

RULE 105. DEFINITIONS

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these Rules and Regulations and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these Rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words used in Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.
1. Affected Pollutants. All pollutants for which an ambient air quality standard has been established by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Air Resources Board and the precursors to such pollutants, all pollutants regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Air Act or by the Air Resources Board under the Health and Safety Code, including reactive organic compounds (ROC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), particulate matter less than ten microns (PM-10), carbon monoxide (CO), ethylene, lead, asbestos, beryllium, mercury, vinyl chloride, fluorides, sulfuric acid mist, hydrogen sulfide, total reduced sulfur, and reduced sulfur compounds. Also all the pollutants which the Environmental Protection Agency, after the notice and opportunity for public comment, or the Air Resources Board, or the Air Pollution Control District after public hearing, determine may have significant adverse effect on the environment, the public health, or the public welfare.
 2. Agricultural Burning. Open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals, or open outdoor fires used in forest management or range improvement, improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention, or open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purpose specified above.
 3. Agricultural Wastes. Unwanted or unmarketable materials produced wholly from agricultural operation, other than forest or range management operations, directly related: (1) to the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of animals if such crops or animals are grown for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood; or (2) to conducting agricultural research; or (3) to instruction in an

educational institution. Agricultural wastes include, but are not limited to, grass or weeds growing in or adjacent to fields used in the growing of crops or animals, and paper fertilizer and pesticide sacks or containers when such sacks or containers have been emptied in the field, or materials not produced wholly from such operations, but which are intimately related to growing or harvesting of crops and which are used in the field, except as prohibited by District Regulations.

4. Air Contaminant. Smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.
5. Alteration. Any physical change in, or any change in method of operation of an existing stationary source which does not qualify for new source review.
6. Ambient Air Quality Standards. Standards set by the State and Federal government and described on page 7.
7. Atmosphere. Air that envelopes or surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment such emission into the building shall be considered an industrial hygiene problem unless such emission subsequently is released to escape from the building.
8. Board. Air Pollution Control Board of the Air Pollution Control District of San Luis Obispo County.
9. Brush Treated. Material to be burned that has been felled, crushed or uprooted with mechanical equipment, or has been desiccated with herbicides, and that such material has been dried for the minimum drying times specified in Rule 502.
10. California Coastal Waters. That area between the California coastline and a line starting at the California-Oregon border at the Pacific Ocean
thence to 42.0 N125.5 W

thence to 41.0 N125.5 W
thence to 40.0 N125.5 W
thence to 39.0 N125.0 W
thence to 38.0 N124.5 W
thence to 37.0 N123.5 W
thence to 36.0 N122.5 W
thence to 35.0 N121.5 W
thence to 34.0 N120.5 W
thence to 33.0 N119.5 W
thence to 32.5 N118.5 W

and ending at the California-Mexico border at the Pacific Ocean.

11. Combustible Refuse. Any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
12. Combustion Contaminants. Solid or liquid particles discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
13. Condensed Fumes. Minute solid particles generated by 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 airborne particulates.
14. Containing Device. Any stack, duct, flue, oven, kettle, or other structure or device which so contains an air contaminant, as essentially to prevent its entering the atmosphere except through such openings as may be incorporated for emission purposes.
15. Control Officer. Air Pollution Control Officer of the Air Pollution Control District of San Luis Obispo County.
16. Days. Working calendar days unless otherwise stated.
17. Designated Agency. Any agency designated by the Air Resources Board as having authority to issue agricultural burning permits. The

U.S. Forest Service and the California Division of Forestry are so designated within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

18. District. Air Pollution Control District of San Luis Obispo County.
19. Dusts. 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, etc.
20. Emission. The act of passing into the atmosphere of an air contaminant or gas stream which contains an air contaminant, or the air contaminant so passed into the atmosphere.
21. Emission Point. The place, located in a horizontal plane and vertical elevation, at which an emission enters the atmosphere.
22. Flue. Any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.
23. Forest Management Burning. The use of open fires, as part of a forest management practice, to remove forest debris. Forest management practices include timber operations, silvicultural practices, and forest protection practices.
24. Hearing Board. Five member Board appointed by the Air Pollution Control Board of San Luis Obispo County pursuant to Division 26, Part 1, Chapter 8, Article 1, of the California Health and Safety Code with the powers and duties prescribed for Hearing Boards in Chapter 8, Division 26, of the California Health and Safety Code.
25. Household Rubbish. Household rubbish means the following waste material and trash normally accumulated by a family in the course of ordinary day-to-day living; garden trash and prunings, paper, paper products and wood waste.
26. Multiple Chamber Incinerator. Any equipment, article, machine, contrivance, structure or part of a structure, used to dispose of

combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of materials to be burned. The refractories shall have a Pyrometric Cone Equivalent of at least 17, tested according to the methods described in the American Society for Testing Materials, Method C-24.

27. Natural Gas. Fuel gas supplied to commercial, industrial, and residential subscribers by Public Utility Commission regulated gas companies. (This Natural Gas will typically contain less than 1 gram per 100 cubic feet of sulfur compounds calculated as hydrogen sulfide.)
28. No-Burn Day. Any day on which agricultural burning is prohibited by the Air Resources Board or the Air Pollution Control District. The San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District may declare any permissive day designated by the State Air Resources Board to be a no-burn day if necessary to maintain suitable air quality.
29. Oil-Effluent Water Separator. Any tank, box, sump or other container in which any petroleum or product thereof, floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump or other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.
30. Open Outdoor Fire. Any combustion of combustible material of any type outdoors, in the open, not in any enclosure, where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.
31. Orchard or Citrus Grove Heaters. Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance burning any type of fuel, capable of emitting air contaminants, used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

32. Particulate Matter. Any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.
33. Permissive Burn Day. Any day on which the Air Resources Board or the Air Pollution Control District does not prohibit burning of agricultural wastes.
34. Permittee. Any Person holding a valid, unrevoked agricultural burning permit issued by a designated agency.
35. Person. Any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user, owner, state or local governmental agency or public district, or any officer or employee thereof.
36. Process Weight. 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 a 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 equipment is idle.
37. PPM. Parts per million by volume.
38. Range Improvement Burning. The use of open fires to remove vegetation for a wildlife, game, or livestock habitat, or for the initial establishment of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land.
39. Reduction. Any heated process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating.
40. Regulation. One of the major subdivisions of the Rules and Regulations of the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District.

41. Rule. A rule of the Air Pollution Control District of San Luis Obispo County.
42. Section. A Section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.
43. Silvicultural. The establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber.
44. Single Source. Any single stack, duct, flue, structure, device, or operation which is capable of emitting air contaminants into the atmosphere.
45. South Central Coast Air Basin. San Luis Obispo County, Santa Barbara County and Ventura County.
46. State Board. The State Air Resources Board, or any person authorized to act on its behalf.
47. Stationary Source. Any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any affected pollutant directly or as a fugitive emission.

"Fugitive Emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

"Installation" includes any operation, article, machine, equipment, contrivance, or grouping of equipment belonging to the same two-digit standard industrial classification code, which emits or may emit any affected pollutant, located on contiguous properties, and under common control.

"Building, structure, or facility" includes all pollutant emitting activities, including activities located in California coastal waters adjacent to the South Central Coast Air Basin boundaries and those areas of the Outer Continental Shelf waters for which the District

has been designated the corresponding onshore area by the EPA which:

- a. belong to the same industrial grouping, and
- b. are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties (except for activities located in coastal waters), and
- c. are under the same common ownership, operation, or control or which are owned or operated by entities which are under common control.

Pollutant emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they are part of a common production process. (Common production process includes industrial processes, manufacturing processes, and any connected processes involving a common raw material.)

"Common operations" includes operations which are related through dependent processes, storage or transportation of the same or similar products or raw material. The emissions within District boundaries, California coastal waters, and those areas of the Outer Continental Shelf waters for which the District has been designated the corresponding onshore area by the EPA from cargo carriers associated with the stationary source shall be considered emissions from the stationary source.

48. Subsection. A subsection of a rule of the Air Pollution Control District of San Luis Obispo County.

49. Timber Operations. Cutting or removal of timber or other forest vegetation.

50. Wildlife or Game Habitat. Any area used or planned to be used for conservation or management of wild plants or animals.