

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 subsection (a) of the Rule.~~

~~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 on property used for industrial purposes 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.~~

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.

Upon the receipt of an Application for "Confidential" Classification of Source Data the Air Pollution Control Officer shall, within ten (10) working days, notify the applicant of his ruling. In cases of rejection, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall promptly notify the person making the justification, in writing, that the records in question shall, within twenty-one (21) days be subject to public inspection unless a justification is received and accepted.

~~RULE 103.1 Inspection of Public Records The Air Pollution Control Officer shall within ten (10) working days make available records requested. If, for good cause, the information cannot be made available within the ten (10) working days, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the requesting person the reasons for the delay and when the information will be available.~~

~~Air Pollution Control Officer may require the requests for public records to be specific and in sufficient detail so that the information may be readily identified.~~

~~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.

~~Upon the receipt of an Application for "Confidential" Classification of Source Data the Air Pollution Control Officer shall, within ten (10) working days, notify the applicant of his ruling. In cases of rejection, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall promptly notify the person making the justification, in writing, that the records in question shall, within twenty-one (21) days be subject to public inspection unless a justification is received and accepted.~~

RULE 103.1 Inspection of Public Records The Air Pollution Control Officer shall within ten (10) working days make available records requested. If, for good cause, the information cannot be made available within the ten (10) working days, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the requesting person the reasons for the delay and when the information will be available.

Air Pollution Control Officer may require the requests for public records to be specific and in sufficient detail so that the information may be readily identified.

6/30/72

~~24242 or 24243 or any Rule or Regulation prohibiting or limiting the discharge of air contaminants into the air. The air pollution control board in holding hearings on the issuance of orders for abatement shall have all powers and duties conferred upon the hearing board by Division 20, Chapter 2 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. The hearing board in holding hearings on the issuance of orders for abatement shall have all powers and duties conferred upon it by Division 20, Chapter 2 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any order of abatement issued by any type of air pollution control district pursuant to Section 24260.5 or by the State Air Resources Board shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed six thousand dollars (\$6,000) for each day in which such violation occurs.~~

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 107 Inspections Inspections shall be made by the enforcement agency for the purpose of obtaining information necessary to determine whether air pollution sources are in compliance with applicable rules and regulations, including authority to require recordkeeping and to make inspections and conduct tests of air pollution sources.~~

RULE 108 Source Monitoring Upon the request of the Control Officer and as directed by him, the owner of any source operation which emits or may emit air contaminants, for which emissions limits have been established, shall provide the following:

- a. Sampling ports
- b. Safe sampling platforms
- c. Safe access to sampling platforms
- d. Utilities for sampling equipment
- e. Information and records which will enable the Control Officer to determine when a representative sample can be taken.

In addition, when requested by the Control Officer, the owner shall provide, install, and operate continuous monitoring equipment on such operations as directed. The equipment shall be capable of monitoring emission levels within $\pm 20\%$ with confidence levels of 95%. The owner shall maintain, calibrate, and repair the equipment and shall keep the equipment operating at design capabilities.

Records from the monitoring equipment shall be kept by the owner for a period of two years, during which time they shall be available to the Control Officer in such form as he directs.

In the event of a breakdown of monitoring equipment, the owner shall notify the Control Officer immediately and shall initiate repairs. The owner shall inform the Control Officer of the intent to shut down any monitoring equipment at least 24 hours prior to the event.

In the event a person finds that a request by the Control Officer to install and maintain monitoring facilities or equipment is unreasonable, he may appeal the request before the Air Pollution Control Board.

Amended by 72-77

~~24. Add RULE 406.1 Process Weight Chart - Desert Basin~~

ALLOWABLE WEIGHT OF EMISSION BASED ON
PROCESS WEIGHT RATE

Process wt/hr(lbs)	Maximum Weight Disch/hr(lbs)	Process wt/hr(lbs)	Maximum Weight Disch/hr(lbs)
250 or less	1.03	5500	7.03
300	1.20	6000	7.37
350	1.35	6500	7.71
400	1.50	7000	8.05
		7500	8.39
450	1.63	8000	8.71
500	1.77		
600	2.01	8500	9.03
700	2.24	9000	9.36
		9500	9.67
800	2.43	10000	10.00
900	2.62		
1000	2.80	12000	11.28
1200	3.12	14000	12.50
		16000	13.74
1400	3.40	18000	14.97
1600	3.66		
1800	3.91	20000	16.19
2000	4.14	30000	22.22
		40000	28.30
2500	4.64	50000	34.30
3000	5.10	60000	40.00
3500	5.52	or	
4000	5.93	more	
4500	6.30		
5000	6.67		

Where the process weight per hour falls between figures listed in the table, the exact weight of permitted discharged shall be determined by linear interpolation.

This amendment shall be effective on the date of adoption for any equipment not then completed and put into service. As to all other equipment this amendment shall be effective on January 1, 1974.

25. Add RULE 406.2 Process Weight - Portland Cement Kilns Cement kilns, the construction or modification of which is commenced after August 17, 1971 shall not discharge into the atmosphere particulate matter in excess to the Environmental Protection Agency Standards of Performance.

6/30/72
2/10/1972

~~Rule 406
2277~~

~~RULE 406 Process Weight - Portland Cement Kilns Cement kilns, the construction or modification of which is commenced after August 17, 1971 shall not discharge into the atmosphere particulate matter in excess to the Environmental Protection Agency Standards of Performance. Cement kilns regulated by this rule are not subject to other process weight rules.~~

~~Rule 407 - Fuel - Desert Basin~~

~~RULE 407 Sulfur Compounds 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: 0.2 per cent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂).~~

~~RULE 407.1 Disposal of Solid and 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 per cent 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 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).~~

~~RULE 407.2 Fuel Burning Equipment - Combustion Contaminants A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere combustion contaminants exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge, 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions.~~

~~RULE 408 Fuel Burning Equipment - Valley Basin A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unit unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:~~

- ~~1. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂);~~
- ~~2. 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);~~
- ~~3. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 102h and derived from the fuel.~~

~~RULE 409 Fuel Burning Equipment - Desert Basin Fuel burning equipment, the construction or modification of which is commenced after August 17, 1971, shall not discharge into the atmosphere particulate matter, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides in excess to the Environmental Protection Agency Standards of Performance.~~

~~For the purpose of Rule 408 and 409, "fuel burning equipment" means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. A fuel burning unit shall be comprised of the minimum number of fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operations of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.~~

6/30/72
2/10/72
2277
RULE 406 ~~Process Weight - Portland Cement Kilns~~ Cement kilns, the construction or modification of which is commenced after August 17, 1971 shall not discharge into the atmosphere particulate matter in excess to the Environmental Protection Agency Standards of Performance. Cement kilns regulated by this rule are not subject to other process weight rules.

~~Rule 407 - Fuel Burning Equipment - Desert Basin~~
RULE 407 ~~Sulfur Compounds~~ 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: 0.2 per cent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

RULE 407.1 ~~Disposal of Solid and 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 per cent 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 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

~~RULE 407.2 Fuel Burning Equipment - Combustion Contaminants~~ A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere combustion contaminants exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge, 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions.

RULE 408 ~~Fuel Burning Equipment - Valley Basin~~ A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unit unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:

1. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂);
2. 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);
3. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 102h and derived from the fuel.

RULE 409 ~~Fuel Burning Equipment - Desert Basin~~ Fuel burning equipment, the construction or modification of which is commenced after August 17, 1971, shall not discharge into the atmosphere particulate matter, sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides in excess to the Environmental Protection Agency Standards of Performance.

For the purpose of Rule 408 and 409, "fuel burning equipment" means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. A fuel burning unit shall be comprised of the minimum number of fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operations of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.

June 20, 1983

JUL 10 1983

Amendments to Kern County Air Pollution Control District Rule 424 - Sulfur Compounds from Oil Field Steam Generators made by the Executive Officer on November 14, 1980

Kern
8/30/83

8-30-83 RULE 424 - SULFUR COMPOUNDS FROM OIL FIELD STEAM GENERATORS

This rule applies to steam generators used in oil field operations.

It does not apply to cogeneration facilities.

A. Definitions

For the purpose of this rule:

1. "Steam generator" means a fossil-fuel-fired combustion device which has a heat input capacity greater than fifteen million British thermal units (Btus) per hour and which evaporates water to dry steam, or to a mixture of water vapor and steam, that has an absolute pressure of more than thirty pounds per square inch.
2. "Existing steam generator" means a steam generator for which an authority to construct or a permit to operate was issued prior to September 12, 1979.
3. "Stationary source" means a stationary source as defined in Rule 210.1.
4. "Cogeneration facility" means a facility which employs technology defined in Sections 25134 of the Public Resources Code*, and from which the electricity generated is no less

* Public Resources Code, Section 25134 states:

"Cogeneration technology" means the use for the generation of electricity of exhaust steam, waste steam, heat, or resultant energy from an industrial, commercial, or manufacturing plant or process, or the use of exhaust steam, waste steam, or heat from a thermal powerplant for an industrial, commercial, or manufacturing plant or process. For purposes of this division, the industrial, commercial, or manufacturing plant or process shall not be considered a thermal powerplant or portion thereof. Cogeneration technology shall not include steam or heat developed solely for electrical power generation.

8-30-83

than ten percent and no greater than ninety percent of the useful energy output of the facility.

5. "Small producer" means a person, including any business entity, which, on March 6, 1980 had petroleum business interests solely in drilling and producing crude oil and gas.

B. Emission Standards

1. The owner or operator of an existing steam generator shall limit the emissions of sulfur compounds from such steam generator in accordance with the following schedule:
 - a. After July 1, 1982, except as provided in Section F, such emissions shall not exceed 0.25 pound of sulfur per million Btu of heat input.
 - b. After July 1, 1984, except as provided in Section F, such emissions shall not exceed 0.11 pound of sulfur per million Btu of heat input.

C. Increments of Progress

The owner or operator of an existing steam generator subject to this rule, except as provided in Section F, shall comply with each of the following increments of progress:

1. By December 15, 1980, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a plan, hereinafter referred to as the "compliance plan", for achieving compliance with this rule. The compliance plan shall identify each steam generator subject to this rule and shall indicate the specific control technique(s)

424(3)

8-30-83

and resulting emission rate for each such steam generator.

By the same date, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer completed application(s) for Authority(ies) to Construct and Permit(s) to Operate for the control equipment needed to comply with Section B(1)(a) identified in the compliance plan.

2. By July 1, 1981, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer copies of purchase orders for all control equipment and low sulfur fuels identified in the compliance plan for Section B(1)(a).
3. By June 1, 1982, complete construction of equipment identified in the compliance plan for Section B(1)(a).
4. By July 1, 1982, be in full compliance with Section B(1)(a).
5. By January 1, 1983, September 30, 1983, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer completed application(s) for Authority(ies) to Construct and Permit(s) to Operate for the control equipment, needed to comply with Section B(1)(b) identified in the compliance plan.
6. By July 1, 1983, September 30, 1983, submit to the Air Pollution Officer copies of purchase orders for all control equipment and low sulfur fuels identified in the compliance plan for Section B(1)(b).
7. By June 1, 1984, complete construction of equipment identified in compliance plan for Section B(1)(b).
8. By July 1, 1984, be in full compliance with Section B(1)(b).

7/12/83

8-30-83

9. Commencing July 1, 1981 and every twelve months thereafter through July 1, 1984, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a written report describing the owner's and operator's progress in implementing the compliance plan.

D. Averaging

The owner or operator of two or more existing steam generators subject to this rule may satisfy the requirements of Section B by demonstrating that the total emissions of sulfur compounds from all of its existing steam generators which are located within the same stationary source do not exceed the total emissions of sulfur compounds from its existing steam generators which would result if each of its existing steam generators within the same stationary source which are subject to this rule were operating in compliance with this rule. Emission reductions required on permits issued prior to September 12, 1979 shall be used for averaging purposes under this rule; such reductions need not be made in addition to reductions required by this rule; however, only those reductions in excess of reductions required to comply with this rule may be carried forward for use as future offsets under Rule 210.1.

E. Cogeneration Exemption

1. This rule shall not apply to any existing steam generator for which a valid permit to operate exists and which the owner or operator designates, shall be withdrawn from service

7/12/83

424(5)

8-30-82

and replaced by a cogeneration facility or modified to be a cogeneration facility. Such designation shall be submitted, in writing, to the Air Pollution Control Officer by January 1, 1981. The owner or operator shall, by the same date, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a completed application for an authority to construct the cogeneration facility and modify the compliance plan required in Subsection (C)(1) to reflect such designation. No exemption shall be effective until it is issued in writing by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

2. An owner or operator who makes a designation pursuant to this Section shall comply with the following increments of progress:
 - a. By July 1, 1981, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer copies of all binding written agreements necessary for the construction and operation of the cogeneration facility.
 - b. By July 1, 1981, file a Notice of Intent or Application for Certification with the California Energy Commission for the construction of the cogeneration facility, to the extent such Notice or Application is required pursuant to state law.
 - c. If such Notice or Application is required, commence construction of the cogeneration facility not later than one year after certification by the Commission.

(7)

8-30-83

and complete construction of the cogeneration facility not later than five years after certification by the Commission.

d. If such Notice and Application are not required, commence construction of the cogeneration facility not later than July 1, 1982, and complete construction of the cogeneration facility not later than July 1, 1985.

3. The failure of an owner or operator who makes a designation pursuant to this Section to comply with any increment of progress required by this Section except where such failure is the direct result of a court order or a prohibition or mandate of the federal or state government, shall thereupon terminate all exemptions issued in response to such designation.

4. If an owner or operator who makes a designation pursuant to this Section fails to comply with an increment of progress required by this Section as a direct result of a court order or a prohibition or mandate of the federal or state government, the owner or operator shall, within thirty days of such failure, apply to the district hearing board for a schedule for compliance with Section B. The hearing board shall require a schedule which provides for compliance as expeditiously as practicable.

(8)

424(7)

8-30-83

5. Nothing in this Section shall exempt a cogeneration facility from any other rule or regulation of the district, including but not limited to new source review.

F. Small Producer Exemption

1. Section B and Section C of this rule shall not apply to small producers.
2. This small producer exemption shall only apply to existing steam generators with a heat input rating of less than 35 million Btu per hour owned or operated by a small producer, up to a total heat input of 165 million Btu per hour for any one small producer.
3. For that portion of the total heat input capacity of existing steam generators which is not exempted pursuant to Section (F)(2), a small producer shall comply with the following:
 - a. By July 1, 1981, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a plan for achieving compliance with this rule. The compliance plan shall identify each steam generator subject to this rule and shall indicate the specific control technique(s) and resulting emission rate for each steam generator.
 - b. By April 1, 1982, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer completed application(s) for Authority(ies) to Construct for the control equipment identified in the compliance plan.

(9)

424(8)

8-30-83

- c. By ~~January 1, 1983~~, September 30, 1983, submit to the Air Pollution Officer copies of purchase orders for all control equipment and low sulfur fuels identified in the compliance plan.
- d. By July 1, 1984, limit emissions of sulfur compounds to not more than 0.11 pound of sulfur per million Btu of heat input.

7/12/83

6-28-83

6/28/82

RULE 425 Oxides of Nitrogen Emissions from Steam Generators Used in Thermally Enhanced Oil Recovery

A. Definitions

For the purposes of this rule:

1. "Steam generator" means an oil-fuel-fired combustion device which has a heat input capacity greater than fifteen million British thermal units (Btu's) per hour and which converts water to dry steam, or to a mixture of water vapor and steam, with an absolute pressure of more than thirty pounds per square inch, and which is used in thermally enhanced oil recovery.
2. "Existing steam generator" means a steam generator for which an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate was issued prior to September 12, 1979.
3. "Small steam generator" means a steam generator which has a heat input capacity greater than fifteen million but less than thirty-five million British thermal units (Btu's) per hour.
4. "Large steam generator" means a steam generator which has a heat input capacity of thirty-five million British thermal units (Btu's) per hour or greater.
5. "Stationary source" means a stationary source as defined in Rule 210.1.
6. "NO₂ concentration" means the concentration of gaseous nitrogen dioxide recorded by an ARB or EPA approved analyzer which is calibrated against one of the two alternative EPA calibration methods. NO₂ concentrations recorded from instruments calibrated by the Saltzman procedure shall be multiplied by 0.87 prior to the use of such NO₂ concentrations in the determination of an air quality change.
7. "Moving average concentration" means the average of all representative monthly average concentrations for any 12-consecutive month period at a monitoring site. Data used to construct a moving average concentration shall meet the following requirements:
 - a) At least two representative monthly averages are required for each calendar quarter;
 - b) At least nine representative monthly averages are required for each 12-month moving average;
 - c) At least 548 hourly averages during a calendar month are required to calculate a representative monthly average.

6-28-83

If a monthly average is not representative or is otherwise unavailable, the 12-month moving average shall be calculated by substituting the corresponding representative monthly average for the most recent year, or if this information is unavailable, the 12-month moving average shall be calculated by substituting the representative monthly average for the month nearest in time to the month in question.

8. "Air quality change" means a second or third stage air quality change as defined in the following table:

SECOND STAGE AIR QUALITY CHANGE	THIRD STAGE AIR QUALITY CHANGE
<p>The occurrence of a 12-month moving average NO₂ concentration which exceeds 0.045 parts per million or the occurrence of an hourly average NO₂ concentration which exceeds 0.20 parts per million for three or more discontinuous station-hours, separated by at least 18 hours, within any consecutive 36-month period.</p>	<p>The occurrence of a 12-month moving average NO₂ concentration which exceeds 0.053 parts per million or the occurrence of an hourly average NO₂ concentration which equals or exceeds 0.25 parts per million for two or more discontinuous station-hours within any consecutive 12-month period.</p>

The date of an air quality change shall be the last date of the applicable 12-month moving average or the date of the most recent discontinuance hourly exceedance.

9. "Small producer" means a person, including any business entity, which, on March 6, 1980, had petroleum business interests solely in drilling and producing crude oil and gas.
10. "Approved air quality monitoring station" means an air monitoring station which meets applicable state and federal criteria for quality assurance and which is approved in writing by the Kern County Air Pollution Control District for use in determining whether an air quality change has occurred. At a minimum, all air monitoring stations operated by the District, the Air Resources Board or by any person pursuant to any federal, state or district law, rule, order, permit or regulation, shall be approved by the district.

B. NO_x Emission Standards

1. After July 1, 1982, the owner or operator of an existing steam generator shall limit the emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from such units to:
- a) For large steam generators operated by small producers, no more than 0.35 pounds of oxides of nitrogen per million Btu of heat input.
 - b) For large steam generators operated by producers other than small producers, no more than 0.30 pounds of oxides of nitrogen per million Btu of heat input.
 - c) For all small steam generators, no more than 0.40 pounds of oxides of nitrogen per million Btu of heat input.

6-28-83

2. Eighteen (18) months after a second stage air quality change, the NO_x emission standards which are prescribed in subsection (B) (1) shall be superseded by the following emission standards:
 - a) The owner or operator of a large existing steam generator shall limit the emissions of oxides of nitrogen from such a unit to no more than 0.25 pounds per million Btu of heat input.
 - b) The owner or operator of a small existing steam generator shall limit the emissions of oxides of nitrogen from such a unit to no more than 0.33 pounds per million Btu of heat input.

3. Eighteen (18) months after third stage air quality change, the NO_x emission standards which are prescribed in subsection (B) (1) or (B) (2), whichever applies, shall be superseded by the following emission standards:
 - a) The owner or operator of a large existing steam generator shall limit the emissions of oxides of nitrogen from such a unit to no more than 0.14 pounds per million Btu of heat input.
 - b) The owner or operator of a small existing steam generator shall limit the emissions of oxides of nitrogen from such a unit to no more than 0.17 pounds per million Btu of heat input.

C. Banking of Emission Reductions

1. Oxides of nitrogen emission reductions which are required pursuant to subsection (B)(1), but which are not required by any other federal, state or district law, rule, order, permit or regulation, may be used as offsets or banked for use in future projects, provided that prior to a second or third stage air quality change, the applicant has completed the installation of all necessary control equipment and has notified the air pollution control officer in writing of the start-up of such equipment and requested the District to perform the source test(s) required for issuance of a permit to operate, and that subsequently a permit to operate for such source is issued.

2. Oxides of nitrogen emission reductions which are required pursuant to Subsection (B)(2), but which are not required by any other federal, state, or district law, rule, order, permit or regulation, may be used as offsets or banked for use in future projects, provided that prior to a second or third stage air quality change, the applicant has completed the installation of all necessary control equipment and has notified the air pollution control district in writing of the start-up of such equipment and requested the district to perform the source test(s) required for issuance of a permit to operate, and that subsequently a permit to operate for such source is issued.

6-28-83

3. Oxides of nitrogen emission reductions which are required pursuant to Subsection (B)(3), but which are not required by any other federal, state, or district law, rule, order, permit or regulation, may be used as offsets or banked for use in future projects, provided that prior to a third stage in air quality change, the applicant has completed the installation of all necessary control equipment and has notified the air pollution control district in writing of the start-up of such equipment and requested the district to perform the source test(s) required for issuance of a permit to operate, and that subsequently a permit to operate for such a source is issued.
4. The use of emissions reductions as offsets or in a banking system pursuant to this Section C shall be contingent upon verification of those reductions in a permit to operate issued for the modified equipment.

D. Records for NO₂ Concentrations

No later than 90 days after the last day of each calendar month, the air pollution control officer shall publish a complete update of the moving average NO₂ concentrations and maximum hourly average NO₂ concentrations for each approved air quality monitoring station.

E. Averaging

The owner or operator of two or steam generators may satisfy the requirements of Section (B) by demonstrating to the satisfaction of the air pollution control officer that the average emissions of oxides of nitrogen from all of his/her existing steam generators which are located within the same stationary source shall not exceed the emission standards prescribed in Section (B). Eighteen months prior to any compliance date specified in this rule, the owner or operator shall provide plans to the district showing how compliance will be achieved.

F. Small Producer Exemption

Section (B)(2) and (B)(3) of this rule shall not apply to small producers' existing steam generators up to a total heat input of 200 mm Btu/hour.

G. Increments of Progress

The owner or operator of an existing steam generator subject to this rule shall comply with each of the increments of progress:

1. By January 1, 1981, submit to the air pollution control officer a compliance plan for achieving compliance with this rule. The compliance plan shall identify each steam generator subject to this rule and shall indicate the specific control technique(s) and the resulting emission rate for each such steam generator. The compliance plan shall include applications for Authority to Construct these modifications.

6-28-83

2. By June 1, 1981, submit to the air pollution control officer documentation of the purchase of all equipment needed to comply with this rule.
3. By January 1, 1982, submit a report on the status of the compliance plan to the Air Pollution Control Officer.
4. By June 1, 1982, complete construction.
5. By July 1, 1982, be in full compliance.

H. Increments of Progress for Second and Third Stages

1. Within 3 months after declaration of these stages, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a compliance plan for achieving compliance with this rule.
2. Within 6 months after declaration of these stages, submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer documentation of the purchase of all equipment needed to comply with this rule.
3. Within 12 months after declaration of these stages, submit a report on the status of the compliance plan to the Air Pollution Control Officer.
4. Within 17 months after declaration of these stages, complete construction.
5. Within 18 months after declaration of these stages, be in full compliance.

Aerim Co.
3/23/81

~~RULE 423 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The provisions of Part 61, Chapter 1, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, in effect September 20, 1980, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part hereof. All sources of hazardous air pollutants shall comply with the standards, criteria and requirements set forth therein. For the purpose of this rule, the word "Administrator" as used in Part 61, Chapter 1, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations shall mean the Air Pollution Control Officer of the Kern County Air Pollution Control District.~~

RULE 426 Experimental Research Operations The Control Officer may exempt experimental research operations from the provisions of Regulation IV, except Rule 419, when all of the provisions of Rule 202.1 are met: