

# GREAT BASIN UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

## **RULE 101. DEFINITIONS**

*ADOPTED 9/05/74; REVISED 3/10/76, 10/01/76, 6/25/79, 2/09/81, 11/04/92, 5/08/96*

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 Part 1 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.

### **A. Agricultural Burning**

1. "Agricultural burning" means 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, range improvement, or the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention.
2. "Agricultural burning" also means open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purposes specified in Subsection 1.

### **B. Agricultural Operation**

"Agricultural operation" means the growing of crops, the raising of fowl, animals or bees, as a gainful occupation.

### **C. Agricultural Wastes**

"Agricultural wastes" are defined as unwanted or unsalvage- able material produced wholly from agricultural operations directly related to the growing of crops or the raising of animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood. This also includes, for the purpose of cultural practice burns, the burning of fence rows and ditch banks for weed control and weed maintenance and burning in nontillage orchards operations and of paper raisin trays, but does not include such items as shop wastes, demolition materials, garbage, oil filters, tires, pesticide containers (except paper pesticide containers), broken boxes, pallets, and other similar material, or orchard or vineyard wastes removed for land use conversion to non-agricultural purposes.

### **D. Air Contaminants**

"Air Contaminant" includes smoke, charred paper, dust colloids, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acid, noxious fumes, noxious gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

### **E. Atmosphere**

"Atmosphere" means the air that envelopes or surrounds the earth. Where air contaminants are emitted into a building or structure not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment such emission into the building or structure shall be considered an emission into the

atmosphere.

#### **F. Board**

"Board" means the Air Pollution Control Board of the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District.

#### **G. Brush Treated**

"Brush treated" means that the material to be burned has been felled, crushed or uprooted with mechanical equipment, has been desiccated with herbicides, or is dead.

#### **H. Burn Day**

"Burn Day" means a day on which the California Air Resources Board determines that agricultural burning is permitted within the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District.

#### **I. Combustible Refuse**

"Combustible Refuse" is any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

#### **J. Combustion Contaminants**

"Combustion Contaminants" are solid or liquid particles discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

#### **K. Dusts**

"Dusts" are minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, blasting, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging and sweeping or any combination thereof.

#### **L. Flue**

"Flue" means any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.

#### **M. Forest Management Burning**

"Forest Management Burning" means the use of open fires, as a part of a forest practice, to remove forest debris. Forest management practices include timber operations, silvicultural practices or forest protection practices.

1. "Timber Operations" means cutting or removal of timber or other forest vegetation.
2. "Silvicultural" means the establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber.

## **N. Fumes**

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

## **O. Household Rubbish**

"Household Rubbish" means combustible waste material and trash, including garden trash and prunings, normally accumulated by a family in a residence in the course of ordinary day to day living. Tires, oils and other petroleum products are excluded.

## **P. Incinerator**

"Incinerator" means any furnace or other closed fire chamber used for the burning of combustible refuse from which the products of combustion are directed through a chimney or flue.

## **Q. Multiple-Chamber Incinerator**

"Multiple-chamber incinerator" is any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined combustion furnaces 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.

## **R. Oil-Effluent Water Separator**

"Oil-effluent Water Separator" is 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.

## **S. Open Outdoor Fire**

"Open Outdoor Fire" means the burning or smoldering of any combustible material of any type outdoors in the open air, either inside or outside a fireproof container, where the products of combustion are not directed through a chimney or flue.

## **T. Particulate Matter**

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

## **U. Person**

"Person" means any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust,

corporation, company contractor, supplier, installer, user, owner, or any Federal, State or local governmental agency or public district, or any officer, or employee thereof. "Person" also means the United States or its agencies, to the extent authorized by Federal Law.

#### **V. Prescribed Burning**

"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.

#### **W. Process Weight Per Hour**

"Process Weight" 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 cycle of operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

#### **X. Range Improvement Burning**

"Range Improvement Burning" means 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.

#### **Y. Regulation**

"Regulation" means one of the major subdivisions of the rules of the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control Districts.

#### **Z. Rule**

"Rule" means a rule of the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District.

#### **AA. Section**

"Section" means the section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, as amended, effective January 1, 1976, unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.

#### **AB. Source Operation**

"Source Operation" means the last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant for which the operation both:

1. Results in the separation of the air contaminant from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion of fuel; and

2. Is not an air pollution abatement operation.

### **AC. Wildland Management Burning**

"Wildland 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.

### **AD. Non-Industrial Wood Waste**

"Non-industrial wood waste" means wood waste from trees, vines and brush that is not produced as a result of an industrial process.

### **AE. Open Burn/Open Detonation Operations (OB/OD)**

"Open burn/open detonation operations" refers to the treatment of propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics (PEP) at military bases. During "open burning," raw material mixes with air and burns at temperatures which can exceed 3500 degrees Kelvin and pressures greater than 1000 pounds per square inch absolute. The open burning process entails a rapid oxidation of some fuel with a heat release and formation of combustion products. The burning of waste munitions converts the solid materials to gaseous products and particulate matter. Open detonation produces temperatures and pressures that are considerably greater than open burning. Detonation is an explosion in which a chemical transformation passes through the material faster than the speed of sound.