

REGULATION 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

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REGULATION 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

(Adopted September 5, 1979)

1-100 GENERAL

1-101 Description: The general provisions and definitions included in Regulation 1 shall apply to all other District Rules and Regulations. Definitions which are included in any other District Rule or Regulation are specific to that Rule or Regulation and shall not apply to any other Rule or Regulation.

1-102 More than One Emission Standard: Where a person is subject to more than one emission standard for the same air contaminant, the more stringent shall apply.

1-103 Violations Not Authorized: Nothing in District Rules or Regulations is intended to permit any practice in violation of any statute, ordinance, Rule or Regulation.

1-104 Circumvention Not Permitted: A person shall not undertake or authorize any practice intended or designed to evade or circumvent District Rules or Regulations.

1-105 Regulations Not Intended to Apply to Workroom Atmosphere: District Regulations are not intended to apply to the air quality requirements for the workroom atmosphere necessary to protect an employee's health from contaminants emitted by the source; nor are they concerned with the occupational health factors in an employer-employee relationship.

1-106 Separation of Emissions: Where air contaminants from a single source are emitted through two or more emission points, the total quantity of air contaminants thus emitted shall not exceed the quantity allowable through a single emission point.

1-107 Combination of Emissions: Where air contaminants from two or more sources are combined prior to emission and there are no adequate and reliable means to establish the nature, extent and quantity of emission from each source, District Regulations shall be applied to the combined emission as if it originated in a single source. Such emissions shall be subject to the most stringent limitations and requirements of District Regulations applicable to any of the sources whose air contaminants are so combined.

1-108 Metric Governs: When units of weight or measure are expressed in both the international system (SI) of metric units and English units, the metric units are the standard and the English units are approximations to be used for guidance only.

(Amended May 17, 2000)

1-109 Severability: If any District Rule or Regulation, or portion thereof, is adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such judgment shall be limited to that Rule, Regulation or portion thereof, and not otherwise affect or invalidate the remainder of District Rules and Regulations.

1-110 Exclusions: District Regulations shall not apply to the following:

110.1 Engines used to propel motor vehicles, and defined by the Vehicle Code of the State of California.

110.2 Deleted May 17, 2000.

110.3 Aircraft.

110.4 Fires from residential cooking.

110.5 Open outdoor fires, other than for the disposal of waste propellants, explosives or pyrotechnics by manufacturing facilities; recreational fires and outdoor cooking fires, except as limited by Regulation 5.

110.6 Any emission point which is not an intended opening and from which no significant quantities of air contaminants are emitted.

110.7 Smoke generators intentionally operated to train observers in appraising the shade of emissions.

110.8 Air contaminants, where purposely emitted for the sole purpose of a specific beneficial use, and where essentially all of the air contaminants are confined to the area in which such beneficial use is obtained. The quantity and nature of the air contaminants, and the proportion of air contaminants used in relation to amounts of other materials involved in the beneficial use of air contaminants, shall conform to accepted practice in type of use employed.

110.9 Agricultural sources except as provided in:

9.1 Regulation 5: Open Burning; and

9.2 Regulation 2: Permits.

(Renumbered 3/17/82; Amended 12/19/90; 11/3/93; 5/17/00; 5/2/01; 7/19/06; 7/9/08)

1-111 Deleted, October 7, 1998

1-112 Breakdown: The APCO may refrain from enforcing the provisions of District regulations for excesses of emissions resulting from the breakdown of air pollution abatement equipment or operating equipment provided such emissions do not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of any national or California ambient air quality standard and further provided that the persons responsible for such emissions comply with the administrative requirements of Section 1-431 and 432.

(Amended March 17, 1982)

1-113 Discretionary Enforcement, Breakdown: If excessive emissions resulting from the breakdown of air pollution abatement equipment or operating equipment persist until the end of a production run or up to 24 hours, whichever is sooner, a violation of District regulations shall be deemed to have occurred. However, the APCO may elect to take no enforcement action if the person responsible for the emissions shows that appropriate corrective measures have been taken and that emissions are either in compliance or that the equipment has been shut down either before the next production run or within 24 hours, whichever is sooner.

1-114 Exemption, Uncombined Water: Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the failure of a visible emission to meet District limitations, those limitations shall not apply. The burden of proof to establish the application of this section shall be upon the person seeking to come within its provisions.

1-115 Exemption, Modification to Meet Emission Standards: When permits are necessary for modifying an existing source in order to comply with emission regulations such modifications shall not subject the existing source to emission standards for new or modified plants as set forth in Section 2-2-301 or 2-2-302 or 2-2-303 of Regulation 2, Permits.

(Amended December 17, 1980)

1-116 Definitions: Definitions that are specific to a Rule or Regulation shall take precedence over more general definitions.

116.1 A definition contained in a Rule shall apply to that Rule. Lacking such a definition,

116.2 A definition contained in Rule 1 of a regulation shall apply to all Rules of the Regulation. Lacking such a definition,

116.3 A definition contained in Regulation 1 shall apply to all District Regulations.

(Adopted May 17, 2000)

1-200 DEFINITIONS

1-201 Air Contaminant or Air Pollutant: Any material which, when emitted, causes or tends to cause the degradation of air quality. Such material includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids or any combination thereof.

1-202 Air Pollution Control Equipment: Any equipment, the operation of which has as its primary purpose a significant reduction in either the emission of air contaminants or the effects of such emissions.

1-203 APCO: The Air Pollution Control Officer of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District or the designee thereof.

1-204 ARB: The Air Resources Board of the State of California.

1-205 Atmosphere: The air that surrounds the earth, excluding the general volume of gases contained within any building or structure if the APCO determines that emissions within such building or structure do not escape to the outside air.

(Amended March 17, 1982)

1-206 BAR: 100,000 pascals (100,000 N/m²).

1-207 Best Modern Practices: The minimization of emissions from equipment and operations by the employment of modern maintenance and operating practices used by superior operators of like equipment and which may be reasonably applied under the circumstances.

- 1-208 Breakdown (malfunction):** Any unforeseeable failure or malfunction of any air pollution control equipment or operating equipment which causes a violation of any emission standard or limitation prescribed by District, California or federal rules, regulations or laws, where such failure or malfunction:
- 208.1 Is not the result of intent, neglect, or disregard of any air pollution control law, rule or regulation;
 - 208.2 Is not the result of improper maintenance;
 - 208.3 Does not constitute a nuisance;
 - 208.4 Is not an excessively recurrent breakdown of the same equipment.
- 1-209 Commenced:** Where a person has undertaken a continuous program of construction, reconstruction or modification, or a person has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction, reconstruction or modification.
- 1-210 Construction:** Fabrication, erection or installation of a plant.
- 1-211 Discharge:** To permit, let, suffer or allow an emission.
- 1-212 District:** The Bay Area Air Quality Management District.
- 1-213 Emission or Emissions:** A gas or liquid stream containing one or more air contaminants. The verb form, emit, means the act of discharging an emission into the atmosphere.
- 1-214 Emission Point:** The location (place in horizontal plane and vertical elevation) at which an emission enters the atmosphere.
- 1-215 Facility:** Any property, real or personal, which may incorporate one or more plants all being operated or maintained by a person as part of an identifiable business on contiguous or adjacent property, and shall include, but not be limited to manufacturing plants, refineries, power generating plants, ore processing plants, construction material processing plants, automobile assembly plants, foundries and waste processing sites.
- 1-216 Fixed Capital Cost:** The capital needed to provide all the depreciable components of a plant.
- 1-217 Modification:** Any physical change in existing plant or change in the method of operation which results or may result in either an increase in emission of any air pollutant subject to District control, or the emission of any such air pollutant not previously emitted. The following shall not be regarded as physical changes or changes in the method of operation:
- 217.1 Routine maintenance, repair or replacement with identical or equivalent equipment.
 - 217.2 Increased production rate or increased hours of operation where there is no increase in fixed capital cost, unless such production and hours are limited by permit conditions.
- 1-218 Opacity:** The decrease in the transmission of light through a gas stream, as indicated by the expression $(1-P/P_0)$ where P_0 is the radiant power initially directed at the emission being measured, and P is the radiant power received after passing through the emission.
- (Amended May 21, 1980)*
- 1-219 Operation:** Any physical action resulting in a change in the location, form, or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action resulting in a change of the chemical composition, or chemical or physical properties of a material. The following are given as examples, without limiting the generality of the foregoing: heat transfer, calcination, double decomposition, fermentation, pyrolysis, electrolysis, combustion, material handling, evaporation, mixing, absorption, filtration, screening and fluidization.
- 219.1 Heat transfer operation means any operation which (a) involves the combustion of fuel for the principal purpose of utilizing the heat of combustion-product gases by the transfer of such heat to the process material; and (b) does not transfer a significant portion of heat by direct contact between the combustion-product gases and the process material.
 - 219.2 Incineration operation means any operation in which combustion is carried on for the principal purpose, or with the principal result, of oxidizing a liquid or solid waste material to reduce its bulk or facilitate disposal or both of such.

219.3 Salvage operation means any operation in which combustion is carried out for the primary purpose or result of salvaging metals, where the principal metal to be salvaged is not melted. Other metals present in small quantities may be melted.

219.4 General operation means any operation other than those defined in Sections 1-219.1, 219.2 or 219.3.

1-220 Operating Day: A 24 hour time period from midnight to midnight.

(Amended May 17, 2000)

1-221 Person: Any natural person, corporation, government agency, public officer, association, joint venture, partnership or any combination of such or such entities as are included in Section 39047, California Health and Safety Code.

1-222 Plant: The machinery and equipment, including tanks, necessary to carry out an operation.

1-223 ppmv: Parts per million by volume.

1-224 Reconstruction: Replacement of the components of an existing plant to such an extent that 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 plant.

1-225 Sampling Point: The location in a Type A emission point where the measurements of flow volume and contaminant concentrations can be made which are representative of the actual flow volume and contaminant concentrations.

1-226 Sea Level Atmospheric Pressure: 1.01 bar or 101 kilo pascals (14.7 psia).

1-227 Source: Any operation that produces and/or emits air pollutants.

1-228 Standard Conditions: A sea level atmospheric pressure and a temperature of 21 degrees Celsius (70 degrees Fahrenheit).

1-229 Standard Dry Cubic Meter: One m³ of gas free of water vapor and at standard conditions.

1-230 Type A Emission Point: An emission point, having sufficiently regular geometry so that both flow volume and contaminant concentrations can be measured and where the nature and extent of air contaminants do not change substantially between a sampling point and the emission point.

1-231 Type B Emission Point: An emission point other than a type A emission point.

1-232 Visible Emissions: Emissions which are visually perceived by an observer. Restrictions on visible emissions in District Regulations are expressed as numbers on the Ringelmann Chart as published by the United States Bureau of Mines. Emissions may not be as dark or darker than the designated number on the Ringelmann Chart, or cannot be of such opacity as to obscure a trained observer's view to an equivalent or greater degree. Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the failure of an emission to meet District limitations, those limitations shall not apply (see Section 1-114).

1-233 Organic Compound: Any compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

(Adopted March 17, 1982)

1-234 Organic Compound, Non-Precursor: Methylene chloride, 1,1,1, trichloroethane, 1,1,2 trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113), trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), and chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115). In addition, any compound designated as having a negligible contribution to photochemical reactivity by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as published in the Federal Register shall be considered a Non-Precursor Organic Compound.

(Adopted 3/17/82; Amended 9/2/98)

1-235 Organic Compound, Precursor: Any organic compound as defined in 1-233 excepting the non-precursor organic compounds, 1-234.

(Adopted March 17, 1982)

1-236 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any organic compound, as described in Section 1-233, which would be emitted during use, processing, application, curing or drying of a solvent, surface coating, or other material.

(Adopted October 19, 1983)

- 1-237 Reduced Sulfur Compounds:** All organic and inorganic sulfide compounds and mercaptans.
(Adopted October 19, 1983)
- 1-238 Parametric Monitor:** Any monitoring device or system required by District permit condition or regulation to monitor the operational parameters of either a source or an abatement device. Parametric monitors may record temperature, gauge pressure, flowrate, pH, hydrocarbon breakthrough, or other factors.
(Adopted Sept. 2, 1998)
- 1-239 Continuous Emission Monitor:** Any monitoring device or system, required by Regulation 1-520 and 521.
(Adopted September 2, 1998)
- 1-240 Abatement Device:** Any equipment or process whose sole purpose is to reduce the amount of one or more pollutants from the source.
(Adopted 10/7/98; Amended 5/17/00)
- 1-241 Owner or Operator:** Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a facility, building, structure, installation, or source which directly or indirectly results or may result in emissions of any air pollutant.
(Adopted May 17, 2000)
- 1-242 Parametric Emission Monitoring System:** A monitoring system that continuously measures process parameters and uses a computer model to estimate emissions based on the parameters measured. Usually used as an equivalent to, and in lieu of, direct measurement of emissions using a continuous emission monitor.
(Adopted May 17, 2000)
- 1-300 STANDARDS**
- 1-301 Public Nuisance:** No person shall discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or the public; or which endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which causes, or has a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. For purposes of this section, three or more violation notices validly issued in a 30 day period to a facility for public nuisance shall give rise to a rebuttable presumption that the violations resulted from negligent conduct.
(Adopted 3/17/81; Amended 5/2/90)
- 1-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**
- 1-401 Violation Notice:** A notice of violation or citation shall be issued by the District for all violations of District regulations and shall be delivered to persons alleged to be in violation of District regulations. The notice shall identify the nature of the violation, the rule or regulation violated, and the date or dates on which said violation occurred.
- 1-402 Status of Violation Notices During Variance Proceedings:** Except as provided below, where a person has applied for a variance, no notices shall be issued during the period between the date of filing for the variance application and the date of decision by the Hearing Board for violations covered by the variance application. However, during the period between the date of the filing for a variance and the date of the decision by the Hearing Board, evidence of additional violations shall be collected and duly recorded. Where the variance is denied, evidence of violations collected between the filing date and decision date shall be reviewed and a notice of violation issued for violations occurring during that period shall be served upon said person. Where the variance is granted, no notice of violation shall be issued for violations occurring during that period except in extraordinary circumstances as determined by the APCO.
- 402.1 Notwithstanding the foregoing, when the Hearing Board's proceedings on a variance application will require more than one day of hearing time, any party to the proceeding may request, or the Hearing Board on its own motion may require, that the provisions of this Section 1-402 shall not apply to any violations occurring during the course of the variance proceeding unless and until the applicant has satisfied the good cause standard for the granting of

an interim variance, as provided in Health and Safety Code Section 42351. In the event that a variance is eventually granted in such a case, the Air Pollution Control Officer may rescind any notices of violation issued during the course of the variance proceeding.

(Adopted October 21, 1992)

- 1-410 Registration:** A person responsible for the emission of air contaminants shall register with the District on forms provided by the APCO, and shall thereafter provide any information requested by the APCO regarding such emissions to the District on an annual basis. Plants or facilities requiring annual operating permits are exempt from registration.
- 1-411 Permits May Be Needed:** Registration with the District shall not relieve a person from the requirements of Regulation 2, Permits, where applicable.
- 1-412 Address For Service:** A person registered with the District may be served notices, including notices of hearings before the Hearing Board, by certified mail addressed to the address contained in the registration form on file with the District.
- 1-420 Emission Source Data:** Upon the request of the APCO, a person responsible for the emission of air contaminants shall provide the District with any data concerning emissions from any operation under such person's control. The data shall be in such form as prescribed by the APCO, who may require that such data be certified by a registered professional engineer.
- 1-430 Breakdown Procedures:** The APCO shall establish written procedures to insure that all reported breakdown occurrences are handled uniformly to final disposition.
- 1-431 Breakdown Report:** A person seeking relief pursuant to Section 1-112 shall notify the APCO of the breakdown condition immediately, with due regard for public safety, including the hazard of fire and explosion. Such notification shall include the time, specific location, equipment involved and to the extent possible the cause of the breakdown.
- 1-432 Written Breakdown Report:** Within 30 days of the occurrence of a breakdown, the person responsible shall submit a written report to the APCO including the following:
- 432.1 Sufficient information to enable the APCO to determine whether or not a breakdown occurred and the cause of the breakdown;
 - 432.2 A summary of the corrective action taken following the breakdown;
 - 432.3 Present status of the breakdown, and
 - 432.4 A summary of actions taken to insure that such breakdowns will not occur in the future.
- 1-433 Determination of Breakdown:** Following the report made pursuant to Section 1-431, the APCO shall promptly investigate to determine whether the occurrence reported constitutes a breakdown. The determination may be made based upon information developed by the investigation, or upon the basis of such information in addition to information reported in the written report made pursuant to Section 1-432. If the APCO determines that the occurrence does not constitute a breakdown, appropriate enforcement action may be taken.
- 1-434 Administrative Violation, Breakdown:** Any person who knowingly files falsely, or without probable cause, a claim for relief pursuant to Section 1-112 shall be presumed to be in violation of these regulations. The burden of proof of establishing that a breakdown has occurred shall be upon the person who requests the breakdown relief.
- 1-440 Right of Access to Premises:** The person responsible for emissions shall provide to the APCO reasonable access to any facility or equipment therein which is subject to the permit requirements of the District and which may cause or control or record such emissions for the purpose of investigating compliance with District regulations or California law. Such access shall be granted with due consideration for the safety of District employees and minimum interference with the operations of the facility.
- 1-441 Right of Access to Information:** The APCO may request in writing from a person responsible for emissions from any source: plans, specifications, records, samples or other information which will disclose the nature, extent, quantity or degree of air contaminants which are or may be emitted by the source. Such information may include, but is not limited to, process charts, in-stack monitoring data and operating logs which relate to emissions. If the person feels that trade secrets are

unreasonably being requested by the APCO, the person may appeal directly to the Board of Directors.

441.1 When copies of monitoring charts are requested, the APCO may require that such charts immediately be properly identified and labeled in the presence of a District representative.

441.2 When samples relating to emissions are requested, the APCO may require that such samples be obtained in the presence of a District representative.

441.3 Information requested by the APCO shall be provided as soon as reasonable possible, but in any event within 30 days from the date of receipt of the request.

1-500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

1-501 Sampling Facilities: A person responsible for the emission of air contaminants for which emission limits have been established by these regulations shall, upon the request of the APCO, provide such sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices, as may be necessary for the determination of the nature and quantity of such air contaminants.

1-502 Sampling at Type B Emission Points: Emissions from a Type B emission point shall be measured at the place and by procedures which show the highest measurement of air contaminants.

1-510 Area Monitoring: Persons subject to or seeking to come within the provisions of the area monitoring requirements of these regulations shall install, calibrate, operate, site and maintain all monitoring equipment in order to monitor continuously the concentration of the specified air pollutant. Such persons shall install suitable instruments, and meteorological stations to monitor continuously and record weather conditions if required by the APCO or the terms of the regulations.

1-520 Continuous Emission Monitoring: Persons responsible for the emissions from the following sources shall install monitors for the following air pollutants or analog thereof:

520.1 NO_x, CO₂, or O₂, from steam generators with a rated heat input of 264 GJ's (250 million BTU) or more per hour; and opacity from steam generators with a rated heat input of 264 GJ's (250 million BTU) or more per hour which are permitted for discretionary combustion of a non-gaseous fuel. Firing of non-gaseous fuel permitted under the "test-firing" provisions of District rules is not considered to be "discretionary."

520.2 NO_x from all new nitric acid plants, and existing plants having a production capacity in excess of 272 metric tons (300 T) per days as 100% nitric acid.

520.3 SO₂ from sulfuric acid plants.

520.4 SO₂ from sulfur recovery plants emitting more than 45 KG (100 lbs.) per day of SO₂.

520.5 SO₂ and opacity from the catalyst regenerators of fluid catalytic crackers.

520.6 SO₂ and opacity from fluid cokers with a fresh feed rate greater than 1600 m³ (10,000 bbls) per day.

520.7 SO₂ from fossil fuel fired steam generators with a heat input of 264 GJ's (250 million BTU) or more per hour with a use factor of at least 30% and utilizing flue gas desulfurizing units, and

520.8 Monitors as required by Regulations 10, 12 and Section 2-1-403 of Regulation 2.

(Amended 3/17/82; 10/7/98)

1-521 Monitoring May Be Required: The APCO may require the installation of suitable instruments to monitor continuously the nature, quantity and opacity of any air pollutant controlled by District regulations where there is a reason to believe such emissions are in potential violation of such regulations.

1-522 Continuous Emission Monitoring and Recordkeeping Procedures: Persons responsible for installing continuous emission monitors pursuant to District regulations shall comply with the following:

522.1 Plans and specifications for monitoring selection and placement shall be submitted to the APCO for prior approval.

- 522.2 Installation scheduling shall be completed as specified in Volume V, Manual of Procedures (MOP).
- 522.3 Continuous emission monitors and their components shall be performance tested as specified in Volume V, MOP.
- 522.4 Continuous emission monitor periods of inoperation greater than 24 continuous hours shall be reported by the following working day, followed by notification of resumption of monitoring. Adequate proof of expeditious repair shall be furnished to the APCO for downtime in excess of fifteen consecutive days.
- 522.5 Monitors shall be calibrated daily except for velocity sensing instruments which shall be calibrated monthly.
- 522.6 Continuous emission monitors and their components shall be maintained to be accurate to within twenty percent when compared to the field accuracy test procedures of Volume V, MOP, or 10% of the applicable emission standard, or 5% of span in the absence of an emission standard.
- 522.7 Any indicated excess of any emission standard to which the source is required to conform, as indicated by the monitor, shall be reported to the APCO within 96 hours after such occurrence. The report shall include the nature, extent, and cause.
- 522.8 Monitoring data shall be submitted on a monthly basis in a format specified by the APCO. Reports shall be submitted within 30 days of the close of the month reported on.
- 522.9 Records shall be maintained for a period of at least two years and shall be made available to the APCO on request. They shall include:
 - 1) Occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown or malfunction.
 - 2) Tests, calibrations, adjustments and maintenance.
 - 3) Emission measurements.
- 522.10 Monitors required by Sections 1-521 or 2-1-403 shall meet the requirements specified by the APCO.

(Adopted 3/17/82; Amended 9/2/98; 11/15/00)

1-523

Parametric Monitoring and Recordkeeping Procedures: Persons responsible for installing parametric monitors pursuant to District permit conditions or regulations shall comply with the following:

- 523.1 Parametric monitor periods of inoperation greater than 24 continuous hours shall be reported by the following working day, followed by notification of resumption of monitoring to the Compliance and Enforcement Division.
- 523.2 Parametric monitor periods of inoperation shall not exceed 15 consecutive days per incident or 30 calendar days per consecutive 12-month period.
- 523.3 Any violation of permit conditions or District regulations to which the source is required to conform, as indicated by the monitor, shall be reported to the APCO within 96 hours after such occurrence. The report shall include the nature, extent, and cause.
- 523.4 Records shall be maintained for a period of at least two years and shall be made available to the APCO on request. They shall include:
 - 1) Dates and duration of monitoring system periods of inoperation.
 - 2) Tests, calibrations, adjustments and maintenance.
- 523.5 The person responsible for emissions being monitored shall maintain and calibrate all required monitors and recording devices in accordance with the applicable manufacturer's specifications and the District Manual of Procedures. In order to claim that a manufacturer's specification is not applicable, the person responsible for emissions must have, and follow, a written maintenance policy that was developed for the device in question. The written policy must explain and justify the difference between the written procedure and the manufacturer's procedure.

(Adopted 9/2/98; Amended 5/17/00; 11/15/00)

1-530

Area Monitoring Downtime: Area monitoring downtime caused by instrument malfunction, where such downtime exceeds a continuous 24-hour period, shall be reported to the APCO within the next normal working day after discovery of the malfunction. Downtime due to maintenance or repair which is expected to exceed 5

days' duration shall be reported to the APCO prior to the commencement of such maintenance or repairs.

(Amended March 17, 1982)

1-540 Area Monitoring Data Examination: At intervals of no greater than seven days, data recorded by the instruments required pursuant to Section 1-510 shall be examined by the persons responsible for the instruments to determine compliance with District Regulations.

(Amended March 17, 1982)

1-542 Area Concentration Excesses: Excesses of air pollutant levels over limits prescribed in District regulations recorded on instruments required pursuant to Section 1-510 shall be reported to the APCO within the next normal working day following the examination of data made pursuant to Section 1-540.

1-543 Record Maintenance for Two Years: Monitoring records of the equipment required by Section 1-510 shall be kept for a period of two years and shall be made available to the APCO upon request.

(Amended March 17, 1982)

1-544 Monthly Summary: The person responsible for emissions being monitored pursuant to Section 1-510 shall provide in such form as prescribed by the APCO a summary of data obtained during each calendar month, as specified in the Manual of Procedures.

(Amended March 17, 1982)

1-545 Deleted November 15, 2000

1-600 MANUAL OF PROCEDURES

1-600 Manual of Procedures: As part of these regulations there shall be established and periodically updated a Manual of Procedures. The Manual of Procedures shall include laboratory techniques, source test procedures, instrument specifications, monitoring requirements, enforcement procedures and other relevant information to determine the basis for enforcement action by the District. References to the Manual of Procedures is to the version adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

(Amended 12/18/85, 1/8/86, 12/2/87, 11/3/93, 9/2/98)

1-601 Approval of Sampling Facilities: The criteria by which the APCO shall determine the acceptability of sampling facilities are set forth in the Manual of Procedures as adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

(Amended 1/8/86; 12/2/87; 9/2/98)

1-602 Area and Continuous Emission Monitoring Requirements: The procedures for selection and placement, installation scheduling, performance testing, reporting, records retention and instrument calibration are detailed in the Manual of Procedures as adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

(Amended 1/8/86; 12/2/87; 9/2/98)

1-603 Visible Emissions: Procedures for reading of visible emissions by an observer are contained in the Manual of Procedures as adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

(Amended 1/8/86; 12/2/87; 9/2/98)

1-604 Opacity Measurements: Specifications and calibration procedures for instruments to be used to measure P and P_O are to be found in the Manual of Procedures as adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

(Amended 1/8/86; 12/2/87; 9/2/98)

1-605 Laboratory, Source Test and Air Monitoring Procedures: The procedures for laboratory, source test and air monitoring analysis are detailed in the Manual of Procedures as adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

(Amended 1/8/86; 12/2/87; 1/18/89; 4/19/89; 9/2/98)