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## RULE 1301

### New Source Review Definitions

The definitions contained in each specific District Rule shall apply unless the term is otherwise defined herein. As applicable, defined terms in the singular include the plural and the plural defined terms include the singular.

- (A) Actual Emissions - The actual rate of emissions of a Regulated Air Pollutant which accurately represents the emissions from Emission Unit(s). Such emissions shall be Real, Quantifiable and calculated using the verified actual operating hours; production rates; and types of materials processed, stored or combusted as applicable.
- (B) Affected State - Any State or local air pollution control agency whose air quality may be affected by the granting of a permit to a Facility or Emission Unit(s) and which is contiguous to the District; or any State which is located within 50 miles of the Facility.
- (C) Air Pollutant - Any air pollution agent or combination of such agents, including any physical, chemical, biological, or radioactive (including source material, special nuclear material and byproduct material) substance or matter which is emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air.
- (D) Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) - The person appointed to the position of Air Pollution Control Officer of the District pursuant to the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §40750, and his or her designee.
- (E) Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP) - A planning document submitted and periodically revised by the District pursuant to the provisions of the California Health & Safety Code §§40910 et seq. and approved by CARB. Also known as Air Quality Management Plan.
- (F) Ambient Air Quality Standards - Any National Ambient Air Quality Standard promulgated pursuant to the provisions of 42 U.S.C. §7409 (Federal Clean Air Act §109) or any State Ambient Air Quality Standard promulgated to California Health & Safety Code §39606, unless the particular Ambient Air Quality Standard (either National or State) is specified.
- (G) Application for Certification (AFC) - A document submitted to the CEC requesting certification of an EEGF.

- (H) Authority to Construct Permit (ATC) - A District permit required pursuant to the provisions of Rule 201 which must be obtained prior to the building, erecting, installation, alteration or replacement of any Permit Unit. Such permit may act as a temporary PTO pursuant to the provisions of Rule 202.
- (I) Banking (Bank, Banked) - The process of recognizing and certifying emissions reductions of Regulated Air Pollutants pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1309 which results in the issuance of an ERC Certificate and recordation of the ERC in the Registry.
- (J) Begin Actual Construction - The general initiation of physical on-site construction activities on Emission Unit(s) which are of a permanent nature. Actual construction activities include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (1) Installation of building supports and foundations;
  - (2) Laying of underground pipe work;
  - (3) Construction of permanent storage structures; and
  - (4) With respect to a change in operating method, those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change.
- (K) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) - For Emission Unit(s) at Facilities as indicated below:
- (1) For a new or Modified Major Facility as defined in this rule, the most stringent of:
    - (a) The most stringent emission limit or control technique which has been achieved in practice, for such Emission Unit(s), class or category of source; or
    - (b) LAER as defined in this rule; or
    - (c) Any other emission limitation or control technique, and/or different fuel demonstrated in practice to be technologically feasible and cost-effective by the APCO or by CARB.
  - (2) For a new or modified non-major facility:
    - (a) The most stringent emission limit or control technique which has been achieved in practice for such category or class of source. Economic and technical feasibility may be considered in establishing the class or category of source; or

- (b) Any other emission limit or control technique found by the APCO to be technologically feasible and cost effective for such class or category of source.
- (3) Under no circumstances shall BACT be determined to be less stringent than the emission limit or control technique contained in any State Implementation Plan as approved by USEPA unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the APCO that such limitation or control technique is not achievable.
- (4) In no event shall the application of BACT result in the emissions of any Regulated Air Pollutant which exceeds the emissions allowed by any applicable standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. §7411, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (Federal Clean Air Act §111) or 42 U.S.C. §7412, Hazardous Air Pollutants (Federal Clean Air Act §112) or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (L) California Air Resources Board (CARB) - The California State Air Resources Board, the powers and duties of which are described in Part 2 of Division 26 of the California Health & Safety Code (commencing with §39500).
- (M) California Energy Commission (CEC) - The California Energy Commission, the powers and duties of which are described in Division 15 of the California Public Resources Code (commencing with §25000).
- (N) Cogeneration Project - A project which:
  - (1) Makes sequential use of exhaust steam, waste steam, heat or resultant energy from an industrial, commercial or manufacturing plant or process for the generation of electricity; or
  - (2) Makes sequential use of exhaust steam, waste steam, or heat from a thermal power plant, in an industrial, commercial, or manufacturing plant or process; and
  - (3) Such “industrial, commercial or manufacturing plant or process” is not a thermal power plant or portion thereof; and
  - (4) Does not consist of steam or heat developed solely for electrical power generation; and
  - (5) The processes listed in subsections (N)(1) and (N)(2) above must meet the conditions set forth in the California Public Resources Code §25134.
- (O) Class I Area – Any area listed as Class I in 40 CFR 81.405 – California, or an area otherwise specified as Class I in legislation that creates a national monument, a national

primitive area, a national preserve, a national recreation area, a national wild and scenic river, a national wildlife refuge or a national lakeshore or seashore.

- (P) Commence Construction - When the owner or operator of a new Facility or of a Facility undergoing a Major Modification has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals and/or permits pursuant to the provisions of this Regulation, and Rules 1314 and 1700, if applicable, and has either:
- (1) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction to be completed within a reasonable time; or
  - (2) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the Facility or Emission Unit(s) to be completed within a reasonable time.
- (Q) Comprehensive Emission Inventory – A plan and report prepared pursuant to the most recently published District *Comprehensive Emissions Inventory Guidelines* which consists of numerical representations of the existing and proposed emissions from a Facility and the methods utilized to determine such data.
- (R) Construction - Any physical change or change in the method of operation in a Facility (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of Emission Unit(s) which would result in a change in Actual Emissions.
- (S) Contiguous Property - Two or more parcels of land with a common boundary or separated solely by a public or private roadway, or other public or private right-of-way.
- (T) Dispersion Technique – For purposes of determining whether a stack height exceeds good engineering practices, the definition contained in 40 CFR 51.100(hh) in effect on 12/30/2024 shall apply and is incorporated herein by this reference.
- (U) District - The Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District created pursuant to Chapter 14, Part 3 of Division 26 of the California Health & Safety Code (commencing with §41300), the geographical area of which is described in Rule 103.
- (V) Electrical Energy Generating Facility (EEGF) - Any stationary or floating electrical generating facility using any source of thermal energy, with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more, and any facilities appurtenant thereto.
- (1) Exploratory, development, and production wells, resource transmission lines and other related facilities used in connection with a geothermal exploratory project or a geothermal field development project are not appurtenant facilities for the purposes of this Regulation.

- (2) EEGF does not include any wind, hydroelectric or solar photovoltaic electrical generating facility.
- (W) Emission Limitation - One or a combination of legally and practicably Enforceable permit conditions specific to an Emission Unit(s) which restricts its maximum daily emissions, in pounds per day or other appropriate unit of measure, at or below the emissions associated with the maximum design capacity.
- (X) Emission Reduction Credit (ERC) - A credit for an amount and type of emissions reductions of Regulated Air Pollutant(s) granted by the District pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1309 which is evidenced by recordation in the Registry and by an ERC Certificate.
- (Y) Emission Unit(s) - Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance or combination thereof which emits or has the Potential to Emit any Regulated Air Pollutant, including any associated air pollution control equipment.
- (Z) Enforceable – Verifiable, legally binding, and practically enforceable.
- (AA) ERC Certificate - A certificate evidencing ownership of an ERC issued pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1309.
- (BB) Excessive Concentration – For purposes of determining whether a stack height exceeds good engineering practices, the definition contained in 40 CFR 51.100(kk) in effect 12/30/2024 shall apply and is incorporated herein by this reference.
- (CC) Facility - Any structure, building, Emission Unit, combination of Emission Units, or installation which emits or may emit, a Regulated Air Pollutant, and which are:
- (1) Located on one or more Contiguous or adjacent properties within the District;
  - (2) Under the control of the same person (or by persons under common control); and
  - (3) Belong to the same industrial grouping, as determined by being within the same two-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code (SICC).
  - (4) For the purpose of this regulation, such above-described grouping, remotely located but connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one Facility.
- (DD) Federal Class I Area – Any Federal land that is classified or reclassified as a Class I Area.
- (EE) Federal Land Manager - With respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands and their designee.

- (FF) Federally Enforceable - Any limitation and/or condition which is set forth in permit conditions or in Rules or Regulations that are legally and practicably enforceable by USEPA, citizens and the District; including, but not limited to:
- (1) Requirements developed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §7411 - *Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources* (Federal Clean Air Act §111) or 42 U.S.C. §7412 - *Hazardous Air Pollutants* (Federal Clean Air Act §112) or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
  - (2) Requirements within any applicable SIP; and
  - (3) Permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21; 51.160-166; or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51, subpart I, including operating permits issued under a USEPA approved program that is incorporated into the State Implementation Plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.
- (GG) Fugitive Emissions - Those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.
- (HH) Good Engineering Practice – For purposes of determining whether a stack height exceeds good engineering practices, the definition contained in 40 CFR 51.100(ii) in effect on 12/30/2024 shall apply and is incorporated herein by reference.
- (II) Halocarbons - For the purpose of this rule, halocarbons are 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22), trifluoromethane (CFC-23), methylene chloride, trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113), dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), and chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115).
- (JJ) Historic Actual Emissions (HAE) - The verified Actual Emissions of an existing Emission Unit or combination of Emission Units, including Fugitive Emissions directly related to the Emission Unit(s), if the Facility belongs to one of the Facility categories as listed in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv)(C), calculated as follows:
- (1) The Actual Emissions of an Emission Unit(s), averaged from the 2-year period which immediately proceeds the date of application, and which is representative of Facility operations; or
  - (2) The Actual Emissions of an Emission Unit(s), averaged for any 2 years of the 5 year period which immediately precedes the date of application which the APCO has determined is more representative of Facility operations than subsection (JJ)(1) above.
  - (3) If the Emission Unit(s) have been in operation for less than one year, the HAE shall be equal to zero.

- (KK) Lowest Achievable Emissions Rate (LAER) - The rate of emissions which is not in excess of the amount allowable under the applicable New Source Performance Standards as found in 40 CFR 60 and which reflects the most stringent emissions limitation which is:
- (1) Contained in the SIP of any State for such class or category of source, unless the owner/operator of the source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or
  - (2) Achieved in practice by such class or category of source.
- (LL) Major Facility - Any Facility which emits or has the Potential to Emit any Regulated Air Pollutant or its Precursors in an amount greater than or equal to the amounts set forth in Rule 1303(B)(1).
- (1) Any Modification at a Facility which, by itself, would emit or have the Potential to Emit any Regulated Air Pollutant or its Precursors in an amount greater than or equal to the amounts listed in Rule 1303(B)(1), shall also constitute a Major Facility.
  - (2) The Fugitive Emissions of a Facility shall not be included in the determination of whether a Facility is a Major Facility unless the Facility belongs to one of the categories of Facilities as listed in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv)(C).
- (MM) Major Modification – Any Modification at a Facility that would result in a Federal Major Modification as defined in Rule 1314 or a Major PSD Modification as defined in Rule 1700.
- (NN) Mandatory Class I Federal Area or Mandatory Federal Class I Area – Any area identified in 40 CFR 81, Subpart D (commencing with 81.400) specifically 40 CFR 81.405 – California.
- (OO) Military Base Designated for Closure or Realignment - A military base designated for closure or downward realignment pursuant to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (PL 100-526) or the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. §§2687 et seq.).
- (PP) Mobile Source - A device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon the surface, waterways, or through the atmosphere, and which emits air contaminants. For the purpose of this Regulation, mobile source includes registered Motor Vehicles which are licensed or driven on the public roadways of the state of California.
- (QQ) Modeling - An air quality simulation model based on specific assumptions and data; which comply with the most current version of 40 CFR Appendix W or an alternative

method approved by USEPA after an opportunity for public notice and comment; and which have been approved in advance and in writing by the APCO.

(RR) Modification (Modified) - Any physical or operational change to a Facility or a Permit Unit to replace equipment, expand capacity, revise methods of operation, or modernize processes by making any physical alteration or change, change in method of operation, addition to an existing Permit Unit and/or change in hours of operation which result in an emission change as calculated pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1304(B)(2)(a) of any Regulated Air Pollutant or which result in the emission of any Regulated Air Pollutant not previously emitted.

- (1) A physical or operational change shall not include:
  - (a) Routine maintenance, repair and/or replacement; or
  - (b) A change in ownership of an existing Facility with valid PTO(s); or
  - (c) An increase in the production rate, unless:
    - (i) Such an increase will cause the maximum design capacity of the Emission Unit(s) to be exceeded; or
    - (ii) Such an increase will exceed a previously imposed Federally Enforceable limitation contained in a permit condition.
  - (d) An increase in the hours of operation, unless such increase will exceed a previously imposed Federally Enforceable limitation contained in a permit condition.
  - (e) The alteration or replacement of an Emission Unit(s) where the following requirements are met:
    - (i) The replacement unit is functionally identical as the original Emission Unit(s) being replaced; and
    - (ii) The maximum rating of the replacement Emission Unit(s) will not be greater than that of the Emission Unit(s) being replaced; and
    - (iii) The Potential to Emit for any Regulated Air Pollutant will not be greater from the replacement Emission Unit(s) than from the original Emission Unit(s) when the replacement Emission Unit(s) is operated at the same permitted conditions as the original Emission Unit(s) and as if current BACT had been applied; and
    - (iv) The replacement does not occur at a Major Facility and is not a Major Modification.
    - (v) Emission Unit(s) shall not be considered a functionally identical replacement if USEPA objects to such determination on a case-by-case basis.



- (f) The relocation of an existing Facility, utilizing existing equipment where the following requirements are met:
- (i) The relocation does not result in an increase in emissions from the Facility; and
  - (ii) The relocation is to a site within 10 miles of the original Facility location; and
  - (iii) The relocation is to a site which is not in actual physical contact with the original site and the sites are not separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way.
  - (iv) The relocation is to a site within a Federal designation which is less than or equal to the designation or classification of the original site; and
  - (v) The relocation occurs within 1 year of the Facility ceasing operations at its original location; and
  - (vi) The relocation does not occur at a Major Facility and is not a Major Modification; and
  - (vii) Any new or replacement equipment associated with the relocation complies with the applicable provisions of this Rule.
- (g) The periodic movement of internal combustion engines and gas turbines within a Facility because of the nature of their operation provided that all of the following conditions are met:
- (i) The engine or turbine is used to remediate soil or groundwater contamination as required by federal, state, or local law or by a judicial or administrative order; or for flight-line operations.
  - (ii) The engine or turbine is not periodically moved solely for the purpose of qualifying for this exemption.
  - (iii) Emissions from the engine, by itself, do not cause an exceedance of any Ambient Air Quality Standard.
  - (iv) Emissions from the engine do not exceed the following:

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	75 pounds per day
Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	100 pounds per day
Sulfur Oxides (SO <sub>x</sub> )	150 pounds per day
Particulate Matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	150 pounds per day
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550 pounds per day

(SS) Motor Vehicle - Any self-propelled Vehicle, including, but not limited to cars, trucks, buses, golf carts, vans, motorcycles, recreational Vehicles, tanks, and armored personnel

carriers as defined in California Vehicle Code §415 and/or §670 (as in effect on the most recent amendment date of this Rule) including, but not limited to, any Motor Vehicles which are registered, licensed, or driven on the public roadways of the State of California

- (TT) Nearby – For purposes of determining whether a stack height exceeds good engineering practices, the definition contained in 40 CFR 51.100(jj) in effect on 12/30/2024 shall apply and is incorporated herein by this reference.
- (UU) New Source Review Document (NSR Document) - A document issued by the APCO pursuant to the procedures of Rule 1302(D) for a Facility subject to the provisions of Rules 1303, 1314 and/or 1700, which includes, but is not limited to, all analysis relating to the project, Offsets required for the project, and proposed conditions for any required ATC(s) or PTO(s).
- (VV) Nonattainment Air Pollutant - Any Regulated Air Pollutant for which the District, or a portion thereof, has been designated nonattainment as codified in 40 CFR 81.305, or for which has been designated nonattainment by the CARB pursuant to California Health and Safety Code §39607. A pollutant for which the District is designated nonattainment by USEPA shall be referred to in this regulation as a *Federal Nonattainment Pollutant* while a pollutant for which the District is designated nonattainment by CARB shall be referred to as a *State Nonattainment Pollutant*.
- (WW) Nonattainment Area – Any area within the jurisdiction of the District which has been designated nonattainment by USEPA as exceeding a National Ambient Air Quality Standard as codified in 40 CFR 81.305 or which has been designated nonattainment by CARB as exceeding a State Ambient Air Quality Standard pursuant to California Health & Safety Code §39607. An area designated nonattainment by USEPA shall be referred to in this regulation as a *Federal Nonattainment Area* while an area designated nonattainment by CARB shall be referred to as a *State Nonattainment Area*.
- (XX) Notice of Intention (NOI) - A notice regarding an EEGF produced pursuant to the provisions of Division 15 of the California Public Resources Code (commencing with §25000).
- (YY) Off-road Vehicle - Any vehicle which is not licensed for use on the public roadways in the State of California and is used exclusively at the Facility
- (ZZ) Offset Emission Reductions (Offsets) - Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) when used to offset emission increases of Regulated Air Pollutants on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.
- (AAA) Permanent - Continuing or enduring without fundamental marked change. As used for the purposes of Offset Emissions Reductions, a reduction that is Federally Enforceable via changes in permits or other means for the life of the corresponding increase in emissions.

- (BBB) Permit to Operate (PTO) - A District permit required pursuant to the provisions of Rule 203 which must be obtained prior to operation of an Emission Unit(s). An ATC may function as a temporary PTO pursuant to the provisions of Rule 202.
- (CCC) Permit Unit - Any Emission Unit(s) which is required to have a PTO pursuant to the provisions of Rule 203.
- (DDD) Person - Includes but is not limited to any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, limited liability company, company, proprietorship, trust, joint venture, government, political subdivision of a government, or other entity or group of entities.
- (EEE) PM<sub>10</sub> - Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers. Gaseous emissions which condense to form PM<sub>10</sub> at ambient temperatures shall also be counted as PM<sub>10</sub>.
- (FFF) PM<sub>2.5</sub> - Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers. Gaseous emissions which condense to form PM<sub>2.5</sub> at ambient temperatures shall also be counted as PM<sub>2.5</sub>.
- (GGG) Potential to Emit (PTE) - The maximum capacity of a Facility or Emission Unit(s) to emit any Regulated Air Pollutant under its physical and operational design.
- (1) Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the Facility or Emission Unit(s) to emit an Air Pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processes, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is legally and practicably Enforceable.
  - (2) Fugitive Emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants shall be included in the calculation of a Facility's or Emission Unit(s) Potential to Emit.
  - (3) Fugitive Emissions of a Stationary Source Criteria Air Pollutant shall not be included for any of the purposes of this paragraph to determine whether it is a Major Stationary Source, unless the source belongs to one of the categories listed in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv)(C).
  - (4) Secondary Emissions shall not be included in the calculations of a Facility or Emission Unit(s) Potential to Emit.
- (HHH) Precursor - A substance which, when released to the atmosphere, forms or causes to be formed or contributes to the formation of a Regulated Air Pollutant. These include, but are not limited to the following:

<u>Precursors</u>	<u>Secondary Pollutants</u>
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Ammonia	a) PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Hydrocarbons and substituted hydrocarbons (Volatile Organic Compounds)	a) Photochemical oxidant (ozone) b) The organic fraction of PM <sub>10</sub> c) The organic fraction of PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	a) Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) b) Photochemical oxidant (ozone) c) The nitrate fraction of PM <sub>10</sub> d) The nitrate fraction of PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Sulfur oxides (SO <sub>x</sub> )	a) Sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> ) b) Sulfates (SO <sub>4</sub> ) c) The sulfate fraction of PM <sub>10</sub> d) The sulfate fraction of PM <sub>2.5</sub>

- (III) Proposed Emissions - The Potential to Emit for new or post-modification Emission Unit(s), or a new or post-modification Facility as constructed or modified, including Fugitive Emissions directly related to the Emission Unit(s) if the Facility belongs to one of the Facility categories as listed in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv)(C).
- (JJJ) Quantifiable - Capable of being determined. As used for the purposes of Offset Emissions Reductions a reliable, replicable and accurate basis for calculating the amount, rate, nature and characteristic of an emissions reduction by adhering to a protocol that is established considering USEPA, CARB and District policies and procedures. The same method of calculating emissions should generally be used to quantify the emission levels before and after any reduction in emissions.
- (KKK) Readjustment - The process of revising the amount of AERs and ERCs issued due to changes in control measures identified in the District's AQAP or SIP.
- (LLL) Real - Actually occurring, implemented and not artificially devised.
- (MMM) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) - Any device, system, process modification, apparatus, technique or combination of the above which results in the lowest emissions rate and which is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.
- (NNN) Reduced Sulfur Compounds - Hydrogen sulfide, carbon disulfide and carbonyl sulfide.
- (OOO) Registry (ERC Registry) - The document established by Rule 1309(B) which lists all ERCs, their amounts, owners and serves as evidence of ownership of an ERC.
- (PPP) Regulated Air Pollutant - Any of the following Air Pollutants:
- (1) Any Air Pollutant, and its Precursors, for which an Ambient Air Quality Standard has been promulgated.

- (2) Any Air Pollutant that is subject to a standard under 42 U.S.C. §7411 - *Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources* (Federal Clean Air Act §111) or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
  - (3) Any substance which has been designated a Class I or Class II substance under 42 U.S.C. §7671a (Federal Clean Air Act §602) or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
  - (4) Any Air Pollutant subject to a standard or other requirement established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §7412 - *Hazardous Air Pollutants* (Federal Clean Air Act §112) or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (QQQ) Seasonal Source - Any Facility or Emission Unit(s) with more than seventy-five percent (75%) of its annual emissions within a consecutive 120-day period.
- (RRR) Secondary Emissions - Emissions which would occur as a result of the Construction or operation of a Major Facility or Major Modification to a Facility, but which do not come from the Major Facility or the Major Modification itself.
- (1) These emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the Major Facility or the Major Modification which causes the Secondary Emissions.
  - (2) Secondary Emissions shall include emissions from any offsite support Facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as the result of the construction or operation of the Major Facility or Major Modification.
  - (3) Secondary Emissions shall not include any emissions which come directly from a Mobile Source.
- (SSS) Shutdown - The earlier of either:
- (1) The permanent cessation of emissions from Emission Unit(s); or
  - (2) The surrender of Emission Unit(s) operating permit.
- (TTT) Simultaneous Emission Reduction (SER) - An Enforceable reduction in the emissions of an existing Emission Unit(s), calculated and adjusted pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1304(C), which occur in the same permitting action as when such SERs are used pursuant to this Regulation.
- (UUU) South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) – The air district created pursuant to Division 26, Part 3, Chapter 5.5 of the Health & Safety Code (commencing with §40400).

- (VVV) Stack – Any point in a Facility or Emission Unit(s) designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.
- (WWW) Stack in Existence - For purposes of determining whether a stack height exceeds good engineering practices, the definition contained in 40 CFR 51.100(gg) in effect on 12/30/2024 shall apply and is incorporated herein by this reference.
- (XXX) State Implementation Plan (SIP) - A plan for the reduction of Regulated Air Pollutants created by the District and CARB and approved by USEPA pursuant to the provisions of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.) and the regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (YYY) Surplus – As used for the purposes of Offset Emissions Reductions, the amount of emissions reductions that are, at the time of generation, not otherwise required by Federal, State or District law, rule, order, permit or regulation; not required by any legal settlement or consent decree; and not relied upon to meet any requirement related to the California State Implementation Plan (SIP); or any control measures identified in the District’s Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP) or contained in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the District and which have not yet been implemented in the form of District Rules and/or Regulations.
- (ZZZ) Total Organic Compounds - Compounds of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates and ammonium carbonate.
- (AAAA) United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) - The United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the USEPA and their authorized representative.
- (BBBB) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) – Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; and excluding those organic compounds listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1) that have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity.

[See AVAQMD SIP table at <https://avaqmd.ca.gov/rules-plans> ]