that no violation exists and reinstate a suspended permit;~~
- ~~c) Remove the suspension of a suspended permit pending the furnishing, by the permittee, of the required information; or,~~
- ~~d) Continue the suspension of the permit.~~

9.8

Variance Action: Except in the case of an emergency, as determined by the hearing board, the hearing board shall hold a hearing pursuant to Chapter 8 (Commencing with Section 10800) of part 3, of the California Health and Safety Code, to determine under what conditions, and to what extent a variance shall be granted.