

7/25/73

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

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

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

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

~~SOOT means agglomerated smoke particles.~~

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

Rule 3. Standard Conditions.

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

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

Rule 3.1 Source Test.

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

Rule 4. Authority to Arrest.

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

Rule 5. Public Availability of Emission Data.

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

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

RULES 53A, 53.1 & 53.2

Rule 53A. Specific Contaminants.

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

~~(a) Sulphur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, calculated as sulphur dioxide (SO₂): 500 ppm by volume.~~

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

~~(b) Combustion contaminants, 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to twelve percent (12%) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions, except as provided in Rule 58A.~~

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

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

~~Rule 53.1. Scavenger Plants.~~

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

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

~~Rule 53.2. Sulfur Recovery Units.~~

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

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

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

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

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

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~~matter from becoming airborne in handling dusty materials to open stockpiles and mobile equipment;~~

~~(e) Maintenance of roadways in a clean condition;~~

~~(f) The prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means.~~

~~This Rule shall not apply to emissions discharged through a stack.~~

~~SECTION IV. Rule 73 is hereby added as follows:~~

RULE 73. Dry Sandblasting.

(a) No person shall, if he complies with an applicable performance standard in Section (g), discharge into the atmosphere from any abrasive blasting any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one hour which is:

(1) 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

(2) Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subdivision (1).

(b) No person shall, if he is not complying

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1 with an applicable performance standard in
2 Section (g), discharge into the atmosphere from
3 any abrasive blasting any air contaminant for a
4 period or periods aggregating more than three
5 (3) minutes in any one hour which is:

6 (1) As dark or darker in shade
7 as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringel-
8 mann Chart, as published by the United
9 States Bureau of Mines, or

10 (2) Of such opacity as to obscure
11 an observer's view to a degree equal to or
12 greater than does smoke described in sub-
13 division (1).

14 (c) Emissions from unconfined blasting shall
15 be read at the densest point of the emission after
16 a major portion of the spent abrasive has fallen
17 out, at a point not less than five feet nor more
18 than twenty-five feet from the source.

19 (d) Where the presence of uncombined water is
20 the only reason for a failure to meet the limita-
21 tions of Section (a) or (b), that section shall
22 not apply. The burden of proof which establishes
23 that Section (b) should not apply shall be upon
24 the person seeking to come within its provisions.

25 (e) Emissions from unconfined blasting em-
26 ploying multiple nozzles shall be judged as a
27 single source unless it can be demonstrated by
28 the owner or operator that each nozzle, evaluated

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separately, meets that emission and performance standards provided for in this subchapter.

(f) Emissions from confined blasting shall be read at the densest point after the air contaminant leaves the enclosure.

(g) Any abrasive blasting operation except as provided for in Section (h) shall comply with at least one of the following performance standards:

(1) Confined blasting shall be used;

(2) Wet abrasive blasting shall be used;

(3) Hydroblasting shall be used,

or

(4) Unconfined blasting shall use abrasives as defined in Section (i). However, until such time as Section (i) contains substantive provisions, any abrasive may be used.

(h) Pavement marking. Surface preparation for raised traffic delineating markers and pavement marking removal using abrasive blasting shall comply with at least one of the following performance standards:

(1) Wet abrasive blasting, hydroblasting, or vacuum blasting shall be used;

(2) Unconfined dry abrasive blasting for removal of surface preparation for immediate application of pavement markings

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3.26.90

RULE 101 TITLE

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

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RULE 104 REPORTING OF SOURCE TEST DATA AND ANALYSES.

Source tests to determine compliance with the provisions of these rules shall be conducted in accordance with the methods adopted by the District or any method determined by the Executive Officer to be equivalent. Results of all tests and analyses shall be calculated to and reported at standard conditions.

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RULE 106 INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS

- (a) Unless and until the Hearing Board authorizes such operation, no person shall operate any equipment if such person fails to achieve any scheduled increment of progress established pursuant to Sections 42358 or 41703 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.
- (b) Whenever the Air Pollution Control Board Adopts or modifies a rule in Regulation IV of these regulations and such new rule or modified rule contains a compliance schedule with increments of progress, the owner or operator of the affected equipment shall, within five days after each of the dates specified in the compliance schedule, certify to the Executive Officer, in the form and manner specified by the Executive Officer, that the increments of progress have or have not been achieved.
- (c) Whenever the Hearing Board approves a compliance schedule with increments of progress, the owner or operator of the affected equipment shall, within five days after each of the dates specified in the compliance schedule, certify to the Executive Officer, in the form and manner specified, that the Increments of Progress have or have not been achieved.

(Adopted: 9-14-92)

(Amended:)

Rule 107

Certification and Emission Statements

- (a) All official documents submitted to the Air Pollution Control District (District) shall contain a certification signed and dated by a responsible official of the company. This certification must attest that the information contained in the submitted documents is accurate to the best knowledge of the individual certifying the submission. The requirements of this Section apply to, but are not limited to, the emissions statements required in Section (b).
- (b) In accordance with the requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act (Section 182 (a)(3)(B)(i)), the owner or operator of any stationary source that emits or may emit oxides of nitrogen or reactive organic compounds shall provide the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) with a written statement showing actual emissions of oxides of nitrogen and reactive organic compounds from that source. At a minimum the emission statement shall contain all of the information contained in the Air Resources Board's Emission Inventory Turn Around Document as described in "Instructions for the Emission Data System Review and Update Report." The emission statement shall contain emission data for the time period specified by the APCO. The emission statement shall also contain a certification by a responsible official of the company that the information contained in the statement is accurate to the best knowledge of the individual certifying the statement. The first emission statement shall cover the calendar year of 1992 and shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control District (District) no later than July 1, 1993. Emission statements shall be submitted annually thereafter.
- (c) The APCO may waive the requirements of Section (b) for any class or category of stationary sources which emit less than 25 tons per year of oxides of nitrogen or reactive organic compounds. The waiver is contingent on the District providing the Air Resources Board with an inventory of sources emitting greater than 10 tons per year of nitrogen oxides or reactive organic compounds based on the use of emission factors acceptable to the Air Resources Board.

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Jan. 9, 1976

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ADOPTED

REGULATION II

Permits

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RULE 201. Permit to Construct: A person shall not build, erect, install, alter or replace any equipment, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate, reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants without first obtaining written authorization for such construction from the Air Pollution Control Officer. A permit 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.

RULE 202. Temporary Permit to Operate.

(a) New equipment - A person shall notify the Air Pollution Control Officer before operating or using equipment granted a permit to construct. Upon such notification, the permit to construct shall serve as a temporary permit for operation of the equipment until the permit to operate is granted or denied. The equipment shall not be operated contrary to the conditions specified in the permit to construct.

(b) Altered equipment - The permit to construct granted to modify equipment having a valid permit to operate shall serve as a temporary permit for operation of the equipment until a new permit to operate is granted or denied. The altered equipment shall not be operated contrary to the conditions specified in the permit to construct. A person must notify the Air Pollution Control Officer when construction of the modification has been completed.

(c) ~~When an application is filed for equipment previously granted a permit to operate or for equipment previously exempt from permit requirements~~
Existing Equipment - When an application for permit to operate is filed for existing equipment, the application shall serve as a temporary permit for operation of the equipment. If the equipment was previously operated under permit and has not been altered, it shall not be operated under a temporary permit contrary to the conditions specified in the previous permit to operate.

RULE 203. Permit to Operate. A person shall not operate or use any equipment, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, without first obtaining a written permit from the Air Pollution Control Officer or except as provided in Rule 202. The equipment shall not be operated contrary to the conditions specified in the permit to operate.

RULE 204. Permit Conditions. To assure compliance with all applicable regulations, the Air Pollution Control Officer may impose written conditions on any permit. Commencing work or operation under such permit shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions so specified.

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

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RULE 207. Altering or Falsifying of Permit. A person shall not willfully deface, alter, forge or falsify any permit issued under these rules.

RULE 208. Permit for Open Burning. A person, required to obtain a permit for open burning pursuant to Rule 444, shall not set or allow any open outdoor fire without first having applied for and been issued a written permit for such fire by the Air Pollution Control Officer

(Adopted 10/8/76)

RULE 209. Transfer and Voiding of Permits. A permit shall not be transferable, whether by operation of law or otherwise, either from one location to another, from one piece of equipment to another, or from one person to another. When equipment which has been granted a permit is altered, changes location, changes ownership or no longer will be operated by the permittee, the permit shall become void. For the purposes of this rule, statutory mergers or name changes shall not constitute a transfer or change of ownership.

~~RULE 210. Applications. Every application for a permit required under Rules 201, 203 and 208 shall be filed in a manner and form prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer, and shall give all the information necessary to enable the Air Pollution Control Officer to make the determination required by Rule 212 and any other standard applicable to the granting of permits.~~

~~RULE 211. Action on Permits. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall act, within a reasonable time, on an application for permit and shall notify the applicant in writing of the approval or denial of the permit.~~

RULE 212. Standards for Approving Permits.

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

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

~~shall not accept a further application unless the applicant has complied with the objections specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer as the reasons for denial of the permit.~~

~~RULE 215. Permits Deemed Denied. The applicant may at his option deem the permit denied if the Air Pollution Control Officer fails to act on the application for permit within 30 days after filing, or within 30 days after the applicant furnishes further information, plans and specifications requested by the Air Pollution Control Officer, whichever is later.~~

~~RULE 216. Appeals. The applicant may petition the Hearing Board in writing within 10 days after receipt of notification from the Air Pollution Control Officer of the denial of a permit or the conditions of operation imposed on the permit. The Hearing Board shall hold a public hearing within 30 days after receiving the petition. The Hearing Board may sustain or reverse the action of the Air Pollution Control Officer. The Hearing Board order may be made subject to specified conditions.~~

RULE 217. Provision for Sampling and Testing Facilities. The Air Pollution Control Officer may require the applicant or permittee to provide and maintain such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing. In the event of such requirements, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number and location of sampling ports; 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.

~~RULE 218. Stack Monitoring.~~

~~(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require a person to provide, properly install, maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, a stack monitoring system to measure air contaminants when that person installs, operates or uses any equipment which emits 900,000 kilograms (992 tons) per year of carbon monoxide (CO) or 90,000 kilograms (99 tons) per year or more of any air contaminant except CO. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall report to the Air Pollution Control Board, in writing, when he requires the installation of a stack monitoring system under the provisions of this subsection.~~

~~(b) A person shall provide, properly install, maintain in good working order and in operation, stack monitoring systems to measure the following emissions provided the air contaminant emissions exceed the quantity specified in Subsection (a):~~

~~(1) Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) or oxygen (O₂) from steam generators with a heat input of 63 million kilogram calories (250 million British Thermal Units) or more per hour and with a use factor of at least 30 percent per year.~~

~~(2) NO_x from all new nitric acid plants.~~

~~(3) ~~Liquid and~~ gaseous sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from sulfuric acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, carbon monoxide boilers of regenerators of fluid catalytic cracking units, new fluid cokers and existing fluid cokers with a feed rate~~

~~The platform and access shall be constructed in accordance with the
General Industry Safety Orders of the State of California.~~

RULE 218. Stack Monitoring.

(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may require a person to provide, properly install, maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, a stack monitoring system to measure air contaminants when that person installs, operates or uses any equipment which emits 900,000 kilograms (992 tons) per year of carbon monoxide (CO) or 90,000 kilograms (99 tons) per year or more of any air contaminant except CO. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall report to the Air Pollution Control Board, in writing, when he requires the installation of a stack monitoring system under the provisions of this subsection.

(b) A person shall provide, properly install, maintain in good working order and in operation, stack monitoring systems to measure the following emissions provided the air contaminant emissions exceed the quantity specified in Subsection (a):

(1) Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) or oxygen (O_2) from steam generators with a heat input of 63 million kilogram calories (250 million British Thermal Units) or more per hour and with a use factor of at least 30 percent per year.

(2) NO_x from all new nitric acid plants.

(3) ~~Liquid and~~ gaseous sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2) from sulfuric acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, carbon monoxide boilers or regenerators of fluid catalytic cracking units, new fluid cokers and existing fluid cokers with a feed rate

(c) The records of the data obtained from the recording devices of the stack monitoring system, specified in Subsections (a) and (b), shall clearly indicate concentrations and/or emission rates as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer. These records shall be maintained by such person for a period of two years and shall be made available, upon request, to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(d) A violation of emission standards of these rules, as shown by the stack monitoring system specified in Subsections (a) and (b), shall be reported by such person to the Air Pollution Control Officer within 96 hours,

(e) A person operating a stack monitoring system, specified in Subsections (a) and (b), shall, upon written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer, provide a summary of the emission data obtained from such systems. The summary of the data shall be in the form and the manner prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The summary shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Air Pollution Control District.

(f) A person operating or using a stack monitoring system required by this rule shall notify the Air Pollution Control Officer within 48 hours in the event of monitoring equipment shutdown or a breakdown of one hour duration or more.

(g) The Air Pollution Control Officer may inspect, as he determines to be necessary, the monitoring devices required by this rule to ensure that such devices are functioning properly.

(h) A stack monitoring system required to be installed by this rule shall be of a type specified by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to Section 42702 of the Health and Safety Code, or of a type approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(i) Effective dates

(1) This rule is effective upon the date of adoption for all equipment except as provided in Subsection (2) below.

(2) The owner or operator of any equipment subject to the provisions of Subsection (b), which is completed and put into service prior to the date of adoption, shall comply with these provisions by February 1, 1977.

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RULE 401. Visible Emissions (Adopted May 7, 1976)

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

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

~~RULE 402. Nuisance (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

~~The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.~~

RULE 403. Fugitive Dust (Adopted May 7, 1976)

- (a) A person shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from ~~any transport, handling, construction or storage activity so that the presence~~

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~~RULE 401. Visible Emissions (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

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

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~~The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.~~

RULE 403. Fugitive Dust (Adopted May 7, 1976)

(a) A person shall not cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust from any transport, handling, construction or storage activity so that the presence

RULE 403 (continued)

Adopted May 7, 1976

of such dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. (Does not apply to emissions emanating from unpaved roadways open to public travel or farm roads. This exclusion shall not apply to industrial or commercial facilities.)

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

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

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

(e) Subsections (a) and (c) shall not be applicable when the wind speed instantaneously exceeds 40 kilometers (25 miles) per hour, or when the average wind speed is greater than 24 kilometers (15 miles) per hour. The average wind speed determination shall be on a 15 minute average at the nearest official air-monitoring station or by wind instrument located at the site being checked.

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

RULE 404. Particulate Matter - Concentration (Adopted May 7, 1976)

(a) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, particulate matter except liquid sulfur compounds, in excess of the concentration at standard conditions, shown in Table 404(a).

Where the volume discharged is between figures listed in the table, the exact concentration permitted to be discharged shall be determined by linear interpolation.

~~The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any equipment completed and put into service before July 1, 1976 in the Palo Verde and Joshua Tree Areas.~~

~~(b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, particulate matter except liquid sulfur compounds, in excess of 450 milligrams per cubic meter (0.196 grain per cubic foot) of gas at standard conditions.~~

~~The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to any equipment completed and put into service before July 1, 1976 in the Palo Verde and Joshua Tree Areas.~~

(b) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to emissions resulting from the combustion of liquid or gaseous fuels in steam generators or gas turbines.

(c) For the purposes of this rule, emissions shall be averaged over one complete cycle of operation or one hour, whichever is the lesser time period.

TABLE 404(a)

Volume Discharged Calculated as Dry Gas At Standard Conditions		Maximum Concentration of Particulate Matter Allowed in Dis- charged Gas Calculated as Dry Gas at Standard Conditions		Volume Discharged Calculated as Dry Gas At Standard Conditions		Maximum Concentration of Particulate Matter Allowed in Dis- charged Gas Calculated as Dry Gas at Standard Conditions	
Cubic Meters Per Minute	Cubic Feet Per Minute	Milligrams Per Cubic Meter	Grains Per Cubic Foot	Cubic Meters Per Minute	Cubic Feet Per Minute	Milligrams Per Cubic Meter	Grains Per Cubic Foot
25 or less	883 or less	450	0.196	900	31780	118	0.0515
30	1059	420	.183	1000	35310	113	.0493
35	1236	397	.173	1100	38850	109	.0476
40	1413	377	.165	1200	42380	106	.0463
45	1589	361	.158	1300	45910	102	.0445
50	1766	347	.152	1400	49440	100	.0437
60	2119	324	.141	1500	52970	97	.0424
70	2472	306	.134	1750	61800	92	.0402
80	2825	291	.127	2000	70630	87	.0380
90	3178	279	.122	2250	79460	83	.0362
100	3531	267	.117	2500	88290	80	.0349
125	4414	246	.107	3000	105900	75	.0327
150	5297	230	.100	4000	141300	67	.0293
175	6180	217	.0947	5000	176600	62	.0271
200	7063	206	.0900	6000	211900	58	.0253
250	8829	190	.0830	8000	282500	52	.0227
300	10590	177	.0773	10000	353100	48	.0210
350	12360	167	.0730	15000	529700	41	.0179
400	14130	159	.0694	20000	706300	37	.0162
450	15890	152	.0664	25000	882900	34	.0148
500	17660	146	.0637	30000	1059000	32	.0140
600	21190	137	.0598	40000	1413000	28	.0122
700	24720	129	.0563	50000	1766000	26	.0114
800	28250	123	.0537	70000	2472000	23	.0100
				OR more	OR more		

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RULE 405. Solid Particulate Matter - Weight (Adopted May 7, 1976)

(a) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, solid particulate matter including lead and lead compounds, in excess of the rate shown in Table 405 (a).

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

(b) For the purposes of this rule, emissions shall be averaged over one complete cycle of operation or one hour, whichever is the lesser time period.

~~RULE 406. Specific Contaminants~~

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

~~(a) Sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂): 500 ppm by volume.~~

~~(b) The following elements and compounds which would exist as liquid or gas at standard conditions:~~

Element or Compound	Limitations (ppm by volume)
Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)	400
Hydrogen Chloride (HC) <i>HCl</i>	800
Hydrogen Bromide (HBr)	50
Bromine (Br ₂)	50
Chlorine (Cl ₂)	450
Fluorine (F ₂)	50

~~This rule does not apply to combined fluorides, chlorides or bromides, other than the acid version. With respect to fluorides, the Rule applies only to the combustion of hydrogen-containing fuels and fluorine-containing oxidizers to form hydrogen fluoride.~~

TABLE 70(14)

Process Weight Per Hour		Maximum Discharge Rate Allowed for Solid Particulate Matter (Aggregate Discharged From All points of Process)		Process Weight Per Hour		Maximum Discharge Rate Allowed for Solid Particulate Matter (Aggregate Discharged From All points of Process)	
Kilograms Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour	Kilograms Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour	Kilograms Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour	Kilograms Per Hour	Pounds Per Hour
100 or less	220 or less	0.450	0.99	9000	19840	5.308	11.7
150	331	0.585	1.29	10000	22050	5.440	12.0
200	441	0.703	1.55	12500	27560	5.732	12.6
250	551	0.804	1.77	15000	33070	5.982	13.2
300	661	0.897	1.98	17500	38580	6.202	13.7
350	772	0.983	2.17	20000	44090	6.399	14.1
400	882	1.063	2.34	25000	55120	6.743	14.9
450	992	1.138	2.51	30000	66140	7.037	15.5
500	1102	1.209	2.67	35000	77160	7.296	16.1
600	1323	1.340	2.95	40000	88180	7.527	16.6
700	1543	1.461	3.22	45000	99210	7.738	17.1
800	1764	1.573	3.47	50000	110200	7.931	17.5
900	1984	1.678	3.70	60000	132300	8.277	18.2
1000	2205	1.777	3.92	70000	154300	8.582	18.9
1250	2756	2.003	4.42	80000	176400	8.854	19.5
1500	3307	2.206	4.86	90000	198400	9.102	20.1
1750	3858	2.392	5.27	100000	220500	9.329	20.6
2000	4409	2.563	5.65	125000	275600	9.830	21.7
2250	4960	2.723	6.00	150000	330700	10.26	22.6
2500	5512	2.874	6.34	175000	385800	10.64	23.5
2750	6063	3.016	6.65	200000	440900	10.97	24.2
3000	6614	3.151	6.95	225000	496000	11.28	24.9
3250	7165	3.280	7.23	250000	551200	11.56	25.5
3500	7716	3.404	7.50	275000	606300	11.82	26.1
4000	8818	3.637	8.02	300000	661400	12.07	26.6
4500	9921	3.855	8.50	325000	716500	12.30	27.1
5000	11020	4.059	8.95	350000	771600	12.51	27.6
6000	13230	4.434	9.78	400000	881800	12.91	28.5
7000	15430	4.775	10.5	450000	992100	13.27	29.3
8000	17640	5.089	11.2	500000 or more	1102000 or more	13.60	30.0

11/4/77

~~RULE 405. Solid Particulate Matter - Weight (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

~~(a) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source, solid particulate matter including lead and lead compounds, in excess of the rate shown in Table 405 (a).~~

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

~~(b) For the purposes of this rule, emissions shall be averaged over one complete cycle of operation or one hour, whichever is the lesser time period.~~

→ RULE 406. Specific Contaminants

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

(a) Sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂): 500 ppm by volume.

~~(b) The following elements and compounds which would exist as liquid or gas at standard conditions:~~

Element or Compound	Limitations (ppm by volume)
Hydrogen Fluoride (HF)	400
Hydrogen Chloride (HC) <i>HCl</i>	800
Hydrogen Bromide (HBr)	50
Bromine (Br ₂)	50
Chlorine (Cl ₂)	450
Fluorine (F ₂)	50

~~This rule does not apply to combined fluorides, chlorides or bromides, other than the acid version. With respect to fluorides, the Rule applies only to the combustion of hydrogen-containing fuels and fluorine-containing oxidizers to form hydrogen fluoride.~~

6/6/77⁴⁰

RULE 407. Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants (Adopted May 7, 1976)

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

The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to emissions from internal combustion engines.

~~RULE 408. Circumvention (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

~~A person shall not build, erect, install or use any equipment, 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 Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 41700) of Part 4, of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code or of these Rules. This rule shall not apply to cases in which the only violation involved is of Section 41700 of the Health and Safety Code, or of Rule 402 of these Rules.~~

RULE 409. Combustion Contaminants (Adopted May 7, 1976)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from the burning of fuel, combustion contaminants exceeding 0.23 gram per cubic meter (0.1 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes.

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

6/6/77⁴⁰

~~RULE 407. Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

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RULE 409. Combustion Contaminants (Adopted May 7, 1976)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from the burning of fuel, combustion contaminants exceeding 0.23 gram per cubic meter (0.1 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes.

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

RULE 431. Sulfur Content of Fuels (Revised October 8, 1976)

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

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

- (a) The burning of sulfur, hydrogen sulfide, acid sludge or other sulfur compounds in the manufacturing of sulfur or sulfur compounds.
- (b) The incinerating of waste gases provided that the gross heating value of such gases is less than 2 kilogram-calories per cubic meter (280 British Thermal Units per cubic foot) at standard conditions and the fuel used to incinerate such waste gases does not contain sulfur or sulfur compounds in excess of the amount specified in this rule.
- (c) Sewage digester gas.
- (d) The use of solid fuels in any metallurgical process.
- (e) The use of fuels where the gaseous products of combustion are used as raw materials for other processes.
- (f) The use of liquid or solid fuel to propel or test any vehicle, aircraft, locomotive, boat or ship.
- (g) The use of fuel with higher sulfur content where process conditions or control equipment remove sulfur compounds

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

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

~~RULE 432. Gasoline Specifications (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

RULE 431 (continued)

Revised October 8, 1976

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

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

RULE 432. Gasoline Specifications (Adopted May 7, 1976)

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

RULE 443. Labeling of Solvents (Adopted May 7, 1976)

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

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

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

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

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

~~RULE 464 (Cont.)~~

~~Adopted May 7, 1976~~

~~This rule shall not apply to any oil-effluent water separator used exclusively in conjunction with the production of crude oil, if the water fraction of the oil-water effluent entering the separator contains less than 5 ppm hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides, or a combination thereof.~~

RULE 465. Vacuum Producing Devices or Systems (Adopted May 7, 1976)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 1.5 kilograms (3.3 pounds) of organic materials in any one hour from any vacuum producing devices or systems including hot wells and accumulators, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 90 percent.

~~RULE 466. Pumps and Compressors (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

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

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~~RULE 467. Safety Pressure Relief Valves (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

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

RULE 468. Sulfur Recovery Units (Revised October 8, 1976)

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

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

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

RULE 469. Sulfuric Acid Units (Revised October 8, 1976)

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

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

~~RULE 470. Asphalt Air Blowing (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

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

~~RULE 469. Sulfuric Acid Units (Revised October 8, 1976)~~

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

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

RULE 470. Asphalt Air Blowing (Adopted May 7, 1976)

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

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

RULE 472. Reduction of Animal Matter (Adopted May 7, 1976)

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

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

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

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

~~RULE 473. Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

~~(b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator~~

~~RULE 472. Reduction of Animal Matter (Adopted May 7, 1976)~~

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

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

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

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

RULE 473. Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes (Adopted May 7, 1976)

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

(b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator

RULE 473. (Continued)

Adopted May 7, 1976

or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having design burning rates greater than 50 kilograms (110 pounds) per hour, except as provided in subsection (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.23 gram per cubic meter (0.1 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes and shall not discharge particles which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere. Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

(c) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any equipment whatsoever, used to process combustible refuse, except as provided in subsection (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.23 gram per cubic meter (0.1 grain per cubic foot) of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes. Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

(d) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having design burning rates of 50 kilograms (110 pounds) per hour or less, or for which an application for permit was filed before January 1, 1972, particulate matter in excess of 0.69 gram per cubic meter (0.3 grain per cubic foot) of gas

RULE 473. (Continued)

Adopted May 7, 1976

calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes and shall not discharge particles which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere. Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

~~RULE 474. Fuel Burning Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen (Revised October 8, 1976)~~

~~(a) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any non-mobile fuel burning equipment, oxides of nitrogen, expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), calculated at 3 percent oxygen on a dry basis averaged over a minimum of 15 consecutive minutes, in excess of the concentrations shown in the following table:~~

Fuel	Maximum Gross Heat Input Rate in Millions Per Hour					
	Kilogram-Calories	British Thermal Units	Kilogram-Calories	British Thermal Units	Kilogram-Calories	British Thermal Units
	140 or more but less than 450	555 or more but less than 1786	450 or more but less than 540	1786 or more but less than 2143	540 or more	2143 or more
Gas	300 ppm NO _x		225 ppm NO _x		125 ppm NO _x	
Liquid or Solid	400 ppm NO _x		325 ppm NO _x		225 ppm NO _x	

5/23/79

Adopted February 20, 1979

5/23/79
SAN BERNARDINO DESERT

Rule 480 - Natural Gas Fired Control Devices

- (a) A person installing or using an Air Pollution Control Device which operates on natural gas shall provide one of the following:
 - (1) A plan, subject to the approval of the Air Pollution Control Officer which will cause the equipment or source generating the emissions to be taken out of service during a natural gas shortage or curtailment, until approved fuel is restored to the Air Pollution Control Device; or
 - (2) A fuel system approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer for use during a natural gas shortage curtailment.

- (b) Effective Dates
 - (1) This rule becomes effective on the date of adoption for any equipment subject to the provisions of this rule which is installed or constructed on or after that date.
 - (2) The owner or operator of any equipment subject to the provisions of this rule, which has been installed or constructed prior to the adoption shall by March 31, 1979, submit:
 - (A) A plan describing at a minimum the steps that will be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule, or
 - (B) An application for Permit to Construct if the equipment is to be modified.

Revised September 26, 1977

SAN BERNARDINO 10/7/80

REGULATION VII
EMERGENCIES

RULE 701 GENERAL

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

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

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

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

~~RULE 702 AIR MONITORING STATIONS~~

~~The APCO shall maintain air-monitoring stations throughout the District. Those monitoring stations shall be continuously maintained at locations designated by the APCO after consultation with the Governing Board of the San Bernardino County Desert Air Pollution Control District.~~

~~RULE 703 AIR-MONITORING SUMMARIES~~

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

11/4/77

**REGULATION VII
EMERGENCIES**

~~RULE 701 GENERAL~~

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

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

~~For the purposes of this regulation, APCO means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the San Bernardino County Air Pollution Control District~~

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

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

RULE 702 AIR-MONITORING STATIONS

The APCO shall maintain air-monitoring stations throughout the District. Those monitoring stations shall be continuously maintained at locations designated by the APCO after consultation with the Governing Board of the San Bernardino County Desert Air Pollution Control District.

~~RULE 703 AIR-MONITORING SUMMARIES~~

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

REGULATION VII EMERGENCIES

~~RULE 701 GENERAL~~

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

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

~~For the purposes of this regulation, APCO means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the Southern California Air Pollution Control District.~~

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

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

~~RULE 702 AIR-MONITORING STATIONS~~

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

~~RULE 703 AIR-MONITORING SUMMARIES~~

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

RULE 704 EPISODE CRITERIA
(In parts per million parts of air)

	Averaging Time	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Photochemical Oxidant (Including Ozone)	1 Hour	.20 ppm	.35 ppm	.50 ppm

RULE 705 EPISODE NOTIFICATIONS

a. Following the prediction or attainment of a first-, second- or third-stage episode, the APCO shall communicate notification of the episode to:

1. Appropriate elected officials.
2. The press, radio stations and television stations.
3. Local public health officials and hospitals.
4. School officials.
5. Local and state law-enforcement agencies.
6. All other air pollution control officers within the Southeast Desert Air Basin.
7. The California Air Resources Board.
8. Public safety personnel who have responsibilities for or interests in air pollution control.
9. Air Pollution Control District personnel.
10. Advisory Council

b. The notice of prediction or attainment of a first-, second- or third-stage episode shall include the following information:

1. The specific level predicted or attained.
2. The contaminant for which the notice is made.
3. The source and receptor areas in which the episode is predicted or attained.
4. The predicted duration.

~~9. Public safety personnel who have responsibilities for or interests in air pollution control.~~

10. Air Pollution Control District personnel.

11. The Scientific Advisory Committee.

b. The notice of prediction or attainment of a first-, second- or third-stage episode shall include the following information:

1. The specific level predicted or attained.

2. The contaminant for which the notice is made.

~~3. The source and receptor areas in which the episode is predicted or attained.~~

RULE 706 EPISODE DECLARATION

Whenever the APCO declares that a first-, second- or third-stage episode will occur within the subsequent twenty-four-hour period, he shall announce such a declaration not later than 2:00 p.m. of the previous day. Such declarations shall be public record and shall be made available to the public, press, radio, television and other mass media of communication.

~~RULE 707 PLANS~~

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

~~1. Petroleum refinery.~~

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

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

- ~~9. Public safety personnel who have responsibilities for or interests in air pollution control.~~
- ~~10. Air Pollution Control District personnel.~~
- ~~11. The Scientific Advisory Committee.~~
- ~~b. The notice of prediction or attainment of a first-, second- or third-stage episode shall include the following information:~~
- ~~1. The specific level predicted or attained.~~
 - ~~2. The contaminant for which the notice is made.~~
 - ~~3. The source and receptor areas in which the episode is predicted or attained.~~

~~RULE 706 EPISODE DECLARATION~~

~~Whenever the APCO declares that a first-, second- or third-stage episode will occur within the subsequent twenty-four-hour period, he shall announce such a declaration not later than 2:00 p.m. of the previous day. Such declarations shall be public record and shall be made available to the public, press, radio, television and other mass media of communication.~~

RULE 707 PLANS

- a. Following written notice by the APCO, the owner or operator of any governmental, industrial, business or commercial activity listed below shall submit to the APCO plans to curtail or cease operations causing air contaminants in such activity including the operation of vehicles.
1. Petroleum refinery.
 2. Bulk gasoline-loading facility for tank vehicles, tank cars or marine vessels, from which facility 20,000 gallons or more of gasoline are loaded per day.

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

3. Asphalt saturator.
4. Asphalt-paving manufacturing plant.
5. Asphalt manufacturing plant.
6. Chemical plant which:
 - (a) Reacts or produces any organic liquids or gases.
 - (b) Produces sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid or sulfur.
7. Paint, enamel, lacquer or varnish manufacturing plant in which 10,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents, diluents or thinners, or any combination thereof, are combined or manufactured into paint, enamel, lacquer or varnish.
8. Rubber-tire manufacturing or rubber-reclaiming plant.
9. Automobile-assembly or automobile-body plant.
10. Metal-melting plant requiring molten metal temperatures in excess of 1000°F. or metal-refining plant or metal-smelting plant. This subparagraph applies only to a plant in which a total of 2,500 pounds or more of metal are in a molten state at any one time or are poured in any one hour.
11. Rock-wool manufacturing plant.
12. Glass or frit manufacturing plant in which a total of 4,000 pounds or more of glass or frit or both are in a molten state at any one time or are poured in any one hour.
13. Fossil fuel-fired electric generating plant having a total rated capacity of 50 megawatts or more.
14. Container manufacturing or decorating plant in which 1,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents, diluents or thinner, or any combination thereof, are consumed.
15. Fabric dry-cleaning plant in which 1,000 gallons or more per month of organic solvents are consumed.

16. Printing plant with heated-oven enclosure(s) and consuming more than 1,000 pounds per day of ink containing organic solvents.
17. Shopping centers with 1,000 or more parking spaces.
18. Operators of 50 or more fleet vehicles.
19. Governmental agencies employing more than 100 persons per shift at one business address.
20. Other industrial or commercial businesses employing more than 100 persons per shift at one business address.
21. Any facility or plant emitting 100 tons per year of any single contaminant.
22. Any other governmental, industrial, business establishment or activity specified by the APCO.

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

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

7. The measures to be taken to eliminate employee vehicles used going to and from work in the event of a declaration of a third-stage episode.
 8. The measures to decrease the operation of fleet vehicles in the event of a declaration of a second-stage episode.
 9. The measures to eliminate the operation of fleet vehicles in the event of a declaration of a third-stage episode.
 10. The actions of briefing employees on the actions expected of them in the event of a declaration of a second- or third-stage episode.
 11. Other information and measures as required by the APCO to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the program to reduce air contaminants in the event of a declaration of a second- or third-stage episode.
- c. The written notice specified in Rule 707(a) may be served in the manner prescribed by law for the service of summons or by registered or certified mail. Each owner or operator of an industrial, business or commercial establishment or activity so-served shall, within forty-five(45) days after the receipt of such notice or within such additional time as the APCO may specify in writing, submit to the APCO the plans and information described in the notice.
 - d. Any person, following the notice specified in Rule 707(a), who fails to submit the plans in the form and manner specified in this rule is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - e. Plans submitted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 707(a) shall demonstrate to the APCO that they will, in the event of a declaration of an episode and order for implementation by the APCO, effectively reduce or eliminate emissions of air contaminants.
 - f. It is not intended that any plan of action shall jeopardize the welfare of the public or result in irreparable injury to any means of production or distribution.
 - g. The plans submitted in accordance with the provisions of this rule must be approved by the APCO. Any plan disapproved by the APCO must be modified to overcome the APCO's disapproval. Any plan disapproved by the APCO will not be considered to have satisfied the requirements of any of the sections of this rule.

SAN BERNARDINO 10/7/80

~~RULE 706 EPISODE DECLARATION~~

~~Whenever the APCO declares that a first-, second- or third-stage episode will occur within the subsequent twenty-four-hour period, he shall announce such a declaration not later than 2:00 p.m. of the previous day. Such declarations shall be public record and shall be made available to the public, press, radio, television and other mass media of communication.~~

RULE 707 FIRST-STAGE-EPISODE ACTIONS

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

- a. The notifications required by Rule 705.
- b. Advise the public that those individuals with special health problems should follow the precautions recommended by their physicians and health officials.
- c. Request the public to stop all unnecessary driving.
- d. Request the public to operate all privately-owned vehicles on a pool basis.
- e. Advise school officials to cancel programs which require outdoor physical activity.
- f. By means of recorded telephone messages, the APCO shall notify members of the public who telephone the District's Zone offices.

~~RULE 708 SECOND-STAGE-EPISODE ACTIONS~~

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

- ~~a. The actions required by Rule 707.~~
- ~~b. Suspend programs which involve physical exertion by participants using public parks or public recreational facilities located in receptor areas. Such programs which are for adult participants in scheduled athletic events with paid attendance are excepted.~~
- ~~c. Prohibit the burning of combustible refuse.~~

SAN BERNARDINO 10/7/80

~~RULE 706 EPISODE DECLARATION~~

~~Whenever the APCO declares that a first-, second- or third-stage episode will occur within the subsequent twenty-four-hour period, he shall announce such a declaration not later than 2:00 p.m. of the previous day. Such declarations shall be public record and shall be made available to the public, press, radio, television and other mass media of communication.~~

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

- a. The notifications required by Rule 705.
- b. Advise the public that those individuals with special health problems should follow the precautions recommended by their physicians and health officials.
- c. Request the public to stop all unnecessary driving.
- d. Request the public to operate all privately-owned vehicles on a pool basis.
- e. Advise school officials to cancel programs which require outdoor physical activity.
- f. By means of recorded telephone messages, the APCO shall notify members of the public who telephone the District's Zone offices.

RULE 708 SECOND-STAGE-EPISODE ACTIONS

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

- a. The actions required by Rule 707.
- b. Suspend programs which involve physical exertion by participants using public parks or public recreational facilities located in receptor areas. Such programs which are for adult participants in scheduled athletic events with paid attendance are excepted.
- c. Prohibit the burning of combustible refuse.

R 709, R710

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RULE 709 THIRD-STAGE-EPISODE ACTIONS

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

- a. The actions required by Rule 708.
- b. For predicted episodes, require the general public, schools, commercial, industrial and governmental activities in the effected areas to operate as though the day were a major national holiday.

If it appears that the steps taken by the APCO will be inadequate to cope with the emergency, the Air Pollution Control Board shall request the Governor to declare a state of emergency as set forth in the California Emergency Services Act.

RULE 710 INTERDISTRICT COORDINATION

- a. The APCO shall establish and operate a capability for the purpose of exchanging air pollution episode information with other air pollution control districts within the Southeast Desert Air Basin. In using that facility, it shall be the APCO's objective to exchange air contaminant and meteorological information with other air pollution control districts so as to delineate source and receptor areas within the Southeast Desert Air Basin and to provide coordination of air-quality forecasts.
- b. Upon request of an air pollution control officer of an air pollution control zone within either air basin of the South Coast Air Quality Management District for action to abate a second- or third-stage episode occurring within that zone, the APCO shall consult with the Air Pollution Control Board to identify any significant source area within the geographical limits of the District and the episode stage, if any, to be declared in such source area. After such consultation and determination, and the need for action is confirmed, the APCO shall direct the implementation of the action required in Rules 707, 708 or 709 for any significant source area identified within the District.
- c. Within three hours of the receipt of the request for abatement actions specified in Rule 710(b), or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, the APCO shall report to the requesting air pollution control district the actions being taken to reduce air contaminant emissions from the source areas within his jurisdiction.

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SAN BERNARDINO

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R711
R712

RULE 711 TERMINATION OF EPISODES

The APCO shall declare the termination of the appropriate episode whenever the concentration of an air contaminant which caused the declaration of such episode has been verified to be below the standards set forth in Rule 704 for the calling of such episode and the available scientific and meteorological data indicate that the concentration of such air contaminant will not immediately increase again so as to reach the standards set forth for such episode in Rule 704. The APCO shall immediately communicate the declaration of the termination of the episode in the manner provided in Rule 705 for the declaration of episodes.

RULE 712 ADVISORY COUNCIL

An Advisory Council may be appointed by the Air Pollution Control Board, to assist the Board in developing emergency regulations which will provide protection of the health and welfare of all persons within the district; to assist in the evaluation of data and recommendations of actions to be taken under episode conditions, and to assist the Air Pollution Control Officer in developing solutions to air pollution problems within the district.

The Council shall consist of at least eleven (11) members, with special experience or training in areas which could materially assist air pollution control efforts, including licensed physicians, chemists, biologists, meteorologists, engineers, research specialists, educators, etc. Industry, law-enforcement, and the public should be represented.

The Air Pollution Control Officer and District Counsel shall be ex-officio members of the Council. The term of appointment of all members, except the ex-officio members, shall be two years.

The Council may act upon recommendations of a majority of members present, regarding any air pollution problem or program within the district, as required by the Air Pollution Control Officer.