

11/21/86

Rule 1:1 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 1:1. Title: Pursuant to California Health and Safety

Code Sections 39025, 40000, 40001, and 40002, the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District shall from this day forward be known as the Shasta County Air Quality Management District. These rules and regulations shall be known as the Rules and Regulations of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

10/13/77

~~RULES 1 TITLE AND DEFINITIONS~~

~~Rule 1:1. Title: These rules and regulations shall be known as the Rules and Regulations of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.~~

Rule 1:2. Definitions: Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and, except where the content otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 26, of the Health and Safety Code.

Abatement Order means an order issued by the Hearing Board to a specific person requiring said person to forthwith cease all specified act or acts, or the specified use of a machine or machines, which specified act(s) or specified use(s) result in violation(s) of these rules.

Affected Facility means any apparatus to which a standard is applicable. An existing facility, upon reconstruction, becomes an affected facility, irrespective of any change in emission rate. (Added 2/28/77)

~~Agricultural Burning means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals, forest management, or range improvement, or used in improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat. (Added 10/12/71; Amended 12/4/72)~~

~~Agricultural Producer means a person or persons, including a corporation duly formed or qualified to do business in Shasta County, California, engaged in operations of growing and harvesting crops or raising of fowls or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, or providing a livelihood who possesses at least five (5) contiguous acres of irrigated cropland, or five (5) contiguous acres of forest land, or twenty (20) contiguous acres of farmland or grazing land, or the property possessed must have attributed to or augmented such person or persons gross income by at least 10% during either of the last two calendar years (Added 12/4/72)~~

Air Contaminant includes smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids, or any combination thereof. (Amended 10/1/73)

Approved Ignition Methods includes those instruments or materials that will ignite agricultural waste without the production of black smoke. This would include such items as liquid petroleum gas, butane or propane burners, and flares, but does not include the use of tires, tar paper, and other similar materials. (Added 10/12/71)

Atmosphere means the air that envelops or surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building (other than a hog fuel house) not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building shall be considered an emission into the atmosphere.

~~Board means the Air Pollution Control Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.~~

Brush Treated means that the material to be burned has been felled, crushed or uprooted with mechanical equipment, or has been desiccated with herbicides.  
(Added 12/4/72)

Combustible or Flammable Wastes are any garbage, rubbish, trash, rags, paper, boxes, crates, excelsior, ashes, offal, carcass of a dead animal, or any other combustible or flammable refuse matter which is in a solid or liquid form.  
(Amended 5/8/72)

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

Commenced means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.  
(Added 2/28/77)

Construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility. (Added 2/28/77)

~~Control Officer means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.~~

Designated Agency means any agency designated by the State Air Resources Board as having authority to issue agricultural burning permits. The U. S. Forest Service and the California Department of Forestry are so designated within their respective areas of jurisdiction. (Added 12/4/72)

~~District is the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.~~

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

Excusable Malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered excusable malfunctions. (Added 2/28/77)

Fixed Capital Cost means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components. (Added 2/28/77)

Forest Management Burning means the use of open fires, as part of a forest management practice, to remove forest debris. Forest management practices include timber operations, silvicultural practices or forest protection practices. (Added 12/4/72)

Flue means any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney. (Added 5/8/72)

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

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds or greater.

~~Hearing Board means the Hearing Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.~~

Incinerator means any furnace or similar enclosed fire-chamber, with or without a draft control, used for burning refuse or other waste material, where products of combustion are directed through a flue. (Amended 5/8/72)

Institutional Facility means any hospital, boarding home, school, corporation yard, or like facility.

Loading Facility means any aggregation or combination of 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 equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 300 ft. in diameter.

~~Modification means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or which results in the emission of any air~~

~~pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted, except that:~~

- ~~1. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and~~
- ~~2. The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:
  - ~~a. An increase in the production rate, if that increase can be accomplished without a capital expenditure on the stationary source containing that facility;~~
  - ~~b. An increase in hours of operation;~~
  - ~~c. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any new source performance standard under 40 CFR 60 becomes applicable to such facility, the affected facility is designed to accommodate such alternative use.~~
  - ~~d. The addition or use of any system or device whose primary function is the reduction of air pollutants, except when an emission control system is removed or is replaced by a system which the control officer determines to be less environmentally beneficial.~~
  - ~~e. The relocation or change in ownership of an existing facility.~~~~

~~(Added 2/23/77)~~

Multiple-Chamber Incinerator is any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or any part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined chambers in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts, and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.

Multi-Component System is a collection, or combination, of mutually dependent articles, structures, or devices customarily or necessarily started, operated and taken out of service as a unit.

No Burn Day means any day on which agricultural burning is prohibited by the Air Resources Board or the Shasta County Air Pollution Control Officer. (Added 10/12/71; Amended 12/4/72)

~~Open Burning in Agricultural Operations in the Growing and Harvesting of Crops or Raising of Fowls or Animals means:~~

1. The burning in the open of materials by an agricultural producer or by an education institution conducting agricultural research or instruction which are produced wholly from operations in the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of fowls or animals.
2. In connection with operations qualifying under Subdivision 1:
  - (a) The burning of grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in cultivation or being prepared for cultivation; and
  - (b) The burning of materials not produced wholly from such operations, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops and which are used in the field, except as prohibited by district regulations.  
(Added 12/4/72)

Open Outdoor Fire means any combustion of solid or liquid waste outdoors in the open, not in any enclosure, where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.  
(Amended 5/8/72)

Organic Solvents are dilutents and thinners which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents.

Owner or Operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part. (Added 2/28/77)

~~Particulate Matter is any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions, but shall exclude particles in any dimension which fall to the ground at a geometrically accelerated rate.~~

Photochemically Reactive Solvent is any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 per cent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

1. A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 per cent;
2. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 per cent;
3. A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichlorethylene or toluene: 20 per cent.

Permissive Burn Day means any day on which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the Air Pollution Board or the Shasta County Air Pollution Control Officer.  
(Added 12/4/72)

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

Photochemically Reactive Substance means any substance which when irradiated with ultraviolet light reacts with air to form ozone or other products typically associated with photochemical smog. (Added 10/1/73)

Process is the series of actions or motions involved in one single operation wherein all articles, machinery, equipment, or other contrivances contributing to the operation must be operated simultaneously. Time lags and/or holding devices will constitute separation of processes whether they are used or not. (Added 5/8/72)

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

Range Improvement Burning means the use of open fires to remove vegetation for a wildlife, game or livestock habitat or for the initial establishment by an agricultural producer of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land. (Added 12/4/72)

Reconstruction means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:

1. The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility, and
2. It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in this part.

(Added 2/28/77)

~~Regulation means one of the major subdivisions of Rules of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.~~

~~Residential Rubbish means refuse originating from residential uses and includes wood, paper, cloth, cardboard, tree trimmings, leaves, lawn clippings, and dry plants.~~

~~Rule means a rule of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.~~

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

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose (Added 2/28/77)

Silvicultural means the establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber. (Added 12/4/72)

~~Standard Conditions are a gas temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute. Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure.~~

Startup means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose. (Added 2/28/77)

Timber Operations means cutting or removal of timber or other forest vegetation. (Added 12/4/72)

Total Reduced Sulphur means sulphur expressed as H<sub>2</sub>S on a dry gas basis at standard conditions.

Variance means an authorization by the Hearing Board to permit some act contrary to the requirements specified by these rules and regulations.



JUL 19 1974

~~RULE I - TITLE AND DEFINITIONS~~

~~✓ Rule 1:1. Title: These rules and regulations shall be known as the Rules and Regulations of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.~~

~~✓ Rule 1:2. Definitions: Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and, except where the content otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Chapter 2, Division 20, of the Health and Safety Code.~~

~~✓ Abatement Order means an order issued by the Hearing Board to a specific person requiring said person to forthwith cease all specified act or acts, or the specified use of a machine or machines, which specified act(s) or specified use(s) result in violation(s) of these rules.~~

*new*

~~Agricultural Burning means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals, forest management, or range improvement, or used in improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat. (Added 10/12/71; Amended 12/4/72)~~

*new*

~~Agricultural Producer means a person or persons, including a corporation duly formed or qualified to do business in Shasta County, California, engaged in operations of growing and harvesting crops or raising of fowls or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, or providing a livelihood who possesses at least five (5) contiguous acres of irrigated cropland, or five (5) contiguous acres of forest land, or twenty (20) contiguous acres of farmland or grazing land, or the property possessed must have attributed to or augmented such person or persons gross income by at least 10% during either of the last two calendar years. (Added 12/4/72)~~

*omit 2 words*

~~Air Contaminant includes smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids, or any combination thereof. (Amended 10/1/73)~~

~~✓ Approved Ignition Methods includes those instruments or materials that will ignite agricultural waste without the production of black smoke. This would include such items as liquid petroleum gas, butane or propane burners, and flares, but does not include the use of tires, tar paper, and other similar materials. (Added 10/12/71)~~

- ~~2. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 per cent;~~
- ~~3. A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichlorethylene or toluene: 20 per cent.~~

~~Permissive Burn Day means any day on which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the Air Resources Board or the Shasta County Air Pollution Control Officer.  
(Added 12/4/72)~~

*new*

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

~~Photochemically Reactive Substance means any substance which when irradiated with ultraviolet light reacts with air to form ozone or other products typically associated with photochemical smog. (Added 10/1/73)~~

*new*

Process is the series of actions or motions involved in one single operation wherein all articles, machinery, equipment, or other contrivances contributing to the operation must be operated simultaneously. Time lags and/or holding devices will constitute separation of processes whether they are used or not. (Added 5/8/72)

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

Range Improvement Burning means the use of open fires to remove vegetation for a wildlife, game or livestock habitat or for the initial establishment by an agricultural producer of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land. (Added 12/4/72)

*new*

Regulation means one of the major subdivisions of Rules of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.

10/15/79

Shasta 10/15/79

Rule 1:2 Definitions

~~Excusable Malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered excusable malfunctions. (Added 2/28/77)~~

→ Facility is something designed, built, or installed to serve a specific function. (Added 11/27/78)

~~Fixed Capital Cost means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components. (Added 2/28/77)~~

Forest Management Burning means the use of open fires, as part of a forest management practice, to remove forest debris. Forest management practices include timber operations, silvicultural practices or forest protection practices. (Added 12/4/72)

Flue means any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney. (Added 5/8/72)

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

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds or greater.

Hearing Board means the Hearing Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.

Incinerator means any furnace or similar enclosed fire-chamber, with or without a draft control, used for burning refuse or other waste material, where products of combustion are directed through a flue. (Amended 5/8/72)

Institutional Facility means any hospital, boarding home, school, corporation yard, or like facility.

Loading Facility means any aggregation or combination of 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 equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 300 ft. in diameter.

~~Modification means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or which results in the emission of any air~~

12/17/79

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~~d. After January 1, 1982, road oils used for highway or street paving or maintenance applications shall contain no more than 0.5 percent of organic compounds which boil at less than 500° F as determined by ASTM D402.~~

II. The definition of Asphalt is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:

Asphalt means an oil asphalt or a homogeneous mixture of refined liquid and solid asphalts suitable for use in the manufacture of asphalt concrete.

III. The definition of Cutback Asphalt is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:

Cutback Asphalt means paving grade asphalts liquefied with petroleum distillate and as further defined by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications as follows:

Rapid Cure type: ASTM D2028

Medium Cure type: ASTM D2027

IV. The definition of Dust Palliative is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:

Dust Palliative means any light application of liquefied asphalt (cutback or emulsified asphalt) for the express purpose of controlling loose dust.

V. The definition of Emulsified Asphalt is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:

Emulsified Asphalt means any asphalt liquefied with water containing an emulsifier. The two kinds of emulsions most pertinent are the anionic and cationic types.

VI. The definition of Penetrating Prime Coat is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:

Penetrating Prime Coat means any application of asphalt to an absorptive surface to penetrate and bind the aggregate surface and promote adhesion between it and the new superimposed construction. Prime coats do not include dust palliatives or tack coats.

12/17/79 Shasta

VII. The definition of Road Oils is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:

Road Oils shall be synonymous with slow cure asphalts.

VIII. The definition of Tack Coat is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:

Tack Coat means any application of asphalt applied to an existing surface to provide a bond between new surfacing and existing surface to eliminate slippage planes where the new and existing surfaces meet.

~~DULY ADOPTED this 4th day of September, 1979, by the~~

~~Air Pollution Control Board of the County of Shasta by the following vote:~~

~~AYES: Supervisors Sanders, Caton, Evans, Gover, Swendiman  
NOES: None  
ABSENT: None~~

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SEP 17 1979  
Stationary Source  
Control Division  
Air Resources Board~~

~~BESSIE SANDERS, CHAIRMAN, Shasta County  
Air Pollution Control Board  
State of California~~

ATTEST:

RICHARD C. BRENNAN, County Clerk &  
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Air Pollution  
Control Board, County of Shasta  
State of California

SEP 14 9 30 AM '79  
SHERMAN COUNTY

RESOLUTION NO. 84-1

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL  
BOARD AMENDING THE RULES OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR  
POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Air Pollution Control Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District has heretofore promulgated certain rules for said control district; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Air Pollution Control Board to review and revise said control regulations to insure their appropriateness; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 40703 of the California Health and safety Code have been complied with;

~~NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:~~

A. The definitions in Rule 1:2 are amended as follows:

Agricultural Producer - definition repealed.

Agricultural Operation means the growing and harvesting of crops; raising of fowl, animals, or bees; forest management; or range improvement for the primary purpose of making a profit or providing a livelihood; or of conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.

Open Burning in Agricultural Operations in the Growing and Harvesting of Crops or Raising of Fowls or Animals means:

1. The burning in the open of materials produced by an agricultural operation or by an education institution conducting agricultural research or instruction which are produced wholly from operations in the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of fowls or animals.

2. In connection with operations qualifying under Subdivision 1:

(a) The burning of grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in cultivation or being prepared for cultivation; and

(b) The burning of materials not produced wholly from such operations, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops and which are used in the field, except as prohibited by district regulations.

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

~~B. Rule 2:1 is hereby repealed. Rule 2:1 is adopted as follows:~~

Rule 2:1. New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration:

Part 100. GENERAL

101. Purpose: The purposes of this Rule are:

- to provide for the review of new and modified stationary sources of air pollution and provide mechanisms, including emission trade offs, by which authorities to construct such sources may be granted without interfering with the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards and without interfering with the protection of clean air areas;

- to provide relief from offset requirements where a growth allowance provides for emission reductions equal to or greater than those emission reductions which would be obtained from offsets pursuant to the full application of this Rule.

102. Applicability: This Rule shall apply to all new stationary sources and all modifications to existing stationary sources which, after construction, emit or may emit any affected pollutants. This Rule shall not apply to prescribed burning of forest, agriculture or range land waste, road construction, or any other non-point source common to timber harvesting or agricultural practices. At the discretion of the Air Pollution Control Officer, Sections 406, 407, and 409 of this Rule may not apply to any new or modified stationary source which is not subject to Sections 401 and 402.

RECEIVED  
MAY 21 1984RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL  
BOARD AMENDING THE RULES OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR  
POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

TECHNICAL SUPPORT DIVISION

WHEREAS the United States Environmental Protection Agency has identified the Sacramento Valley Air Basin as a portion of an area with the highest potential for air pollution in the United States; and

WHEREAS the Air Pollution Control Officer has identified the 1,000-foot elevation point as the point at which an air inversion layer exists, causing concentrations of particulate matter that threaten violation of federal air quality standards, and

WHEREAS the Environmental Impact Report adopted on January 10, 1984 as Appendix K to the Shasta County General Plan identifies unpaved roads as the primary source of particulate matter in the airshed of Shasta County and concludes that paving of roads results in a 95% reduction of the emissions of fugitive dust resulting from vehicular traffic, and

WHEREAS failure to recognize the threat to air quality in Shasta County from fugitive dust may adversely affect the health and welfare of persons in Shasta County and will lower the quality of life in Shasta County, and

WHEREAS degradation of air quality in Shasta County threatens the future economic growth of the County,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Air Pollution Control Board hereby amends the rules and regulations of this district as follows:

1. The definition of "Dusts" as set forth in Rule 1:2 is amended to read:

Dusts are minute, solid particles released into the air by natural forces, or by mechanical processes such as vehicular traffic, crushing,



grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, and other similar processes.

~~2. Rule 2:1A is amended by adding thereto a new subsection c to read:~~

~~c. Road Emissions Permit~~

~~1. No owner of real property shall engage in or cause any new land use activity that may or will result in an increase in dust emissions from any unpaved road serving the owner's property unless a Road Emissions Permit is first obtained from the Air Pollution Control Officer. Activities subject to this rule include the use of an unpaved road as access a) to any new division of real property, or b) to any building site upon which a dwelling unit is constructed or installed or an industrial or commercial use is established or expanded after the effective date of this rule.~~

~~2. All emissions permits issued under this subsection shall require as a condition of the permit that a) all onsite roads, except internal driveways serving a single dwelling unit, and b) all offsite access roads for the subdivision or development shall be paved prior to use of the roads by the permittee. As used in this rule, a paved road includes a) necessary sub-base and drainage facilities, and b) surfacing with asphalt concrete or cement-based concrete.~~

~~3. Enforcement of the provisions of this subsection may be stayed within the City of Redding, City of Anderson, or the unincorporated area of Shasta County if the Board finds that the city council or board of supervisors has adopted and is enforcing within its jurisdiction a regulatory program for subdivisions and land uses served by unpaved roads that will adequately serve the purposes of this subsection.~~

Air Resources Board  
**RECEIVED**  
MAY 21 1984

TECHNICAL SUPPORT DIVISION

11/21/86

~~Code Sections 39025, 40000, 40001, and 40002, the Shasta County Air~~

~~Pollution Control District shall from this day forward be known as the Shasta County Air Quality Management District. These rules and regulations shall be known as the Rules and Regulations of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.~~

The definitions in Rule 1:2 are amended to read as follows:

Board means the Air Quality Control Board of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

Control Officer means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

District is the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

~~Fugitive Emissions means any emission into the ambient air which is not released through a stack or flue which is caused in whole or in part by man-made activities or processes.~~

Hearing Board means the Hearing Board of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

Indirect Sources shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: residential, commercial, or industrial developments; roadways; or any source which in and of itself does not emit significant quantities of air pollutants but, due to its nature and existence, causes the emission of an air pollutant.

Miscellaneous Sources shall include, but not be limited to, the following categories of sources: sources not specified or delineated within the District fee schedule (Rule 2:11), indirect sources, non-traditional sources, and fugitive sources.

Non-Traditional Sources shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: unpaved roads, construction or demolition

projects, or soil surfaces deprived of their natural vegetative covering by man-made activities.

~~Particulate Matter is any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions. For purposes of source testing and compliance with Rule 3:2, particulate matter shall be defined as the front-half catch of an approved EPA Method 5 test or its equivalent.~~

Regulation means one of the major subdivisions of Rules of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

Residential Rubbish means refuse originating from a single- or 2-family dwelling and includes paper, cardboard, and flammable vegetation from the yard area immediately adjacent to the house, but does not include garbage, cloth, petroleum products, plastics, any material soiled by food or fecal matter, construction or demolition debris, or any other similar smoke-producing materials.

Rule means a rule of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

Standard Conditions are a gas temperature of 70 Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 1 atmosphere. Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure, on a dry gas basis.

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR QUALITY CONTROL BOARD AMENDING THE RULES OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Air Quality Control Board of the Shasta County Air Quality Management District has heretofore promulgated certain rules for said control district; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Air Quality Control Board to review and revise said control regulations to insure their appropriateness; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Sections 40725 through 40728 of the California Health and Safety Code have been complied with; and

WHEREAS, The Air Quality Control Board has deemed that these proposed regulations have met the statutory requirements of Section 40727 of the California Health and Safety Code with respect to necessity, authority, clarity, and consistency;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

The following definitions are added to Rule 1:2:

PM<sub>10</sub> means those emissions of particulate matter less than or equal to ten (10) microns in size (aerodynamic diameter).

Populated Areas means any of the following delineated areas: South Central Region as used in the context of the County General Plan and any area delineated as a "town center" in accordance with the County General Plan.

Prescribed Burning means the planned application of fire to vegetation on lands selected in advance of such application, where any of the purposes of the burning are specified in the definition of agricultural burning as set forth in Health and Safety Code Section 39011.

Sensitive Area means any Class I area and/or any other area deemed to be sensitive by the agency preparing the burn plan.

Wildland Vegetation Management Burning means the use of prescribed burning conducted by a public agency, or through a cooperative agreement or contract involving a public agency, to burn land predominantly covered with chaparral (as defined in Title 14, California Administrative Code, Section 1561.1), trees, grass, or standing brush.

The definitions in Rule 1:2 are amended as follows:

Agricultural Burning means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals, forest management, range improvement, wildland vegetation management, or used in improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat.

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

~~Rule 2:1, Section 401.1 is amended to read as follows:~~

~~401.1. A new stationary source emits more than the following amounts.~~

Shasta  
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Adopt Rule 2:1A, Permits Required for the Shasta County APCD as follows:

Rule 2:1A, Permits Required

a. Authority to Construct

Any person building, erecting, altering or replacing any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, or multi-component system including same, portable or stationary, not exempt under Section 42310, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the issuance of air contaminants, shall first obtain written authority for such construction from the Control Officer.

b. Permit to Operate

- (1) Before any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance or multi-component system including same, portable or stationary, not exempt under Section 42310, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants, may be operated or used, a written permit shall be obtained from the Control Officer.
- (2) Where an application for or issuance of a permit is pending or in the event of an emergency occurring as a result of an excusable malfunction of a device under permit, the Control Officer may authorize the operation of the article, machine, equipment, device, or other contrivance or multicomponent system for which a permit is sought for

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periods of time not to exceed sixty (60) days each for the purpose of testing, experimentation, or obtaining necessary data for a permit or correcting a malfunction. No fee or application will be required for such authorization.

- (3) No permit to operate or use shall be granted by the Control Officer for such article, machine, equipment or contrivance if it was constructed or installed without an authority to construct until the information required is presented to the Control Officer and such article, machine, equipment or contrivance is altered, if necessary, and made to conform to the standards set forth in these Rules and Regulations.

4/12/85

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AMENDING THE RULES OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Air Pollution Control Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District has heretofore promulgated certain rules for said control district; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Air Pollution Control Board to review and revise said control regulations to insure their appropriateness; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 40703 of the California Health and Safety Code have been complied with;

~~NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:~~

A. Rule 2:1, Part 500, Section 514 is amended as follows:

514. Issuance, Permit to Operate: The Air Pollution Control Officer shall issue a permit to operate a stationary source subject to the requirements of this Rule if it is determined that any offsets required as a condition of an Authority to Construct or amendment to a Permit to Operate will commence not later than the initial operation of the new or modified source, and that the offsets shall be maintained throughout the operation of the new or modified source which is the beneficiary of the offsets. Further, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine that all conditions specified in the Authority to Construct have been or will be complied with by any dates specified. Conditions which have not been met at the time the Permit to Operate is issued shall be incorporated into the permit to operate. Where a new or modified stationary source is, in whole or part, a replacement for an existing stationary source on the same property, the Air Pollution Control Officer may allow a maximum of 90 days as a start-up period for simultaneous operation of the existing stationary source and the new source or replacement.



6/30/72

Rule 2:4. Permit to Sell or Rent: Any person who sells or rents to another person an incinerator which may be used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning within the District and which incinerator is to be used exclusively in connection with any structure, which structure is designed for and used exclusively as a dwelling for more than four families, shall first obtain a permit from the Control Officer to sell or rent such incinerator.

~~Rule 2:5. Exemptions: There are hereby exempted from the permit requirements vehicles as defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California and aircraft. The Control Officer may, additionally, exempt any kind or type of machines or devices within the following categories:~~

- a. Internal combustion engines.
- b. Equipment used exclusively for space heating or air conditioning, other than boilers.
- c. Equipment used in the preparation of food products that are intended for human consumption within 24 hours.
- d. Steam generators, steam superheaters, water heaters, and closed heat transfer systems that are fired exclusively with one of the following:
  1. Natural gas;
  2. Liquefied petroleum gas;
  3. A combination of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.
- e. Agricultural equipment used in the preparation of the land, and the planting, tillage and harvesting of field and orchard crops.
- f. Self-propelled construction equipment used in land grading paving, leveling, digging, or other similar operations, other than pavement burners.
- g. Home use appliances.
- h. Recreational equipment.
- i. Dryers for wood and wood products.

~~The exemptions set forth above do not supersede the provisions of Rule 3.~~

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Rule 2:5. Exemptions: The Control Officer may exempt any kind or type of machines or devices within the following categories:

- a. Internal combustion engines.
- b. Equipment used exclusively for space heating or air conditioning, other than boilers.
- c. Equipment used in the preparation of food products that are intended for human consumption within 24 hours.
- d. Steam generators, steam superheaters, water heaters, and closed heat transfer systems that are fired exclusively with one of the following:
  - 1. Natural gas;
  - 2. Liquefied petroleum gas;
  - 3. A combination of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.
- e. Agricultural equipment used in the preparation of the land, and the planting, tillage and harvesting of field and orchard crops.
- f. Self-propelled construction equipment used in land grading, paving, leveling, digging, or other similar operations, other than pavement burners.
- g. Home use appliances.
- h. Recreational equipment.
- i. Dryers for wood and wood products.
- j. Any program operated by a governmental agency to train air pollution enforcement personnel. (Added 11/27/78)

Except for subparagraph j, the exemptions set forth above do not supersede the provisions of Rule 3. (Amended 10/1/73 and 11/27/78)

~~Rule 2:6, Agricultural Burning; Rule 2:7, Open Burning in Urban Areas; Rule 2:8, Exceptions to Open Burning; and Rule 2:9, Additional No Burn Days (See Open Burning Regulations Printed Separately).~~

5/20/82

~~II. The definition of Brush Treated in Rule 1:2 is deleted.~~

III. Existing Rule 2:6 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 2:6. Open Burning: General Provisions:

a. A person shall not burn, allow to be burned, or allow to continue to burn any waste substance in an open outdoor fire, except:

~~1. Agricultural burning by an agricultural producer with a valid permit and conducted pursuant to Rules 2:7 and 2:8. Permits shall be valid for a period of up to three months and shall expire at the end of each calendar quarter. Permits may be renewed one time only for which no additional fee is required.~~

~~(a) However, permits issued for agricultural burning in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals during the period October 1 to November 15 shall be valid only on days specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer so as to comply with Rule 2:8.c.1.(d). Permits issued for this section may be renewed as necessary during this period until the material is burned.~~

~~2. Burning for the disposal of wood waste from trees, vines, or bushes on property being developed for commercial or residential purposes, or for the disposal of brush cuttings on the property where the brush was grown, when done in compliance with Section 3712.2 of the Shasta County Ordinance Code to reduce fire hazards, when done with a valid permit and conducted pursuant to Rule 2:7. For that portion of Shasta County within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, this provision is~~

~~applicable only during that period between November 1 and May 15 and when the fire is ignited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.~~

~~(a) Permits issued pursuant to this rule shall be valid for a period of up to one month. Permits may be renewed twice without additional fees.~~

3. The Air Pollution Control Officer is authorized to issue permits, valid for a period of up to one year, for open outdoor fires in mechanized burners for the purpose of disposing of agricultural wastes, or wood waste from trees, vines, bushes or other wood debris free of nonwood materials, on the condition that no air contaminant is discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than 30 minutes in any eight-hour period which is:

(a) As dark as or darker in shade than that designated as 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 (a) above.

4. The Air Pollution Control Officer is authorized to issue permits to the County of Shasta or any city situated therein, or their agents or contractors for open outdoor fires to dispose of nonindustrial wood wastes from trees, vines, and bushes at disposal sites located above 1,500 feet elevation mean sea level when conducted pursuant to Rule 2:7 and under the following conditions:

(a) The California Air Resources Board has approved the use of open outdoor fires at the designated disposal sites to dispose of such wood waste;

(b) A burning permit has been issued by the fire protection agency having jurisdiction over the area in which the disposal site is located;

~~(c) A written statement approving such burning has been received by the Air Pollution Control District from the owner of the land, his agent, or other person lawfully in possession of the land on which the disposal site is located.~~

(Added 4/24/78)

5. Burning by a public entity or utility for right-of-way clearing, levee, reservoir, and ditch maintenance, when done with a valid permit and conducted pursuant to Rule 2:7.
6. Nothing in this article shall be construed as limiting the authority granted under other provisions of law to any public officer to set or permit a fire when such fire is, in his opinion, necessary for any of the following purposes:
  - (a) The prevention of a fire hazard which cannot be abated by any other means, when done with written authorization of such officer.
  - (b) The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fire.
  - (c) The instruction of employees in methods of fighting fire, when such fire is set, with a valid permit, on property used for industrial purposes.

(d) The setting of backfires necessary to save life, or valuable property pursuant to Section 4426 of the Public Resources Code.

(e) Disease or pest prevention, where there is an immediate need for and no reasonable alternative to burning.

~~7. Burning for the disposal of residential rubbish of a single or two-family dwelling on its premises in Shasta County, excluding, except for the month of April, that portion of the county within the boundaries of the Central Valley Fire District and within the city limits of Redding and Anderson, and conducted pursuant to Rule 2:7. For that portion of Shasta County within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin under 1,000 feet elevation (msl), this provision is applicable only during that period between November 1 to May 15 and when the fire is ignited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.~~

8. Open outdoor fires used only for cooking food for human beings or for recreational purposes.

~~b. Permissive or No Burn Days:~~

~~1. The Air Resources Board will provide notice as to whether a day is a permissive burn day or a no-burn day by 0745 each morning for each of the air basins within the district. Such notices will be based on the Meteorological Criteria for Regulating Agricultural Burning.~~

~~2. An advisory outlook which estimates whether the following day(s) are permissive burn days will be made when possible.~~

4/19/84

~~d. Steam generators, steam superheaters, water heaters, and closed heat transfer systems that are fired exclusively with one of the following:~~

- ~~1. Natural gas;~~
- ~~2. Liquefied petroleum gas;~~
- ~~3. A combination of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas.~~

~~e. Agricultural equipment used in the preparation of land, and the planting, tillage, and harvesting of field and orchard crops.~~

~~f. Self-propelled construction equipment used in land grading, paving, leveling, digging, or other similar operations, other than pavement burners.~~

~~g. Home use appliances.~~

~~h. Recreational equipment.~~

~~i. Dryers for wood and wood products.~~

~~j. Any program operated by a governmental agency to train air pollution enforcement personnel.~~

~~k. Any source designated as an insignificant source by the Control Officer.~~

~~Except for subparagraph j, the exemptions set forth above do not supersede the provisions of Rule 3.~~

F. Rules 2:6.a.1. and 2:6.a.2 are amended as follows:

a. A person shall not burn, allow to be burned, or allow to continue to burn any waste substance in an open outdoor fire, except.

1. Agricultural burning by an agricultural operation with a valid permit and conducted pursuant to Rules 2:7 and 2:8. Permits shall be valid for the period specified by the issuing agency. All permits shall expire no later than the end of the calendar year.

(a) However, permits issued for agricultural burning in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals during the period

October 1 to November 30 shall be valid only on days specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer so as to comply with Rule 2:8.c.1.(d).

2. Burning for the disposal of wood waste from trees, vines, or bushes on property being developed for commercial or residential purposes, or for the disposal of brush cuttings on the property where the brush was grown, when done in compliance with Section 3712.2 of the Shasta County Ordinance Code to reduce fire hazards, when done with a valid permit, conducted pursuant to Rule 2:7, and under the following conditions:

(a) In that portion of Shasta County below 1,000 feet and within the Fire Districts of Mountain Gate, Shasta, and Summit City, burning is allowed from December 1 to April 30 when the fire is ignited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(b) In the remaining portion of Shasta County above 1,000 feet, burning is allowed all year.

Permits issued pursuant to this rule shall be valid for the period as specified by the issuing agency.



11/25/87

~~402.2 In areas other than Class I Areas or Class I Impact Areas,~~

~~offsets as specified in 403.3 shall be required for any affected pollutant from a new or modified stationary source with a net emissions increase exceeding 220 pounds/day for reactive organic compounds, or nitrogen oxides or sulfur oxides, or 80 pounds/day of PM<sub>10</sub>, or 135 pounds/day of particulate matter, or 500 pounds/day of carbon monoxide.~~

Rule 2.1, Section 512.1, is adopted as follows:

~~512.1. A final Authority to Construct issued pursuant to Rule 2:1 shall not become effective until the end of the 30-day appeal period pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 124 and 40 CFR 52.21.~~

✓ Rule 2:6.a.4.(c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) A written statement approving such burning has been received by the Air Quality Management District from the owner of the land, his agent, or other person lawfully in possession of the land on which the disposal site is located.

Rule 2:6.b. is amended to read as follows:

b. Permissive or No-Burn Days:

The Shasta County Air Quality Management District may declare no-Burn Days in addition to those so declared by the California Air Resources Board.

In cooperation with the designated fire protection agencies, the Shasta County Air Quality Management Board, upon a recommendation of the Air Pollution Control Officer, may designate any period, other than those periods as specified in these Regulations, in which land clearing, fire hazard reduction, or residential open burning may occur.

It is the intent of this rule not to permit open burning on days when such open burning is prohibited by fire protection agencies for purposes of fire control or prevention.

~~Rule 2:7.a is amended to read as follows:~~

~~a. All material to be burned must be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke and must be reasonably free of dirt, soil, and visible surface moisture. All vegetative wastes to be burned shall be ignited only with approved ignition devices and shall be free of tires, rubbish, tar paper, construction debris, and combustible and flammable waste as defined in these regulations. The Air Pollution Control Officer may specify the method of ignition.~~

~~Rule 2:7.c. is amended to read as follows:~~

~~c. No burning shall be conducted if meteorological conditions would cause an undue amount of emissions to be transported into populated or sensitive receptor areas. No burning shall be conducted when such burns, in conjunction with present or predicted meteorology, could cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard. In no event shall a public or private nuisance be permitted to exist by the Air Pollution Control Officer or by the permittee.~~

~~Rule 2:8.c.2.(a) is amended to read as follows:~~

~~(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may restrict burning to selected permittees on designated burn days if the total tonnage to be ignited would discharge a volume of contaminants into the atmosphere sufficient to cause adverse conditions. In no event shall more than 2,000 acres be ignited on any given day.~~

~~burning is allowed from December 1 to April 30 when the fire is ignited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.~~

~~(b) In the remaining portion of Shasta County above 1,000 feet, burning is allowed all year.~~

~~Permits issued pursuant to this rule shall be valid for a period of up to one month. Permits may be renewed twice without additional fees.~~

Rule 2:6 a.7. is amended to read as follows:

7. Burning for the disposal of residential rubbish of a single- or two-family dwelling on its premises in Shasta County, conducted pursuant to Rule 2:7, and under the following conditions:

(a) Within the boundaries of the Central Valley Fire District and the city limits of Redding and Anderson, burning is allowed in the month of April when the fire is ignited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(b) In that portion of Shasta County below 1,000 feet and within the Fire Districts of Mountain Gate, Shasta, and Summit City, burning is allowed from December 1 to April 30 when the fire is ignited between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(c) In the remaining portion of Shasta County above 1,000 feet, burning is allowed all year.

~~Rule 2:6 b. is amended to read as follows:~~

~~b. Permissive or No-Burn Days:~~

~~The Shasta County Air Pollution Control District may declare no-burn days in addition to those so declared by the California Air Resources Board. It is the intent of this rule not to permit open burning on~~

## Shasta County Air Pollution Control District SIP

The following text is an EPA transcription of the SIP material that was submitted by the state. If you would like to inspect a scan of the source material for this transcription, please contact the EPA Region 9 contact listed at <https://www.epa.gov/air-quality-implementation-plans/find-regional-contact-air-quality-sipsfipstips>.

### Rule 2.6. Agricultural Burning. (Submitted to the EPA on 10/13/1977)

This rule applies to both the portions of Northeast Plateau Air Basin and the Sacramento Valley Air Basin located within the boundaries of Shasta County Air Pollution Control District.

#### (1) General Provisions

##### (d) Burning Report:

(i) A report of burning pursuant to this rule during each quarter of a calendar year shall be submitted to the Air Resources Board by the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District within 20 days of the end of the quarter. The report shall include the date of each burn the type of waste burned and the estimated tonnage or acreage of waste burned.

(ii) a report of permits issued by special permit authorizing burning on no-burn days during each quarter of a calendar year shall be submitted to the board within 20 days after the end of the quarter. The report shall include the number of such permits issued, the date of issuance of each permit, the person or persons to whom the permit was issued, an estimate of the amount of wastes burned pursuant to the permit, and a summary of the reasons why denial of such permits would have threatened imminent and substantial economic loss.

##### (e) Penalty and Enforcement Provisions:

(i) the prohibitions herein set forth are subject to the penalty provisions contained in Shasta County Air Pollution Control District Rules, by reference to the State Law which includes Health and Safety Code Section 42400. (Amended 2/28/77).

(ii) The Control Officer is charged with the enforcement of these rules as per Shasta County Air Pollution Control District Rule 3:7.

##### (iii) Open Burning:

(a) Complaint received or burning observed.

(b) Investigation (fire protection agency or air pollution control district).

1. Determine responsible person.
2. Determine who ordered fire.
3. Ask for permit.
4. Determine whether violation exists.

(iv). If violation exists:

(a) Action taken:

1. Obtain all pertinent information for report - name, address, location of burn, material, wind direction, description of fire and smoke, statements made by subject, witnesses, photos if possible.
2. Issue citation to appear (Section Penal Code 836.5).
3. If citation cannot be issued because of complexities of the violation or the magnitude of the violations, the following may be pursued:
  - a. Investigation: same as above.
  - b. Review file with Air Pollution Control Officer.
  - c. Ask District Attorney for compliant or injunctive action.
4. May issue official notice to cease and desist - subject to judgment of officer.

5/20/82

~~3. The Shasta County Air Pollution Control District may declare No-Burn Days in addition to those so declared by the California Air Resources Board.~~

~~4. It is the intent of this rule not to permit open burning on days when such open burning is prohibited by fire protection agencies for purposes of fire control or prevention.~~

IV. Existing Rule 2:7 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 2:7. Conditions for Open Burning:

~~a. All material to be burned must be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke and must be reasonably free of dirt, soil and visible surface moisture. The Air Pollution Control Officer may specify the method of ignition.~~

b. Burning is not allowed on No-Burn Days except when done pursuant to Rule 2:6a.6.(d) or with a valid special permit issued pursuant to Rule 2:8.

~~c. No burning shall be conducted if wind conditions would cause an undue amount of smoke to be blown into populated areas. In no event shall a public or private nuisance be permitted to exist by the Air Pollution Control Officer or by the permittee.~~

d. The wood waste shall be cut and dried prior to burning for the following specified minimum periods:

1. Trees, diameter of logs at the largest point as follows:

Under 6" - 3 months;

Between 6" and 12" - 6 months;

Between 12" and 24" - 1 year;

Over 24" - 2 years.

Vines, bushes, prunings and small branches between the months of November and April - 3 months;

Vines, bushes, prunings and small branches between the months of May and October - 2 months.

2. The Air Pollution Control Officer may authorize other drying procedures only if such procedures will result in the equivalent or a reduction of emissions.

e. In no event shall that portion of the tree which was under ground be burned, unless specifically authorized under permit.

f. Any person burning pursuant to Rule 2:6 or 2:8 shall have any required permit available for inspection at the burn site during the burn. The permit is valid only if all conditions in this rule and on the permit are met.

~~Existing Rule 2:8 is amended to read as follows:~~

~~Rule 2:8. Agricultural Burning:~~

~~a. No person knowingly shall engage in agricultural burning unless he has a valid permit from an agency designated by the California Air Resources Board to issue such permits in the area where the burn will take place.~~

~~b. No permit shall be valid and agricultural burning is prohibited on no-burn days except:~~

~~1. Open burning in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals at altitudes above 3,000 feet mean sea level (msl), is exempt from these~~

~~Agricultural Burning Guidelines.~~

4/25/8

~~It is the intent of this rule not to permit open burning on days when such open burning is prohibited by fire protection agencies for purposes of fire control or prevention.~~

Rule 2:7.a is amended to read as follows:

a. All material to be burned must be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke and must be reasonably free of dirt, soil, and visible surface moisture. All vegetative wastes to be burned shall be ignited only with approved ignition devices and shall be free of tires, rubbish, tar paper, construction debris, and combustible and flammable waste as defined in these regulations. The Air Pollution Control Officer may specify the method of ignition.

Rule 2:7.c. is amended to read as follows:

c. No burning shall be conducted if meteorological conditions would cause an undue amount of emissions to be transported into populated or sensitive receptor areas. No burning shall be conducted when such burns, in conjunction with present or predicted meteorology, could cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard. In no event shall a public or private nuisance be permitted to exist by the Air Pollution Control Officer or by the permittee.

~~Rule 2:8.c.2.(a) is amended to read as follows:~~

~~(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may restrict burning to selected permittees on designated burn days if the total tonnage to be ignited would discharge a volume of contaminants into the atmosphere sufficient to cause adverse conditions. In no event shall more than 2,000 acres be ignited on any given day.~~



Rule 2.7. Prohibited Materials. (Submitted to the EPA on 10/13/1977)

Except as otherwise permitted by Rule 2.6 and 2.8, no person shall use open outdoor fires for the purpose of disposal or burning of petroleum wastes, demolition debris, tires, tar, trees, wood waste, or other combustible or flammable solid or liquid waste; Or for metal salvage or burning of motor vehicle bodies.

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~~Vines, bushes, prunings and small branches between the months of November and April - 3 months;~~

~~Vines, bushes, prunings and small branches between the months of May and October - 2 months.~~

~~2. The Air Pollution Control Officer may authorize other drying procedures only if such procedures will result in the equivalent or a reduction of emissions.~~

~~e. In no event shall that portion of the tree which was under ground be burned, unless specifically authorized under permit.~~

~~f. Any person burning pursuant to Rule 2:6 or 2:8 shall have any required permit available for inspection at the burn site during the burn. The permit is valid only if all conditions in this rule and on the permit are met.~~

Existing Rule 2:8 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 2:8. Agricultural Burning:

a. No person knowingly shall engage in agricultural burning unless he has a valid permit from an agency designated by the California Air Resources Board to issue such permits in the area where the burn will take place.

b. No permit shall be valid and agricultural burning is prohibited on no-burn days except:

1. Open burning in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals at altitudes above 3,000 feet mean sea level (msl), is exempt from these Agricultural Burning Guidelines.

2. Agricultural burning in areas at altitudes above 6,000 feet (msl) is exempt from these Agricultural Burning Guidelines.

~~3. By special permit, issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer or a designated agency, agricultural burning may be authorized on days designated as no-burn days if the denial of such permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss.~~

~~Special permits issued under this section except those for forest management and range improvement burning shall comply with the following provisions:~~

~~(a) The total acreage on any given day burned under special permits shall not exceed 10% of the acreage allowed to be burned on burn days for that period of the year.~~

~~(b) No special permits will be issued to any person until the third day after a burn day or to any person who has not used (except for due cause) a prior burn day.~~

~~(c) No special permits will be issued to any person unless burning under the special permit will comply with all applicable burning rules.~~

4. By special permit, issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer or designated agency, range improvement burning may be conducted between January 1 and May 31 on days designated

~~as no-burn days if 50 percent of the material to be burned has been killed, provided, however, such permit may be cancelled at the option of the California Air Resources Board at any time if in the opinion of the California Air Resources Board such cancellation is required for the maintenance of suitable air quality.~~

5. Upon request from a permittee through a designated agency, seven days in advance of a specific range improvement or forest management burn at any elevation below 6,000 feet (msl), a permissive-burn or no-burn notice will be issued by the California Air Resources Board up to 48 hours prior to the date scheduled for the burn. Without further request, a daily notice will continue to be issued until a permissive-burn notice is issued.
6. Notwithstanding the above provision, the California Air Resources Board may cancel permissive-burn notices that had been issued more than 24 hours in advance if the cancellation is necessary to maintain suitable air quality.
7. A permissive-burn or no-burn advisory outlook will be available up to 72 hours in advance of such burns.

c. Agricultural Burning Restrictions

1. Open burning of material directly related to agricultural operations in the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of fowls or animals.

- (a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may restrict burning to selected permittees on designated burn days if the total tonnage to be ignited would discharge a volume of contaminants into the atmosphere sufficient to cause adverse conditions. In no event shall more than 10% of any single crop, or 3,000 acres, whichever is greater, be ignited on any given day.
- (b) Barley, wheat and oat straw shall be ignited only by strip-firing into the wind or by backfiring, except where extreme fire hazard is declared to exist by fire control officials or where crops are determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer not to lend themselves to these techniques.
- (c) No field crop burning shall commence before 10:00 a.m. nor after 5:00 p.m. of any day.
- (d) During the critical period from October 1 through November 15 of each year, on permissive burn-days, open burning of material directly related to agricultural operations in the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of fowls or animals shall be limited each day to that amount which is estimated to emit Shasta County's allotment of particulate matter into the atmosphere. Shasta County's allotment shall be determined by the Sacramento Valley Basinwide Control Council.
- (e) No field or row crop harvested prior to September 10 shall be allowed to be burned during the period October 1 through November 15 of each year unless for

good cause and with written authority of the district.

In granting such written authority the district shall:

- (1) Ensure the amount to be burned is included in Shasta County's allotment as specified in (d) above.
- (2) Require a specific explanation of the cultural practices which require immediate burning.
- (3) Require the person to specify the reason why the burning was not conducted prior to October 1.
- (4) Require the special permit to be valid only on permissive burn days.

2. Range Improvement Burning

~~(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may restrict burning to selected permittees on designated burn days if the total tonnage to be ignited would discharge a volume of contaminants into the atmosphere sufficient to cause adverse conditions. In no event shall more than 6,000 acres be ignited on any given day.~~

(b) Brush to be killed at least six months prior to the burn if economically and technically feasible.

(c) If the burn is to be done primarily for improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, the permit applicant must file with the district a statement from the Department of Fish and Game certifying that the burn is desirable and proper.

3. Forest Management Burning

~~(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may restrict burning to selected permittees on designated burn days if the total tonnage to be ignited would discharge a volume~~

~~of contaminants into the atmosphere sufficient to cause  
adverse conditions. In no event shall more than 10% of  
any single crop, or debris on 3,000 acres, whichever  
is greater, be ignited on any given day.~~

~~VI. Rule 2:9 is repealed.~~

~~VII. Rule 2:11.b.1. is amended and Rule 2:11.b.2. is added to read  
as follows:~~

~~1. A permit application fee according to the following schedule  
shall accompany each application:~~

	<u>Dollars</u>
<del>(a) Agricultural Burning Permit (Rule 2:6.a.1.)</del>	<del>10</del>
<del>(b) Land Clearing Burning Permit (Rule 2:6.a.2.)</del>	<del>20</del>
<del>(c) Mechanized Burner Permits (Rule 2:6.a.3.)</del>	<del>50</del>

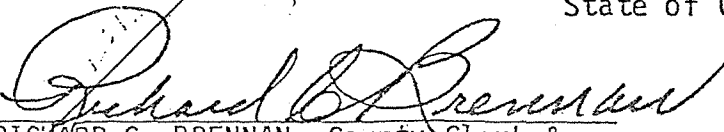
~~2. In the event that the application is denied, 50% of the  
application fee shall be refundable.~~

~~DULY ADOPTED this 18th day of March, 1980, by the~~

~~Air Pollution Control Board of the County of Shasta by the following vote:~~

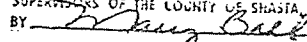
~~AYES: Supervisors Gover, Swendiman, Sanders, Caton, Evans  
NOES: None  
ABSENT: None~~

~~  
STEPHEN SWENDIMAN, CHAIRMAN, Shasta County  
Air Pollution Control Board  
State of California~~

~~  
RICHARD C. BRENNAN, County Clerk &  
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Air Pollution  
Control Board, County of Shasta  
State of California~~

~~This instrument is a correct copy  
of the original on file in this office.~~

~~ATTEST: MAR 25 1980~~

~~RICHARD C. BRENNAN  
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE BOARD OF  
SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
BY  DEPUTY~~

5/20/82

~~days when such open burning is prohibited by fire protection agencies  
for purposes of fire control or prevention.~~

Rule 2:8 b.3 is amended to read as follows:

3. By special permit, issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer, agricultural burning may be authorized on days designated as no-burn days if the denial of such permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss. Special permits issued under this section shall comply with the following provisions:
  - (a) The total acreage on any given day burned under special permits shall not exceed 10% of the acreage allowed to be burned on burn days for that period of the year.
  - (b) No special permits, except those for range improvement or forest management burning, will be issued to any person until the third day after a burn day or to any person who has not used (except for due cause) a prior burn day.
  - (c) No special permits will be issued to any person unless burning under a special permit will comply with all applicable burning rules.
  - (d) No special permits will be issued for any day on which it is anticipated the Federal Ambient ozone standard of .12 parts per million (ppm) will be exceeded. Evaluation of possible exceedance can be done by evaluating ozone trends for the day and/or by considering levels of ambient ozone prior to the given day and or prevailing weather conditions.
  - (e) No special permits shall be issued when burning under



such permit would adversely affect air quality over populated areas.

Rule 2:8 b.4. is amended to read as follows:

4. By special permit, issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer, range improvement burning may be conducted between January 1 and May 31 on days designated as no-burn days if 50 percent of the material to be burned has been killed, provided, however, such permit may be cancelled at the option of the California Air Resources Board at any time in in their opinion such cancellation is required for the maintenance of suitable air quality.

~~Rule 2:11 b.1. is amended to read as follows:~~

- ~~1. A permit application fee according to the following schedule shall accompany each application:~~

	<u>Dollars.</u>
(a) Agricultural Burning Permit (Rule 2:6.a.1.)	10
(b) Land Clearing Burning Permits (Rule 2:6.a.2.)	
(1) Five (5) acres or less	No Fee
(2) Greater than five (5) acres	20
(3) Each additional inspection necessary for approval	20
<del>(c) Mechanized Burner Permits (Rule 2:6.a.3.)</del>	<del>50</del>

~~It is the intent of this rule not to permit open burning on days when such open burning is prohibited by fire protection agencies for purposes of fire control or prevention.~~

~~Rule 2:7.a is amended to read as follows:~~

~~a. All material to be burned must be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke and must be reasonably free of dirt, soil, and visible surface moisture. All vegetative wastes to be burned shall be ignited only with approved ignition devices and shall be free of tires, rubbish, tar paper, construction debris, and combustible and flammable waste as defined in these regulations. The Air Pollution Control Officer may specify the method of ignition.~~

~~Rule 2:7.c. is amended to read as follows:~~

~~c. No burning shall be conducted if meteorological conditions would cause an undue amount of emissions to be transported into populated or sensitive receptor areas. No burning shall be conducted when such burns, in conjunction with present or predicted meteorology, could cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard. In no event shall a public or private nuisance be permitted to exist by the Air Pollution Control Officer or by the permittee.~~

~~Rule 2:8.c.2.(a) is amended to read as follows:~~

~~(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may restrict burning to selected permittees on designated burn days if the total tonnage to be ignited would discharge a volume of contaminants into the atmosphere sufficient to cause adverse conditions. In no event shall more than 2,000 acres be ignited on any given day.~~

Rule 2:8.c.3.(a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) The Air Pollution Control Officer may restrict burning to selected permittees on designated burn days if the total tonnage to be ignited would discharge a volume of contaminants into the atmosphere sufficient to cause adverse conditions. In no event shall more than 10% of any single crop, or debris on 1,000 acres, whichever is greater, be ignited on any given day.

Rule 2:8.c.4 is adopted to read as follows:

4. Wildland Vegetation Management Burning

Wildland vegetation management burning shall conform to the rules and regulations of the District and to the following requirements:

(a) Any burn, regardless of size, which will occur below a mean elevation of 1000 feet, or any burn plan which encompasses a land area greater than 10.0 acres and which occurs at or above a mean elevation of 1000 feet shall submit the following data to the District at least seven (7) days prior to the burn:

- (1) acreage covered by the burn plan;
- (2) location of the burn site;
- (3) type and condition of fuel and objectives of the burn;
- (4) direction and distances to populated or sensitive receptor areas;
- (5) burn schedule and fuel combustion prescription elements;
- (6) meteorological prescription and forecast for the burn;
- (7) specifications for monitoring and verifying project parameters;
- (8) procedures for notifying the public and other agencies of the burn.

(b) No more than 6,000 acres of wildland vegetation, as defined in the rules, shall be ignited on any one day within the Shasta County Air Quality Management District.

~~Rule 2:11.a.1. is amended to read as follows:~~

~~1. Every application for authority to construct pursuant to Rule 2:1 and/or Permit to Operate pursuant to 2:1A or modification pursuant to 2:1 shall be accompanied by a non-refundable filing fee of \$37.50. In the event that a source is constructed or modified without first obtaining an Authority to Construct pursuant to Rule 2:1A, the filing fee shall be \$100.00. All applicants for an Authority to Construct shall pay to the Air Quality Management District an amount equal to that specified in Rule 2:11.a.(3)(e) for each hour of staff time expended in excess of one (1) hour to cover the costs of all aspects of the preparation and issuance of the Authority to Construct. Any applicant which has an Authority to Construct application pending before the Air Pollution Control Officer on the date of this rule adoption shall pay the aforementioned fee beginning as of the date of rule adoption. Every application submitted pursuant to Rule 2:21 shall pay a non-refundable transfer fee of \$15.00.~~

~~Rule 2:11.a.2, Paragraph 1, is amended to read as follows:~~

~~2. Before a Permit to Operate is issued or renewed pursuant to Rule 2:1A.b., a non-refundable permit fee shall be paid to the Shasta County Air Quality Management District according to the following permit fee schedule:~~

~~Rule 2:11.a.2.(q) shall be adopted as follows:~~

~~(q) Insignificant Source/Emission Inventory~~

~~Tracking Fee~~

~~10~~

~~Rule 2:11, Sections b., c., and d. are amended to read as follows:~~

~~b. Air Quality Management Burning Permits~~

- (b) ~~Any article, machine, device, or other contrivance which is not included in the five preceding schedules shall be assessed a permit to operate fee of \$40.00.~~
- (c) ~~If the Control Officer ascertains that tests will be required which he does not routinely perform, then he is authorized to charge additional fees not to exceed his estimated cost of making such tests provided that the applicant shall be advised of such additional permit fee prior to the making of such tests and given the option to have such tests made by an independent laboratory approved by the Control Officer at the applicant's cost.~~
- (d) ~~If the multi-component system includes articles or devices covered by more than one schedule, the total fee shall not exceed the sum of the highest fees calculated for any two of the schedules, not to exceed \$700. Fees under each schedule shall be computed as if the aggregate of the devices were a single device.~~

~~THIS FEE SCHEDULE APPLIES ONLY TO DEVICES REQUIRING A PERMIT UNDER RULES 2:2, 2:3 AND 2:4.~~

~~Rule 2:9. Expiration of Applications:~~

- ~~1. An authority to construct shall expire and the application shall expire two years from the date of issuance of the authority to construct.~~
- ~~2. An application for permit to operate existing equipment shall expire two years from the date of filing of the application.~~

~~Rule 2:10. Action on Applications Interim Variance:~~

~~The Control Officer shall act, within a reasonable time, on an application for authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, and shall notify the applicant in writing of his approval, conditional approval or denial. Where an application for a permit is pending before the Control Officer, and where the Control Officer has not, in his opinion, sufficient data to act upon such application, then the Control Officer shall apply to the Hearing Board for a variance for sufficient time to make a determination on such application. Any variance granted pursuant to such application shall be conditioned upon full compliance by the applicant with Rules 2:7 and 2:11.~~

~~Rule 2:11. Testing Facilities: Before an authority to construct or a permit to operate is granted, the Control Officer may require the applicant to provide and maintain such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing purposes in order to secure information that will disclose the nature, extent, quantity or degree of air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere from the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in the authority to construct or permit to operate. In the event of such a requirement, the Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number and location of sampling holes; the size and location of the sampling platform; the access to the sampling platform; and the utilities for operating the sampling and testing equipment. The platform and access shall be constructed in accordance with the General Industry Safety Orders of the State of California. A person operating or using any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for which these rules require a permit shall provide and maintain such sampling and testing facilities as specified in the authority to construct or permit to operate. Any permittee or applicant for a variance may request the Control Officer to obtain test or emission data at the expense of the requesting party. The cost of such services shall be the actual cost to the district (including general overhead) of performing such services.~~

Rule 2:12. Standards for Granting Applications: In acting upon a Permit to Operate, if the Control Officer finds that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance has been constructed not in accordance with the Authority to Construct, he shall deny the Permit to Operate. The Control Officer shall not accept any further application for permit to operate the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance so constructed until he finds that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance has been reconstructed in accordance with the Authority to Construct.

~~Rule 2:13. Conditional Approval: As a continuing condition of each permit, the permittee shall be required to provide any or all information required by the Control Officer pursuant to Section 24269. Upon a wilfull failure to provide such information to the Control Officer within a reasonable time, the Control Officer may suspend the permit pursuant to the provisions of Section 24270. Any such permit may be conditioned in any manner which the Control Officer may reasonably require, including, but not limited to, continued functioning in a specified manner and under specified conditions. No permit shall be issued which purports to permit a condition violative of any provision of Rule 3. The existence of any permit shall not be a defense to any allegation of a violation of Rule 3.~~

~~(f) In the event of transfer of a permit pursuant to Rule 2:21, the fee shall be \$50.00 or one-half of the original fee, whichever is less. (Added 2/28/77)~~

~~(g) In the event that a source is constructed or modified without obtaining an authority to construct pursuant to Rule 2:2, the permit fee shall be 150% of the appropriate fee listed. (Added 11/27/78)~~

THIS FEE SCHEDULE APPLIES ONLY TO DEVICES REQUIRING A PERMIT UNDER RULES 2:2, 2:3 and 2:4.

~~b. A fee shall be paid for services rendered by the Air Pollution Control District for photocopies and transcription of tapes from Hearing Board proceedings as established by the schedule set by the Air Pollution Control Board. (Amended 10/1/73)~~

Rule 2:12. Expiration of Applications:

1. An authority to construct shall expire upon the issuance of a permit to operate or two years from the date of issuance unless construction has commenced physically on the site and has been, and is being diligently pursued toward completion. (Amended 11/27/78)
2. An application for permit to operate existing equipment shall expire two years from the date of filing of the application.

~~Rule 2:14. Action on Applications-Interim Variance:~~  
 The Control Officer shall act, within a reasonable time, on an application for authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, and shall notify the applicant in writing of his approval, conditional approval or denial. Where an application for a permit is pending before the Control Officer, and where the Control Officer has not authorized the operation of the article, machine, equipment, device, or other contrivance or multi-component system pursuant to Rule 2:5 b, then the Control Officer shall apply to the Hearing Board for a variance for sufficient time to make a determination on such application. Any variance granted pursuant to such application shall be conditioned upon full compliance by the applicant with Rules 2:10 and 2:14. (Amended 10/1/73)

- ~~a. The Control Officer may issue an authority to construct or a permit to operate, subject to conditions which will bring the operation of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance within the standards of Rule 3, in which case the conditions shall be specified in writing. Commencing work under such an authority to construct or operation under such a permit to operate shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions so specified. The Control Officer shall issue an authority to construct or a permit to operate with revised conditions upon receipt of a new application, if the applicant provides reasonable assurance that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance can operate within the standards of Rule 3 under the revised conditions.~~
  
- ~~b. The Control Officer may issue a permit to sell or rent, subject to conditions which will bring the operation of any article, machines, equipment or other contrivance within the standards of Rule 3 in which case the conditions shall be specified in writing. Selling or renting under such a permit to sell or rent shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions so specified. The Control Officer shall issue a permit to sell or rent with revised conditions upon receipt of a new application if the applicant demonstrates that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance can operate within the standards of Rule 3 under the revised conditions.~~

Rule 2:14. Denial of Applications: In the event of denial of an authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, the Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor. Service of this notification may be made in person or by mail, and such service may be proved by the written acknowledgment of the persons served or declaration of the person making the service. The Control Officer shall not accept a further application unless the applicant has complied with the objections specified by the Control Officer as his reasons for denial of the authority to construct, the permit to operate or the permit to sell or rent.

~~Rule 2:15. Applications Deemed Denied: The applicant may at his option deem the authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent denied if the Control Officer fails to act on the application within 30 days after filing, or within 30 days after applicant furnishes the further information, plans and specifications requested by the Control Officer, whichever is later.~~



7/19/75

~~THIS PERMIT SCHEDULE APPLIES ONLY TO DEVICES REQUIRING A PERMIT UNDER RULES 2:2, 2:3 AND 2:4.~~

*new*

b. A fee shall be paid for services rendered by the Air Pollution Control District for photocopies and transcription of tapes from Hearing Board proceedings as established by the schedule set by the Air Pollution Control Board.  
(Amended 10/1/73)

*# change*

Rule 2:12. Expiration of Applications:

1. An authority to construct shall expire and the application shall expire two years from the date of issuance of the authority to construct.
2. An application for permit to operate existing equipment shall expire two years from the date of filing of the application.

*amended*

Rule 2:13. Action on Applications Interim Variance:

The Control Officer shall act, within a reasonable time, on an application for authority to construct, permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, and shall notify the applicant in writing of his approval, conditional approval or denial. Where an application for a permit is pending before the Control Officer, and where the Control Officer has not authorized the operation of the article, machine, equipment, device, or other contrivance or multi-component system pursuant to Rule 2:3 b, then the Control Officer shall apply to the Hearing Board for a variance for sufficient time to make a determination on such application. Any variance granted pursuant to such application shall be conditioned upon full compliance by the applicant with Rules 2:10 and 2:14.  
(Amended 10/1/73)

Rule 2:14. Testing Facilities:

Before an authority to construct or a permit to operate is granted, the Control Officer may require the applicant to provide and maintain such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing purposes in order to secure information that will disclose the nature, extent, quantity or degree of air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere from the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in the authority to construct or permit to operate. In the event of such a requirement, the Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number and location of sampling holes; the size and location of the sampling platform; the access to the sampling platform; and the utilities for operating the sampling and testing equipment. The platform and access shall be constructed in accordance with the General Industry Safety Orders of the State of California. A person operating or using any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for which these rules require a permit shall provide and maintain such

sampling and testing facilities as specified in the authority to construct or permit to operate. Any permittee or applicant for a variance may request the Control Officer to obtain test or emission data at the expense of the requesting party. The cost of such services shall be the actual cost to the District (including general overhead) of performing such services.

*# change* ✓ Rule 2:15. Standards for Granting Applications: In acting upon a Permit to Operate, if the Control Officer finds that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance has been constructed not in accordance with the Authority to Construct, he shall deny the Permit to Operate. The Control Officer shall not accept any further application for permit to operate the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance so constructed until he finds that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance has been reconstructed in accordance with the Authority to Construct.

*BSR* ✓ Rule 2:16. Conditional Approval: As a continuing condition of each permit, the permittee shall be required to provide any or all information required by the Control Officer pursuant to Section 24269. Upon a wilfull failure to provide such information to the Control Officer within a reasonable time, the Control Officer may suspend the permit pursuant to the provisions of Section 24270. Any such permit may be conditioned in any manner which the Control Officer may reasonably require, including, but not limited to, continued functioning in a specified manner and under specified conditions. No permit shall be issued which purports to permit a condition violative of any provision of Rule 3. The existence of any permit shall not be a defense to any allegation of a violation of Rule 3.

- ✓ a. The Control Officer may issue an authority to construct or a permit to operate, subject to conditions which will bring the operation of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance within the standards of Rule 3, in which case the conditions shall be specified in writing. Commencing work under such an authority to construct or operation under such a permit to operate shall be deemed acceptance of all the conditions so specified. The Control Officer shall issue an authority to construct or a permit to operate with revised conditions upon receipt of a new application, if the applicant provides reasonable assurance that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance can operate within the standards of Rule 3 under the revised conditions.

~~Rule 2:16. Appeals: Within 10 days after notice, by the Control Officer, of denial or conditional approval of an authority to construct, or approval to transfer, or a permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, the applicant may petition the Hearing Board, in writing, for a public hearing. The Hearing Board, after notice and a public hearing held within 30 days after filing the petition, may sustain or reverse the action of the Control Officer; such order may be made subject to specified conditions.~~

~~Rule 2:17. Status of Permit: The person responsible for obtaining such permit shall maintain the same in a current status by notifying the Control Officer in writing of any significant change in any item of information furnished in connection with obtaining such permit.~~

Rule 2:18. Transfer: An authority to construct, permit, to operate, sell or rent 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, except on the written approval of the Control Officer.

~~Rule 2:19. Change in Multi-Component System: Persons holding such permits may, at their discretion, and at any time, reapply for separate permits for one or more of the articles originally included in a multi-component system. Such application shall be deemed an application for a new permit.~~

~~Rule 2:20. Posting of Permit to Operate: A person who has been granted a permit to operate as described in Rule 2:3 shall firmly affix such permit to operate, an approved facsimile, or other approved identification bearing the permit number upon the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. In the event that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance is so constructed or operated that the permit to operate cannot be so placed, the permit to operate shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within 25 feet of the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises.~~

Rule 2:21. Defacing Permit: No person shall wilfully deface, alter, forge, counterfeit, or falsify a permit to operate any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance.

RULE III - PROHIBITIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

~~Rule 3:1. Applicability of State Laws: Each and every statute of the State of California now or hereinafter enacted or as amended, which prohibits acts which discharge air contaminants into the atmosphere is incorporated herein by reference. Each such act is an act prohibited by this rule.~~

~~Rule 2:16. Appeals: Within 10 days after notice, by the Control Officer, of denial or conditional approval of an authority to construct, or approval to transfer, or a permit to operate or permit to sell or rent, the applicant may petition the Hearing Board, in writing, for a public hearing. The Hearing Board, after notice and a public hearing held within 30 days after filing the petition, may sustain or reverse the action of the Control Officer; such order may be made subject to specified conditions.~~

~~Rule 2:17. Status of Permit: The person responsible for obtaining such permit shall maintain the same in a current status by notifying the Control Officer in writing of any significant change in any item of information furnished in connection with obtaining such permit.~~

~~Rule 2:18. Transfer: An authority to construct, permit, to operate, sell or rent 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, except on the written approval of the Control Officer.~~

~~Rule 2:19. Change in Multi-Component System: Persons holding such permits may, at their discretion, and at any time, reapply for separate permits for one or more of the articles originally included in a multi-component system. Such application shall be deemed an application for a new permit.~~

~~Rule 2:20. Posting of Permit to Operate: A person who has been granted a permit to operate as described in Rule 2:3 shall firmly affix such permit to operate, an approved facsimile, or other approved identification bearing the permit number upon the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. In the event that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance is so constructed or operated that the permit to operate cannot be so placed, the permit to operate shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within 25 feet of the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises.~~

~~Rule 2:21. Defacing Permit: No person shall wilfully deface, alter, forge, counterfeit, or falsify a permit to operate any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance.~~

~~RULE III - PROHIBITIONS AND ENFORCEMENT~~

~~Rule 3:1. Applicability of State Laws: Each and every statute of the State of California now or hereinafter enacted or as amended, which prohibits acts which discharge air contaminants into the atmosphere is incorporated herein by reference. Each such act is an act prohibited by this rule.~~

~~Rule 2:13 is hereby repealed.~~

~~Rule 2:23 is amended to read as follows:~~

~~Rule 2:23. Posting of Permit to Operate: A person who has been granted a permit to operate as described in Rule 2:1A.b. shall firmly affix such permit to operate, an approved facsimile, or other approved identification bearing the permit number upon the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. In the event that the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance is so constructed or operated that the permit to operate cannot be so placed, the permit to operate shall be mounted so as to be visible in an accessible place within 25 feet of the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises.~~

~~Rule 2:26 is adopted to read as follows:~~

~~Rule 2:26. Revocation of Permit: Pursuant to Rule 2:16, the Control Officer may revoke an existing Authority to Construct and/or Permit to Operate if the applicant and/or permittee violates the conditions of such permit as specified by the Control Officer.~~

~~The Control Officer may re-instate the permit at such time as the applicant and/or permittee shows that the condition(s) previously violated are now being attained. Such showing shall not bar the Control Officer from pursuing any legal remedy with respect to any violation which resulted from the failure to meet any permit condition as specified by the Control Officer.~~

~~Rule 2:27 is adopted to read as follows:~~

JUL 19 1975<sup>4</sup>

7/19/74

~~PR ✓ Rule 2:22. Change in Multi-Component System: Persons holding such permits may, at their discretion, and at any time, reapply for separate permits for one or more of the articles originally included in a multi-component system. Such application shall be deemed an application for a new permit.~~

~~WR ✓ Rule 2:23. Posting of Permit to Operate: A person who has been granted a permit to operate as described in Rule 2:3 shall firmly affix such permit to operate, an approved facsimile, or other approved identification bearing the permit number upon the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in such a manner as to be clearly visible and accessible. In the event that the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance is so constructed or operated that the permit to operate cannot be so placed, the permit to operate shall be mounted so as to be clearly visible in an accessible place within 25 feet of the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, or maintained readily available at all times on the operating premises.~~

~~WR ✓ Rule 2:24. Defacing Permit: No person shall wilfully deface, alter, forge, counterfeit, or falsify a permit to operate any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance.~~

~~new ✓ Rule 2:25. Public Records - Trade Secrets:~~

~~new ✓ a. 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.~~

~~new ✓ b. All air or other pollution monitoring data, including data compiled from stationary sources, are public records.~~

~~new ✓ c. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision d, trade secrets are not public records under this section. "Trade secrets", as used in this section, 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.~~

JUL 19 1975

Shasta

*new* d. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all air pollution emission data, including those emission data which constitute trade secrets as defined in subdivision c, are public records. Data used to calculate emission data are not emission data for the purposes of this subdivision and data which constitute trade secrets and which are used to calculate emission data are not public records.  
(Added 10/1/73)

RULE III - PROHIBITIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

✓ Rule 3:1. Applicability of State Laws: Each and every statute of the State of California now or hereinafter enacted or as amended, which prohibits acts which discharge air contaminants into the atmosphere is incorporated herein by reference. Each such act is an act prohibited by this rule.

✓ Rule 3:2. Specific Air Contaminants: No person shall discharge contaminants from any single source into the atmosphere in amounts greater than those designated for the appropriate condition in Table II of this rule. The categories of permitted discharges as utilized in Table II are designated A, B, C and D and established in Table I as follows:

EXHIBIT "A"

✓ TABLE I

Elevation of Discharge Point	8-1-1971 to 1-1-1973	1-1-1973 to 1-1-1974	1-1-1974 to 1-1-1975	1-1-1975 to 1-1-1977	1-1-1977 and after
Existing Sources below 1000 feet	C	B	B	A	A
Existing Sources above 1000 feet including the portion of the district within the Northeast Plateau Air Basin	D	C	C	C	B
New Industry as of June 1, 1972	A *	A *	A *	A *	A *

*"rules" governed by EPA new source standards*

JAN 10 1975

~~(d) Environmental Protection Agency;~~

~~(e) Other affected agencies.~~

~~3. Rule 2:2 is amended by adding subparagraph (e) to read as follows:~~

~~(e) Subparagraphs (c) and (d) shall not apply to:~~

- ~~(1) Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance to be constructed which will be a replacement for one existing and which will, when used or operated, cause no increase in the emissions of any air contaminant over the emissions from the item being replaced.~~
- ~~(2) Any scavenger plant which, when in operation, will reduce emissions from an existing source.~~
- ~~(3) Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance to be constructed which will, in a reasonable time, reduce emissions from existing sources.~~

~~4. Rule 2:6(5)(b) is amended to read as follows:~~

~~(b) Any person who sets a fire pursuant to the written order of an enforcement officer for the purpose of disease or pest control shall be exempt from the provisions of this Rule 2:6 or Rule 2:7.~~

~~5. Rule 2:8(d) is amended by changing the date in the first~~

~~line from "July 1, 1975" to "January 1, 1977."~~

5. Rule 3:1 is amended to read as follows: *311* *Applicability of State Laws*

3:1. Each and every provision of Federal or State law or applicable Air Basin Plan now or hereinafter enacted or as amended which regulates the discharge of any air contaminants is incorporated herein by reference and where in conflict with local rules and regulations, the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

~~6. Rule 3:2 is amended by adding to Table I an asterisk after~~



11/21/86

~~Rule 2:27. Submittal of Information: The Control Officer, at any time, may require from any source, which in the opinion of the Control Office has the potential to emit any air contaminants, such information, analyses, plans, or specifications which will disclose the nature, extent, quality, or degree of air contaminants which are or may be discharged into the atmosphere.~~

Rule 3:2 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 3:2. Specific Air Contaminants: No person shall discharge contaminants from any single source into the atmosphere in amounts greater than those designated in Table I of this rule. All emissions are to be measured by methods approved for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Any method approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the California Air Resources Board is approved for use by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Rule 3:2, Table I is amended to read as follows:

TABLE I

Pollutant	Maximum Emission From Any Source*	
	Constructed or Modified After 7-1-86	Existing Before 7-1-86
<b>Particulate Matter</b>		
a. Combustion Particulate Matter <sup>1,2</sup>	0.10 gr/dscf	0.15 gr.dscf
b. Particulate Matter Less than or Equal to 10 $\mu$ in Size <sup>1,2</sup>	0.05 gr/dscf	0.10 gr/dscf
c. All Other Particulate Matter <sup>1,2</sup>	0.15 gr/dscf	0.15 gr/dscf
<b>Process Weight: Particulate Matter</b>		
Maximum Hourly Emissions (E) as a Function of Process Weight (P <sub>t</sub> ) in Tons per Hour	E = lbs/hr	E = lbs/hr
a. Less than or Equal to 30 Tons/Hour	$E = 4.1P_t^{.67}$	$E = 4.1P_t^{.67}$
b. Greater than 30 Tons/Hour	$E = 55P_t^{.11-40}$	$E = 55P_t^{.11-40}$
<b>Oxides of Sulfur (as SO<sub>2</sub>)<sup>1,2,3</sup></b>	200 ppm	300 ppm
<b>Oxides of Nitrogen (as NO<sub>2</sub>)<sup>1,2,3</sup></b>		
a. Solid, Liquid Fuels	300 ppm	400 ppm
b. Gaseous Fuels, All Other Processes	250 ppm	250 ppm
<b>Total Reduced Sulfur</b>	see Table 1-1	see Table 1-1
<b>Opacity</b>	Ringelmann #2 and/or 40% equivalent opacity pursuant to CHSC Section 41701	Ringelmann #2 and/or 40% equivalent opacity pursuant to CHSC Section 41701

\*Unless governed by EPA New Source Standards

Explanatory Notes for Rule 3:2, Table I

<sup>1</sup>Calculated at standard conditions: 70 F., one atmosphere, dry gas basis.

<sup>2</sup>When emissions are generated by a combustion process, the gas volume shall be corrected to 12% CO at standard temperature and pressure.

<sup>3</sup>The APCO may specify an appropriate correction and/or reporting factor depending upon the type of process involved.

Amend Rule III, Table 1-1, to read as follows:

TABLE 1-1. TRS EMISSION GUIDELINES FOR EXISTING  
KRAFT PULP MILLS

<u>Affected Facility</u>	<u>Emission Guidelines<sup>1</sup></u>
Recovery Furnace <sup>2</sup>	
Old Design Furnaces <sup>3</sup>	20 ppm
New Design Furnaces <sup>4</sup>	5 ppm
Cross Recovery Furnaces	25 ppm
Digester System	5 ppm
Multiple-Effect Evaporator System	5 ppm
Lime Kiln	8 ppm <sup>5</sup>
Brown Stock Washer System	5 ppm
Black Liquor Oxidation System	No Control
Condensate Stripper System	5 ppm
Smelt Dissolving Tank	0.0084 g/kg BLS

<sup>1</sup>Guidelines given are in terms of twelve-hour averages, e.g., from midnight to noon. These are not "running" averages, but are instead for discrete contiguous twelve-hour periods of time.

<sup>2</sup>One percent of all twelve-hour TRS averages per quarter year above the specified level, under conditions of proper operation and maintenance, in the absence of start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions, are not considered to be excess emissions.

<sup>3</sup>Furnaces not constructed with air pollution control as an objective (see definitions on pages 6-7 and 10-3 [of Kraft Pulping - Control of TRS Emissions from Existing Mills, March 1979]).

<sup>4</sup>Furnaces designed for low TRS emissions and having stated in their contracts that they were constructed with air pollution control as an objective (see definitions on pages 6-7 and 10-3 [of Kraft Pulping]).

<sup>5</sup>Two percent of all twelve-hour TRS averages per quarter year above 8 ppm, under conditions of proper operation and maintenance, in the absence of start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions, are not considered to excess emissions.

(Amended 7-15-86)

11/21/86

The Title of Rule 3:3 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 3:3. Gasoline Loading and Transfer:

~~Rule 3:8 is hereby repealed.~~

Rule 3:10.c., paragraph 1, is amended to read as follows:

c. Corrective action shall be taken immediately to correct the conditions causing excessive emissions and to reduce the frequency of the occurrence of such conditions. In no event shall equipment be operated beyond the end of the "run" or 24 hours, whichever occurs first.

Rule 3:13 is hereby repealed.

Rule 3:16 is adopted to read as follows:

Rule 3:16. Fugitive, Indirect, or Non-Traditional Sources:

The Control Officer may place reasonable conditions upon any source, as delineated below, which will mitigate the emissions from such sources to below a level of significance or to a point that such emissions no longer constitute a violation of California Health and Safety Code Sections 41700 and/or 41701:

- a. fugitive sources;
- b. indirect sources;
- c. non-traditional sources.

Rule 4:1 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 4:1. Applicable Sections of the Health and Safety Code:

California Health and Safety Code Sections 40800-40865, inclusive, ~~42302, 42306-42309, inclusive, 42350-42364, inclusive, and 42450-42454,~~

Shasta  
8/15/80

RESOLUTION NO. 80-4

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AMENDING THE RULES OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Air Pollution Control Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District has heretofore promulgated certain rules for said control district, and

WHEREAS, the California Air Resources Board has recommended that we adopt a rule limiting the amount of gasoline vapors escaping during loading and transport operations, and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 40703 of the Health and Safety Code have been complied with in connection with such amendment,

~~NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:~~

I. Rule 3:3 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 3:3. Gasoline Loading and Transfer in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin:

a. Stationary Source Containers and Transfer Vessels

1. (a) After March 1, 1980 a person shall not transfer or permit the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel (i.e., tank truck or trailer) into any stationary storage container with a capacity of more than 250 gallons unless such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe and unless 90 percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced during the filling of the stationary storage container are prevented from being released to the atmosphere.

(b) The provisions of Section 1. (a) shall be subject to the following exceptions:

- (1) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container used primarily for the fueling of implements of husbandry as such vehicles are defined in Division 16 (Section 36000 et seq.) of the California Vehicle Code, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe.
- (2) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or less which was installed prior to July 1, 1979 if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe.
- (3) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container in existence prior to July 1, 1979 when such container is served by a delivery vessel exempted by the Air Pollution Control Officer pursuant to Section a. 3. (a) of this Rule, if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe.
- (4) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container which the Air Pollution Control Officer finds is equipped with equipment to control emissions at least as effectively as required by this Section.
- (5) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container in existence prior to July 1, 1979 which is equipped with a remote fill pipe if such container is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe.

(6) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container at any gasoline dispensing facility installed prior to the effective date of this regulation located more than five miles from Interstate 5 with total monthly metered sales of the facility not exceeding 25,000 gallons annual average or 50,000 gallons in any one month, if equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe and serviced by an exempt tank truck.

(7) The transfer of gasoline into any stationary storage container at any gasoline dispensing facility installed prior to the effective date of this regulation with total monthly metered sales of the facility not exceeding 5,000 gallons, if equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe and serviced by an exempt tank truck.

(8) The transfer of gasoline into a floating storage tank with a submerged fill pipe. This exemption expires July 1, 1982.

2. After March 1, 1980 no person shall store gasoline in or otherwise use or operate any gasoline delivery vessel unless such vessel is designed and maintained to be vapor tight. Any delivery vessel into which gasoline vapors have been transferred shall be filled only at a loading facility that is equipped with a system that prevents at least 90 percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced from entering the atmosphere.



3. (a) The owner or operator of any bulk loading facility not subject to the provisions of Section c. which was in operation on or before July 1, 1979, and for which the annual throughput to stationary storage containers that are not exempted by Sections a. 1. (b)(1) and 1. (b)(2) does not exceed 1,000,000 gallons, may petition the Air Pollution Control Officer to have the facility's delivery vessels and other independently owned gasoline delivery vessels which are exclusively serviced at such facility exempted from the provisions of Section a. 2. The owner or operator of such a facility must petition annually to renew such exemptions.
- (b) A person shall not load gasoline into any delivery vessel from any loading facility granted an exemption pursuant to Section a. 3. (a) of this Rule unless such delivery vessel is loaded through a submerged fill pipe.
- (c) A person shall not operate any gasoline loading facility which is not subject to the provisions of Section c. unless:
- (1) The facility is equipped with a system or systems to prevent the release to the atmosphere of at least 90 percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced during the filling of the facility's stationary storage containers; and

- (2) The facility is equipped with a pressure-vacuum valve during the months of May through October on the above ground stationary storage containers with a minimum pressure valve setting of 8 ounces, provided that such setting will not exceed the container's maximum pressure rating.
4. (a) The owner or operator of any stationary storage container or gasoline loading facility which is subject to Section a. and which is installed or constructed on or after the effective date of this regulation shall comply with the provisions of this Rule at the time of installation.
5. Vapor-return and/or vapor recovery systems used to comply with the provisions of this Rule shall comply with all safety, fire, weights and measures, and other applicable codes and/or regulations.
6. (a) For the purposes of this Rule "gasoline vapors" means the organic compounds in the displaced vapors including any entrained liquid gasoline.
- (b) For the purposes of this Rule, the term "submerged fill pipe" is defined as any fill pipe, the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 6 inches above the bottom of the container. "Submerged fill pipe" when applied to a container which is loaded from the side is defined as any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches above the bottom of the container.

~~(g) For the purposes of this Rule, "existing station" is defined as a dispensing facility installed or in the process of being installed prior to July 1, 1979.~~

~~(h) For the purposes of this Rule, "new station" is defined as a dispensing facility installed on or after July 1, 1979.~~

c. Transfer of Gasoline into Tank Trucks, Trailers, and Railroad Tank Cars at Loading Facilities

1. (a) A person shall not load gasoline into any tank truck, trailer, or railroad tank car from any loading facility having an annual throughput of 5,000,000 gallons or more unless the loading facility is equipped with a vapor collection and disposal system or its equivalent approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

Loading shall be accomplished in such a manner that all displaced vapor and air will be vented only to the vapor collection system. Measures shall be taken to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected.

- (b) The vapor disposal portion of the vapor collection and disposal system shall consist of one of the following:
  - (1) An adsorber system or, condensation system, incineration system, or combination system which processes all vapors and which limits the emission of gasoline vapors and gasses to no more than:

- (i) 0.6\* pounds per thousand gallons of gasoline transferred for installations made after November 22, 1977, or
  - (ii) 0.9\* pounds per 1,000 gallons of gasoline transferred for installations existing prior to January 1, 1972, and 0.6\* pounds for 1,000 gallons of gasoline transferred for these existing installations by July 1, 1982, or
  - (iii) 0.9\* pounds per 1,000 gallons of gasoline transferred for installations existing prior to November 22, 1977, and installed after January 1, 1972, and 0.6\* pounds per 1,000 gallons of gasoline transferred for these existing installations by July 1, 1985.
- (2) A vapor handling system which directs all vapors to a fuel gas system.
  - (3) Other equipment of an efficiency equal to or greater than Section c. 1. (b)(1) or Section c. 1. (b)(2) if approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

"Loading Facility" shall mean any aggregation or combination of 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 equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 300 feet in diameter.

\*As determined by rounding to the nearest tenth using two significant figures.

d. Storage of Petroleum Products at Terminals and Large Bulk Loading Facilities

1. A person shall not place, store or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than 40,000 gallons capacity gasoline unless such tank, reservoir or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent gasoline vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere, or is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, properly installed, in good working order and in operation:
  - (a) A floating roof of an approved type meeting the requirements of Rule 463 of the South Coast Air Quality Management District. The control equipment provided for in this paragraph shall not be used if the gasoline has a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.
  - (b) A vapor recovery system, of efficiency equivalent to a floating roof meeting the requirements of (a) above, consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the gasoline vapors and gasses discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such gasoline vapors and gasses so as to prevent their emissions to the atmosphere and with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(c) Other equipment of equal efficiency, provided such equipment is submitted to and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

DULY ADOPTED this 1st day of July, 1980, by the  
Air Pollution Control Board of the County of Shasta by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Sanders, Caton, Evans, Gover  
NOES: None  
ABSENT: Supervisor Swendiman

~~/s/ R. D. Gover  
R. D. Gover, Vice-Chairman, Shasta County  
Air Pollution Control Board  
State of California~~

ATTEST:

~~RICHARD C. BRENNAN, County Clerk &  
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Air Pollution  
Control Board, County of Shasta  
State of California~~

This instrument is a correct copy  
of the original on file in this office.

ATTEST: JUL 1 1980

RICHARD C. BRENNAN  
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE BOARD OF  
SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
BY Richard C. Brennan DEPUTY

4/19/84

~~Explanatory Notes for Table I~~

- ~~(1) Calculated at standard conditions: one atmosphere, 68° F., dry basis.~~
- ~~(2) Adjusted to 12% CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.~~
- ~~(3) When oxides of sulfur are the byproducts of combustion of a carbonaceous fuel, the gas volume shall be calculated to 12% CO<sub>2</sub>.~~

K. Rules 3:4.a and 3:4.b are amended as follows:

Rule 3:4. Industrial Use of Organic Solvents:

a. A person shall not discharge more than 15 pounds of organic solvents into the atmosphere in any one day from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat cured, or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen at temperatures above 400° F., unless all organic solvents discharged from such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance have been reduced by at least 85 percent over-all or to not more than 15 pounds in any one day.

b. A person shall not discharge more than 40 pounds of photochemically reactive solvents into the atmosphere in any one day from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section 1, for employing, applying, evaporating, or drying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 1:2, or material containing such solvent, unless all photochemically reactive solvents discharged from such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 percent over-all or to not more than 40 pounds in any one day.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

- 1. The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides, or herbicides.

2. The employment, application, evaporation, or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.

3. The employment or application of polyester resins or acetone used in a fiberglass reinforced plastics operation.

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

~~DULY ADOPTED this 3rd day of January, 1984 by the Air Pollution Control~~

~~Board of the County of Shasta by the following vote:~~

~~AYES: Supervisors Peters, Swendiman, Strange, Maddox, Caton~~

~~NOES: None~~

~~ABSENT: None~~

~~/s/ John Strange~~

~~JOHN STRANGE, Chairman, Shasta County  
Air Pollution Control Board  
State of California~~

~~ATTEST:~~

~~/s/ Ann Reed~~

~~ANN REED, County Clerk and Ex-Officio  
Clerk of the Air Pollution Control  
Board, County of Shasta  
State of California~~

~~This instrument is a correct copy  
of the original on file in this office.~~

~~ATTEST: JAN 3 1984~~

~~ANN REED  
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE BOARD OF  
SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
BY *[Signature]* DEPUTY~~



~~RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AMENDING RULE 3:4 OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT RULES AND REGULATIONS~~

BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Subparagraph b. of Rule 3:4 of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District Rules and Regulations is amended by adding subparagraph 3 to read as follows:

~~"3. The employment or application of polyester resins or acetone used in a fiberglass reinforced plastics operation."~~

2. Subparagraph c. of Rule 3:4 of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District Rules and Regulations is amended to read as follows:

"c. No person shall discharge from any device, contrivance or machine more than forty (40) pounds per day of any photochemically reactive substance other than those described in a and b above unless such discharge is controlled to reduce emissions by 35%.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the employment or application of polyester resins or acetone used in a fiberglass reinforced plastics operation."

3. Subparagraph d of Rule 3:4 of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District Rules and Regulations is hereby renumbered subparagraph e and a new subparagraph d(1) and d(2) are added to read as follows:

"d. (1) No person shall discharge any photochemically reactive substance from an entire operation, excluding acetone, in amounts greater than those designated in Table I of this rule by the employment or application of polyester resins used in a fiberglass reinforced plastic operation. However, in no event shall more than 450 pounds per day be discharged into the atmosphere. Acetone or other solvent emissions discharged by these operations shall be controlled using best available control technology, as defined by the Shasta County Air Pollution Control Officer.

~~(2) This rule will expire on January 1, 1982, or upon availability of changes in technology which would yield a substantial reduction of emissions.~~

TABLE I

Emission Source	Maximum Percent Loss <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Jan. 1, 1980	Jan. 1, 1981
Gal Coat	25.0	22.0
Laminating Resin	10.0	8.0

(1) Percent by weight. Emissions to be measured by methods approved by the Shasta County Air Pollution Control Officer."

~~DULY ADOPTED this 18th day of September, 1978, by the Shasta County Air Pollution Control Board by the following vote:~~

~~AYES: Supervisors Keefer, Sanders, Caton, Evans, Gover~~

~~NOES: None~~

~~ABSENT: None~~

SEP 25 1978

~~/s/ R. D. Gover~~

~~R. D. GOVER, Chairman, Shasta County Air Pollution Control Board~~

ATTEST:

~~/s/ Richard C. Brennan  
RICHARD C. BRENNAN, County Clerk and  
Ex-Officio Clerk, Shasta County Air  
Pollution Control Board~~

~~This instrument is a correct copy  
of the original on file in this office.~~

~~ATTEST: SEP 18 1978~~

~~RICHARD C. BRENNAN  
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE SHASTA COUNTY  
GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA~~

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL  
BOARD AMENDING THE RULES OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR  
POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Air Pollution Control Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District has heretofore promulgated certain rules for said control district; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Air Pollution Control Board to review and revise said control regulations to insure their appropriateness; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 40703 of the California Health and Safety Code have been complied with;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

Rule 2:18 is amended to read as follows:

Rule 2:18. Applications Deemed Denied: If the applicant fails to provide the information requested by the Control Officer within thirty (30) days (or after such longer time period as both the applicant and the Control Officer may agree), then the application shall be deemed denied.

~~Rule 3:3.b. is hereby repealed.~~

Rule 3:4.d.2. is amended to read as follows:

2. This rule shall expire at such time that the Control Officer declares in writing that technology is available which would yield a substantial reduction in emissions when applied to sources regulated by this rule. Such a declaration shall incorporate an applicable compliance schedule and shall consider the control effectiveness as well as cost effectiveness of the new technology.

10/13/77

Rule 3:4. Industrial Use of Organic Solvents:

~~a. A person shall not discharge more than 15 pounds of organic solvents into the atmosphere in any one week from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat cured or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen at temperatures above 400°F., unless all organic solvents discharged from such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 per cent over-all or to not more than 15 pounds in any one week.~~

b. A person shall not discharge more than 40 pounds of photochemically reactive solvents into the atmosphere in any one week from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section a, for employing, applying, evaporating, or drying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 3:2, or material containing such solvent, unless all photochemically reactive solvents discharged from such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 per cent over-all or to not more than 40 pounds in any one week.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

1. The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides.
2. The employment, application, evaporation, or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.

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

~~c. No person shall discharge from any device, contrivance or machine more than forty (40) pounds per day of any photochemically reactive substance other than those described in a and b above unless such discharge is controlled to reduce emissions by 85%.~~  
(Amended 10/4/73)

- d. Hourly emission limitations; limitation for non-photochemically reactive solvents; limitations for cleaning equipment with organic solvents; limitations in the use of architectural coatings containing organic solvents; limitations on the evaporation and disposal of solvents, and other provisions contained in 40 CFR, Part 52.254, Nov. 12, 1975, Vol. 38, No. 217, are incorporated herein by reference. (Added 2/28/77)

~~Rule 3:5. Agricultural Uses: Discharges created in the course of applying agricultural materials in strict compliance with a permit issued by the County Agricultural Commissioner are not violations of these regulations.~~

~~Rule 3:6. Circumvention: No person shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation.~~

~~Rule 3:7. Enforcement: These rules and regulations shall be enforced by the Control Officer pursuant to all applicable law. The pursuit of any one such remedy shall not be deemed an election of remedies. All available remedies may be pursued individually, collectively, concurrently, or consecutively, at the option of the Control Officer.~~

~~Rule 3:8. Orders for Abatement: The Clerk of the Hearing Board shall, on the petition of the Control Officer, or may, upon receipt of a verified petition from any other interested person, which adequately establishes sufficient facts to support a violation, notice a hearing to determine the existence of any alleged violation of any statute, rule, or regulation prohibiting or limiting the discharge of air contaminants into the atmosphere. Each notice shall include the nature of the alleged violation, the time and place of the hearing and shall inform the alleged violator that he has the right to counsel at the proceeding, the right to compel the attendance of witnesses on his behalf, the right to cross-examine witnesses, and the right to procure a court reporter to record and/or transcribe the proceedings, all at his own expense. All such petitions shall be set for hearing or dismissed within 30 days of receipt of same. Hearings shall be set no sooner than ten days and no later than thirty-five days from the date of service of such notice. Whenever the Hearing Board finds that any person is in violation of any such statute, rule or regulation, the Hearing Board shall issue its order of abatement.~~

~~Rule 3:9. Recommendation of Control Officer: No suggestion or recommendation of the Control Officer shall be deemed a guaranty that the recommended device or process will in fact result in compliance with these rules.~~

~~b. A person shall not discharge more than 40 pounds of photochemically reactive solvents into the atmosphere in any one week from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section a, for employing, applying, evaporating, or drying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 1:2, or material containing such solvent, unless all photochemically reactive solvents discharged from such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 per cent over-all or to not more than 40 pounds in any one week.~~

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

1. The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides.
2. The employment, application, evaporation, or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.

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

*new* c. No person shall discharge from any device, contrivance or machine more than forty (40) pounds per day of any photochemically reactive substance other than those described in a and b above unless such discharge is controlled to reduce emissions by 85%.  
(Amended 10/1/73)

Rule 3:5. Agricultural Uses: Discharges created in the course of applying agricultural materials in strict compliance with a permit issued by the County Agricultural Commissioner are not violations of these regulations.

~~Rule 3:6. Circumvention: No person shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation.~~

*b.* A person shall not discharge more than 40 pounds of photochemically reactive solvents into the atmosphere in any one week from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section a, for employing, applying, evaporating, or drying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 1:2, or material containing such solvent, unless all photochemically reactive solvents discharged from such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 per cent over-all or to not more than 40 pounds in any one week.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

1. The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides.
2. The employment, application, evaporation, or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.

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

*new* *c.* No person shall discharge from any device, contrivance or machine more than forty (40) pounds per day of any photochemically reactive substance other than those described in a and b above unless such discharge is controlled to reduce emissions by 85%.  
(Amended 10/1/73)

*Rule 3:5. Agricultural Uses:* Discharges created in the course of applying agricultural materials in strict compliance with a permit issued by the County Agricultural Commissioner are not violations of these regulations.

*Rule 3:6. Circumvention:* No person shall build, erect, install or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation.

**Rule 3:8 Enhanced Monitoring and Compliance Certification For Major Sources as Defined by Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act**

**a. Purpose**

The purpose of this rule is to provide standards by which compliance with requirements derived from the Federal Clean Air Act may be determined.

**b. Applicability**

The provisions of this rule shall provide standards for compliance determinations required by, or derived from, federal law for the operation of any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance within the District which may cause the issuance of air contaminants, or the use of which may eliminate, reduce, or control the issuance of air contaminants.

**c. Standards For Determination of Compliance**

**1. Compliance Certification**

Notwithstanding any other provision in any plan approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency Administrator (Administrator), for the purpose of submission of compliance certification required by federal law, the owner or operator is not prohibited from using the following, in addition to any specified compliance methods:

- a) An enhanced monitoring protocol approved for the source pursuant to 40 CFR Part 64. (Final rule as promulgated by EPA.)
- b) Any other monitoring method approved for the source pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3) and incorporated into a federally enforceable operating permit.

**2. Credible Evidence**

Notwithstanding any other provision in the District's State Implementation Plan approved by the Administrator, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any such plan. Information from the use of the following methods is presumptively credible evidence of whether a violation has occurred at a source:

- a) An enhanced monitoring protocol approved for the source pursuant to 40 CFR Part 64. (Final rule as promulgated by EPA.)
- b) A monitoring method approved for the source pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3) and incorporated into a federally enforceable operating permit.



- c) Compliance test methods specified in the District's State Implementation Plan.
- d) Any federally-enforceable monitoring or testing methods, including those in 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61, and 75.
- e) Other testing, monitoring, or information-gathering methods that produce information comparable to that produced by any method specified in this Rule.

d. **Exemptions**  
(Reserved)

e. **Effective Dates**  
This Rule becomes effective on February 1, 1995.

f. **References**  
The requirements of this Rule arise from the provisions of Sections 110(a)(2)(A), (C), and (F) (42 U.S.C. Sections 7401(a)(2)(A), (C), and (F); and Sections 113, 114(a)(3) (42 U.S.C. Sections 7413 and 7414(a)(3) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

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~~✓ Rule 3:7. Enforcement: These rules and regulations shall be enforced by the Control Officer pursuant to all applicable law. The pursuit of any one such remedy shall not be deemed an election of remedies. All available remedies may be pursued individually, collectively, concurrently, or consecutively, at the option of the Control Officer.~~

~~✓ Rule 3:8. Orders for Abatement: The Clerk of the Hearing Board shall, on the petition of the Control Officer, or may, upon receipt of a verified petition from any other interested person, which adequately establishes sufficient facts to support a violation, notice a hearing to determine the existence of any alleged violation of any statute, rule, or regulation prohibiting or limiting the discharge of air contaminants into the atmosphere. Each notice shall include the nature of the alleged violation, the time and place of the hearing and shall inform the alleged violator that he has the right to counsel at the proceeding, the right to compel the attendance of witnesses on his behalf, the right to cross-examine witnesses, and the right to procure a court reporter to record and/or transcribe the proceedings, all at his own expense. All such petitions shall be set for hearing or dismissed within 30 days of receipt of same. Hearings shall be set no sooner than ten days and no later than thirty-five days from the date of service of such notice. Whenever the Hearing Board finds that any person is in violation of any such statute, rule or regulation, the Hearing Board shall issue its order of abatement.~~

~~✓ Rule 3:9. Recommendation of Control Officer: No suggestion or recommendation of the Control Officer shall be deemed a guaranty that the recommended device or process will in fact result in compliance with these rules.~~

~~amended  
✓ Rule 3:10. Breakdown or Malfunction: Emissions exceeding any of the limits established in these Rules or the level of emissions for which a permit or variance was granted as a direct result of malfunction in, or breakdown of, any operating equipment or related air pollution control equipment, or as a direct result of a shutdown of such equipment for scheduled maintenance (which shall not exceed 12 per 12 month period), shall be excused provided all the following requirements are met:~~

- ~~overruled  
a. For scheduled maintenance, a report shall be submitted at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to shutdown.~~
- ~~b. For malfunction or breakdown, a report shall in any case be made within four (4) hours of the occurrence or as soon as possible after 8:00 A.M. on the first working day following the malfunction or breakdown.~~

2/19/74

Rule 3:11. Local Rules: Any City, Public Utility District or other local agency having the authority so to do may by ordinance enact rules more restrictive than the rules contained herein. It is not the intention of the District to preempt the field.

**Rule 3:12 Reduction of Matter of Animal Origin (Except the Curing of Glue)**

(Revised 5/8/73)

A person shall not operate or use any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance for the reduction of matter of animal origin, unless all gases, vapors, and gas-entrained effluents that contain odorous materials from such an article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance are:

- a. Incinerated at temperatures of not less than twelve hundred degrees Fahrenheit (1200o F) for a period of not less than 0.3 seconds, or
- b. Processed in such a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) to be equally, or more, effective for the purpose of air pollution control than item a. above.

A person incinerating or processing gases, vapors, or gas-entrained effluents as stated in this rule shall provide, properly install, and maintain in calibration, in good working order, and in operation, devices as specified in the Authorization to Construct or Permit to Operate, or as specified by the APCO, for indicating temperature, pressure, or other operating conditions.

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

The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption. (Added 5-8-73)

**Rule 3:14 Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners**

(Added 7-31-79)

- a. Effective September 30, 1979, a person shall not operate any dry cleaning equipment in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin that uses petroleum-based solvent unless:
  1. There is no liquid leaking from any portion of the equipment.
  2. Solvents are stored in closed containers that may be equipped with vents approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO).
  3. All washer lint traps, button traps, access doors, and other parts of the equipment where solvent may be exposed to the atmosphere are kept closed at all times except as required for proper operation or maintenance.
  4. The still residue is stored in sealed containers or underground tanks and is disposed of at a Class I dump or is disposed of by other procedures approved by the APCO.
  5. The used filtering material is put into a sealed container immediately after removal from the filter and disposed of at a Class I dump unless the dry cleaning system is equipped with one of the following filter systems:
    - a. Cartridge filters containing paper or carbon or a combination thereof, that are fully drained in the filter housing for at least twelve (12) hours before removal.
    - b. Diatomaceous earth filtering system, connected to a centrifugal solvent extractor or other device capable of removing sufficient solvent so that the remaining diatomaceous earth and soil does not contain more than 0.4 kilogram of solvent per kilogram of filter powder and soil removed.
    - c. Any other type of filtering system or process found by the APCO to emit into the atmosphere 1 kilogram or less of solvent in the discarded soil, lint, and filtering material per 100 kilograms of articles cleaned.

12/17/79 Shasta SSCD 12/17/79

RESOLUTION NO. 79-7

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AMENDING THE RULES OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Air Pollution Control Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District has heretofore promulgated certain rules for said control district, and

WHEREAS, the California Air Resources Board has recommended that we adopt a rule limiting the amount of cutback asphalt used for highway or street paving or maintenance, and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 40703 of the California Health and Safety Code have been complied with in connection with such amendment,

~~NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:~~

I. Rule 3:15 is added to read as follows:

Rule 3:15. Cutback Asphalt Paving Materials:

- a. After July 1, 1979, no person shall cause or allow the use or application of rapid cure cutback asphalt for highway or street paving or maintenance, nor manufacture, sell or offer to sell rapid cure cutback asphalt for such use or application.
- b. After July 1, 1980, no person shall cause or allow the use or application of cutback asphalt for highway or street paving or maintenance, nor manufacture, sell, or offer for sale cutback asphalt for such use or application in the District, except for any of the following:
  - (1) Where the cutback asphalt is to be used solely as a penetrating prime coat, or as a dust palliative.

12/17/79 Shasta

- (2) Where the National Weather Service official forecast of the high temperature for the immediate vicinity of the asphalt application for the 24-hour period following application is below 10° C (50° F).
- (3) At a distance from the commercial plants that produce and sell hot mix asphalt that is too great to be economical, and in a non-critical area from a standpoint of ozone production, which for the purposes of this rule shall be considered to be outside of the South Central Urban Region.
- (4) During periods of inclement weather where emergency street maintenance is necessary and hot asphalt material is unavailable.

~~c. In non-attainment areas after January 1, 1982, no person shall cause or allow the use or application of an emulsified asphalt containing petroleum solvents (dilutents) in excess of 3% by volume or cutback asphalt for highway street paving or maintenance or offer for sale such asphalts for such use or application. These provisions do not apply to cutback asphalt manufactured or stored in this District for shipment and use outside this District.~~

~~If by January 1, 1981, there are no suitable emulsified or slow cure asphalts available at a cost, including application, comparable to existing materials as approved by the APCO for uses listed in the exceptions under Section b, then the January 1, 1982 date will be extended on a year-to-year basis until such materials are available.~~

d. After January 1, 1982, road oils used for highway or street paving or maintenance applications shall contain no more than 0.5 percent of organic compounds which boil at less than 500° F as determined by ASTM D402.

~~II. The definition of Asphalt is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:~~

~~Asphalt means an oil asphalt or a homogeneous mixture of refined liquid and solid asphalts suitable for use in the manufacture of asphalt concrete.~~

~~III. The definition of Cutback Asphalt is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:~~

~~Cutback Asphalt means paving grade asphalts liquefied with petroleum distillate and as further defined by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications as follows:~~

~~Rapid Cure type: ASTM D2028~~

~~Medium Cure type: ASTM D2027~~

~~IV. The definition of Dust Palliative is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:~~

~~Dust Palliative means any light application of liquefied asphalt (cutback or emulsified asphalt) for the express purpose of controlling loose dust.~~

~~V. The definition of Emulsified Asphalt is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:~~

~~Emulsified Asphalt means any asphalt liquefied with water containing an emulsifier. The two kinds of emulsions most pertinent are the anionic and cationic types.~~

~~VI. The definition of Penetrating Prime Coat is added to Rule 1:2 as follows:~~

~~Penetrating Prime Coat means any application of asphalt to an absorptive surface to penetrate and bind the aggregate surface and promote adhesion between it and the new superimposed construction. Prime coats do not include dust palliatives or tack coats.~~



7/19/83

Rule 3:15.c. is amended to read:

c. In ozone non-attainment areas after January 1, 1982, no person shall cause or allow the use or application of an emulsified asphalt containing petroleum solvents (diluent) in excess of 3% by volume or cutback asphalt for highway street paving or maintenance or offer for sale such asphalts for such use or application. These provisions do not apply to cutback asphalt manufactured or stored in this District for shipment and use outside this District.

If by January 1, 1981, there are no suitable emulsified or slow cure asphalts available at a cost, including application, comparable to existing materials as approved by the APCO for uses listed in the exceptions under Section b, then the January 1, 1981 date will be extended on a year-to-year basis until such materials are available.

~~DULY ADOPTED this 17th day of May, 1983, by the Air Pollution Control Board of the County of Shasta by the following vote:~~

~~AYES: Supervisors Caton, Maddox, Peters, Swendiman~~

~~NOES None~~

~~ABSENT: None~~

~~/s/ Don Maddox~~

~~DON C. MADDOX, Chairman, Shasta County  
Air Pollution Control Board  
State of California~~

ATTEST:

~~/s/ Ann Reed~~

~~ANN REED, County Clerk and Ex-Officio  
Clerk of the Air Pollution Control  
Board, County of Shasta  
State of California~~

This instrument is a correct copy  
of the original on file in this office.

ATTEST: MAY 23 1983

ANN REED  
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE BOARD OF  
SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
BY: *[Signature]* DEPUTY

RECEIVED

Stationary Source  
Control Division  
Air Resources Board

MAR 18 1980

RESOLUTION NO. 80

RESOLUTION OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD AMENDING THE RULES OF THE SHASTA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the Air Pollution Control Board of the Shasta County Air Pollution Control District has heretofore promulgated certain rules for said control district, and

WHEREAS, the California Air Resources Board has recommended that we adopt a rule limiting the amount of vapors discharged during organic solvent degreasing operations, and

WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 40703 of the Health and Safety Code have been complied with in connection with such amendment.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

I. Rule 3:17 is added to read as follows:

Rule 3:17. Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations:

a. After February 19, 1980, any person who employs solvent metal cleaning (degreasing) shall utilize a device for such cleaning, which includes the following equipment:

1. A container for the solvent and the articles being cleaned.
2. An apparatus or cover which prevents the solvent from evaporating when not processing work in the degreaser.
3. A facility for draining cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the container.
4. A permanent, conspicuous label, which lists each of the operating requirements contained in Section 3:17b.

Received  
MAR 18 1980  
A.D.

5. For cold solvent cleaning, if the vapor pressure of the solvent is greater than 33 mm Hg or 0.6 psi at 38° C, or if the solvent is heated above 50° C, then one of the following control devices shall be used:
  - (a) a freeboard such that the freeboard ratio is greater than or equal to 0.75;
  - (b) a water cover if the solvent is insoluble in and heavier than water; or
  - (c) any other system of equivalent control, such as a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorber.
  
6. If open-top vapor degreasing or conveyORIZED degreasing are employed, then the following equipment shall be utilized:
  - (a) All of the following safety switches:
    - (1) condenser flow switch and thermostat,
    - (2) spray safety switch, and
    - (3) vapor level control device.
  - (b) One of the following or a combination of the following major control devices such that the overall emissions are reduced by 85 percent by weight.
    - (1) a freeboard such that the freeboard ratio is greater than or equal to 0.75;
    - (2) refrigerated chiller;
    - (3) carbon adsorption system; or
    - (4) a control system which has a control efficiency equivalent to any of the above.

(c) For conveyORIZED degreasers, both of the following control devices:

- (1) either a drying tunnel, or another means such as a rotating basket, sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent liquid or vapor, and
- (2) minimized openings: entrances and exits should silhouette work loads so that the average clearance between parts and the edge of the degreaser opening is either less than 10 cm or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening.

b. After Feb. 19, 1980, any person who employs solvent metal cleaning (degreasing) must conform to the following operating requirements:

1. The degreasing equipment and emission control equipment must be operated and maintained in proper working order.
2. A person shall not allow any solvent to leak from any portion of the degreasing equipment.
3. A person shall not store or dispose of any solvent, including waste solvent, in such a manner as will cause or allow its evaporation into the atmosphere.
4. After distillation recovery of waste solvent, solvent residues shall not contain more than 10 percent solvent by volume.
5. A person shall not remove or open any device designed to cover the solvent unless processing work in the degreaser or performing maintenance on the degreaser.

6. A person shall drain cleaned parts for at least 15 seconds after cleaning or until dripping ceases. (Cold solvent cleaning only.)
7. If a solvent flow is utilized, then a person shall use only a continuous, fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type spray) and the pressure shall be such that it does not cause liquid solvent to splash outside of the solvent container.
8. Solvent agitation, where necessary, shall be attained through pump recirculation or by means of a mixer. Air agitation of the solvent bath shall not be utilized.
9. For open-top vapor degreasers, a person shall minimize solvent carry-out by the following measures:
  - (a) rack parts to allow full drainage,
  - (b) move parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 3.3 m/min.,
  - (c) degrease the work load in the vapor zone at least 30 seconds or until condensation ceases,
  - (d) allow parts to dry within the degreaser until visually dry.
10. For conveyORIZED degreasers, a person shall minimize solvent carry-out by the following measures:
  - (a) rack parts to allow full drainage,
  - (b) maintain vertical conveyor speed at less than 3.3 m/min.

c. Exemptions

The provisions of this rule do not apply to the following cleaning materials or methods:

1. Trichlorotrifluoroethane
2. Methylene Chloride
3. Emulsion cleaners
4. Wipe cleaning

d. Definitions

1. "Cold cleaner" means any batch loaded, non-boiling solvent degreaser.
2. "Open-top vapor degreaser" means any batch loaded, boiling solvent degreaser.
3. "Conveyorized degreaser" means any continuously loaded, conveyorized solvent degreaser, either boiling or non-boiling.
4. "Freeboard height"
  - (a) For cold cleaning tanks, freeboard height means the distance from the top of the solvent or solvent drain to the top of the tank.
  - (b) For vapor degreasing tanks, freeboard height means the distance from the solvent vapor-air interface to the top of the basic degreaser tank.
5. "Freeboard ratio" is defined as the freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.
6. "Wipe cleaning" is defined as that method of cleaning which utilizes a material such as a rag wetted with a solvent, coupled with a physical rubbing process to remove contaminants from metal surfaces.

7. "Volatile organic compound" means any compound of carbon (excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and methane) that has a vapor pressure greater than 0.1 mm of Hg at standard conditions.

~~DULY ADOPTED this 19th day of February, 1980, by the Air Pollution Control Board of the County of Shasta by the following vote:~~

~~AYES: Supervisors Swendiman, Sanders, Caton, Evans, Gover  
NOES: None  
ABSENT: None~~

~~*Bessie Sanders*  
BESSIE SANDERS, CHAIRMAN, Shasta County  
Air Pollution Control Board  
State of California~~

ATTEST:

~~*Richard C. Brennan*  
RICHARD C. BRENNAN, County Clerk &  
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Air Pollution  
Control Board, County of Shasta  
State of California~~

This instrument is a correct copy  
of the original on file in this office.

ATTEST: FEB 26 1980

~~*Richard C. Brennan*  
RICHARD C. BRENNAN  
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF THE BOARD OF  
SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
BY *[Signature]* DEPUTY~~