

2/21/72

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

RULE 4:1 Prohibitions under State Law The provisions of Article 3, Chapter 2, Division 20 of the State of California Health and Safety Code, entitled "Prohibitions".

~~**RULE 4:2** Ringelmann Chart A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of any emission whatsoever, any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 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 observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in Rule 4:2 a.~~

~~**RULE 4:3** Exceptions The provisions of Rule 4:2 do not apply to:~~

- ~~a. Smoke from fires set by or permitted by any public officer, if such fire is set or 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. The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fire.~~~~
- ~~b. Smoke from fires set pursuant to permit for the purpose of instruction of employees in methods of fighting fire.~~
- ~~c. Smoke from open burning for which a permit has been issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer.~~
- ~~d. Agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals.~~
- ~~e. 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.~~
- ~~f. The use of other equipment in agricultural operations in the growing of crops, or the raising of fowls or animals.~~

10.23.74

RULE 103 Confidential Information All information, analyses, plans, or specifications that disclose the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of air contaminants or other pollution which any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance will produce, which any air pollution control district or any other state or local agency or district requires any applicant to provide before such applicant builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, sells, rents, or uses such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance are public records.

All air and other pollution monitoring data, including data compiled from stationary sources, are public records.

Trade secrets are not public records under this rule. Trade secrets may include, but are not limited to, any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information which is not patented, which is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or a service having commercial value and which gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.

All air pollution emission data, including those emission data which constitute trade secrets, as defined in the above paragraph, are public records. Data used to calculate emission data are not emission data for the purpose of this subdivision, and data which constitute trade secrets and which are used to calculate emission data are not public records.

Any person furnishing any records may label as "trade secret" any part of those records which are entitled to confidentiality. Written justification for the "trade secret" designation shall be furnished with the records so designated and the designation shall be a public record. The justification shall be as detailed as possible without disclosing the trade secret; the person may submit additional information to support the justification, which information, upon request, will be kept confidential in the same manner as the record sought to be protected.

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RULE 106 Land Use As part of his responsibility to protect the public health and property from the damaging effects of air pollution, it shall be the duty of the Air Pollution Control Officer to review and advise the appropriate planning authorities within the district on all new construction or changes in land use which the Air Pollution Control Officer believes could become a source of air pollution problems.

RULE 406 Sulfur Compounds

Amended 11-9-82

1. Definition

A. Standard Conditions as used in these regulations are a gas temperature of 15.6 degrees Celsius (60 degrees Fahrenheit) and a gas pressure of 760 mm Hg (14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure.

2. Prohibition

A. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge: .2 percent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂) on a dry basis averaged over fifteen consecutive minutes.

~~RULE 407 Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes~~

~~1. Definition~~

~~A. Standard Conditions as used in these regulations are a gas temperature of 15.6 degrees Celsius (60 degrees Fahrenheit) and a gas pressure of 760 mm Hg (14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure.~~

~~2. Prohibitions~~

~~A. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having burning rates greater than 45.4 Kg/hr (100 pounds per hour), except as provided in paragraphs (B), (C), or (D), of this rule, particulate matter in excess of .23 gram per cubic meter (0.10 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions.~~

~~B. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having burning rates of 45.4 Kg/hr (100 pounds per hour or less) except as provided in paragraph (D) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of .69 gram/m³ (0.50 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.~~

6-30-72

RULE 407.1 Disposal of Solid or Liquid Waste A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning 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).
