

**RULE 102. DEFINITIONS.** (Adopted 10/18/1971, revised 1/12/1976, readopted 10/23/1978, revised 7/11/1989, 7/10/1990, 7/30/1991, 7/18/1996, 4/17/1997, 1/21/1999, ~~and 5/20/1999~~, and [date of revised rule adoption])

These definitions apply to the entire rulebook. Definitions specific to a given rule are defined in that rule or in the first rule of the relevant regulation. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these Rules where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these Rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

[. . .]

“Alternative Diesel Fuel” means any fuel used in a compression ignition engine that is not commonly or commercially known, sold, or represented by the supplier as diesel fuel No. 1-D or No. 2-D, pursuant to the specifications in ASTM D 975, “Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils,” ASTM International, or an alternative fuel, and does not require engine or fuel system modifications for the engine to operate, although minor modifications (e.g., recalibration of the engine fuel control) may enhance performance. Examples of alternative diesel fuels include, but are not limited to, biodiesel; Fischer-Tropsch fuels; emulsions of water in diesel fuel; and fuels with a fuel additive, unless:

1. the additive is supplied to the engine fuel by an on-board dosing mechanism, or
2. the additive is directly mixed into the base fuel inside the fuel tank of the engine, or
3. the additive and base fuel are not mixed until engine fueling commences, and no more additive plus base fuel combination is mixed than required for a single fueling of a single engine.

[. . .]

“ASTM” means American Society for Testing and Materials. In 2001, the American Society for Testing and Materials officially changed its name to “ASTM International.”

[. . .]

“Compression Ignition Engine” means a type of reciprocating, internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

[. . .]

“Derated” means any physical change to an emission unit to physically limit and restrict the equipment’s power rating from the power rating specified by the manufacturer on the date of initial manufacture of the equipment.

~~“Diesel Engine” means a compression ignited four stroke engine that is operated with an exhaust stream oxygen concentration of 4 percent by volume, or greater~~ type of internal combustion engine that uses low-volatility petroleum fuel and fuel injectors and initiates combustion using compression ignition (as opposed to spark ignition that is used with gasoline engines).

[Note: The APCD relocated the definition of *rated brake horsepower* from Rule 333 and revised the definition.]

[. . .]

“Dual-Fuel Engine” means any compression ignition engine that is engineered and designed to operate on a combination of alternative fuels, such as compressed natural gas (CNG) or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and diesel fuel or an alternative diesel fuel. These engines have two separate fuel systems, which inject both fuels simultaneously into the engine combustion chamber.

[. . .]

“Fuel” means any substance that is burned, combusted, or incinerated in an engine, boiler, heater, burner, steam generator, process heater, flare, thermal oxidizer, or any other combustion unit, and which includes, but is not limited to, gasoline, natural gas, field gas, produced gas, waste gas, methane, digester gas, landfill gas, contaminated soil/water cleanup gaseous effluent, ethane, propane, butane, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), jet propellants, diesel fuels, and distillate fuels.

“Fuel Additive” means any substance designed to be added to fuel or fuel systems or other engine-related engine systems such that it is present in-cylinder during combustion and has any of the following effects: decreased emissions, improved fuel economy, increased performance of the engine; or assists diesel emission control strategies in decreasing emissions, or improving fuel economy or increasing performance of the engine.

[. . .]

“Higher Heating Value” means the total heat liberated per mass of fuel burned (British thermal unit per pound), when fuel and dry air at standard conditions undergo complete combustion and all resulting products are brought to their standard states at standard conditions. “Gross heating value” shall have the same meaning as “higher heating value.”

“Internal Combustion Engine” means an engine in which both the heat energy and the ensuing mechanical energy are produced inside the engine. Internal combustion engines include gas turbines, spark ignition, and compression ignition engines.

[. . .]

“Portable ~~i~~Internal ~~e~~Combustion ~~e~~Engine” means any internal combustion engine that is portable, meaning it is carried or moved from one location to another in the normal course of business. Indicia of portability shall include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, ~~or a~~ dolly, trailer, vessel, or platform, ~~or mounting.~~ “Portable internal combustion engine” does not include an engine used to propel nonroad equipment or a motor vehicle of any kind, including, but not limited to, a heavy duty vehicle. The engine is not portable if:

1. the engine or its replacement is attached to a foundation, or if not so attached, will reside at the same location for more than 12 consecutive months. The period during which the engine is maintained at a storage facility shall be excluded from the residency time determination. Any engine, such as a back-up or stand-by engine, that replace engine(s) at a location, and is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine(s) being replaced, will be included in calculating the consecutive time period. In that case, the cumulative time of all engine(s), including the time between the removal of the original engine(s) and installation of the replacement engine(s), will be counted toward the consecutive time period; or
2. the engine remains or will reside at a location for less than 12 consecutive months if the engine is located at a seasonal source and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source, where a seasonal source is a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (at least two years) and that operates at that single location at least three months each year; or
3. the engine is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the portable residence time requirements.

[. . .]

**“Rated brake horsepower”** means the ~~maximum~~continuous brake horsepower rating ~~at maximum revolutions per minute (RPM)~~ specified for the engine by the manufacturer. ~~Alternately, the rated brake horsepower of an engine shall be the maximum allowable and enforceable rating specified by the District, stated in the Permit to Operate (PTO), and accepted by the engine operator or listed on the original nameplate of the unit, unless otherwise physically limited and specified by a condition on the engine's Permit to Operate.~~

[Note: The APCD relocated the definition of *rated brake horsepower* from Rule 333 and revised the definition.]

[. . .]

**“Spark Ignition Engine”** means a gasoline-fueled engine or other engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation.

[. . .]

**“Specialty Equipment”** means portable engines used to power equipment located in the Outer Continental Shelf or State Territorial Waters that satisfy all of the following conditions:

1. The portable engine is ineligible for registration in the State Portable Equipment Registration Program; and
2. A similar portable engine or equipment unit capable of performing the specialty work is not registered in the State Portable Equipment Registration Program or, if registered is not available for use; and
3. The portable engine/equipment unit performs a unique function or activity outside the normal scope of drilling or construction activities; and
4. The equipment will be used for less than 500 hours per stationary source in any calendar year and emit not more than 10 tons per stationary source of oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulfur, reactive organic compounds, or particulate matter in any calendar year; and
5. Use of the equipment is not recurrent from year to year.

**“Specialty Equipment Emergency Use”** means that conditions giving rise to the use of the specialty equipment were due to 1) conditions beyond the reasonable control of the stationary source, including but not limited to the breakdown of essential drilling or construction equipment, and 2) the use of the specialty equipment is necessary to complete essential short-term projects.