

TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

RULE 1:2 - DEFINITIONS

(Adopted 8/10/1971; Amended 9/10/1985, 8/4/1987, 4/25/1989, 6/22/1993, 6/3/1997, 6/19/2001)

- A. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and, except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Chapter 2, Part 1, Division 26, of the Health and Safety Code.

Abatement Order: An order issued by the Hearing Board to a specific person requiring said person to forthwith cease all specified act or acts, or the specified use of a machine or machines, which specified act(s) or specified use(s) result in violation(s) of these rules.

Afterburner: A device that includes an auxiliary fuel burner and combustion chamber to thermally oxidize combustible air contaminants.

Agricultural Burning: Open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals, forest management, range improvement, wildland vegetation management burning, or disease or pest prevention or control. "Agricultural Burning" also means open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for agricultural operations.

Agricultural Wastes: Unwanted or unsalable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations, other than forest or range management operations, directly related to the growing of crops or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood.

Air Contaminant: Any smoke, soot, fly ash, dust, cinders, dirt, noxious or obnoxious acids, fumes, oxides, gases, vapors, odors, toxic or radioactive substance, waste, particulate, solid, liquid or gaseous matter, or any other material in the outdoor atmosphere but excluding uncombined water.

Air Monitoring: Sampling for and measuring of pollutants present in the atmosphere.

Air Pollution: The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants or combinations thereof in such quantities and of such duration that they are or may tend to be injurious to human, plant, or animal life or property, or that interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property or the conduct of business.

Air Quality Control Region: An area where two or more communities share a common air pollution problem.

Air Quality Standards: The prescribed level of pollutant in the outside air that cannot

legally be exceeded during a specified time in a specified geographical area.

Approved Ignition Method: This includes those instruments or materials that will ignite non-agricultural and agricultural waste without the production of black smoke. This would include such items as petroleum gas, butane or propane burners, and flares.

Atmosphere: The air that envelops 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 emission into the atmosphere.

Backfire: An ignition technique for a burn project where the fire is intentionally initiated so that it heads into the wind, spreading slowly with a short flame length, providing longer residence time for the burn and producing less smoke.

Board: The Air Pollution Control Board of the Tehama County Air Pollution Control District.

Brush Treated: Material to be burned has been felled, crushed or uprooted with mechanical equipment or has been desiccated with herbicides or is dead.

Combustion Contaminants: Particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

Condensed Fumes: Minute, solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after the volatilization from the molten state, or may be generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create airborne particles.

Designated Agency: Any agency designated by the State Air Resources Board as having authority to issue agricultural burning permits. The U.S. Forest Service and the California Department of Forestry are designated within their respective areas of jurisdiction.

District: The Tehama County Air Pollution Control District.

Dust: 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, or other similar processes.

Emission Standard: The maximum amount of a pollutant that is permitted to be discharged from a single polluting source.

Fire Hazard Reduction: Any activity including, but not limited to, a burning project conducted for the purpose of avoiding any thing or act which increases or could cause an increase of the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than that customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service regularly engaged in preventing, suppressing, or extinguishing fire or any thing or act which could obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire department or the egress of occupants in the event of fire. This activity may also include maintaining a firebreak around and adjacent to a building or structure, or reducing accumulation of flammable vegetation such as leaves, needles, brush, slash, and other vegetative growth.

Fire Protection Agency: Any agency with the responsibility and authority to protect people, property, and the environment from fire, and having jurisdiction within a district or region.

Fugitive Emissions: Any emissions into the ambient air which is not released through a stack or flue which is caused in whole or in part by man-made activities or processes.

Fumes: See "Condensed Fumes".

Garbage: All putrescible wastes and all animal or vegetable refuse or residue that shall result from the preparation care for, or treatment of, foodstuffs intended to be used as food, or shall have resulted from the preparation or handling of food for human consumption, or any decayed or unsound meat, fish, fruit or vegetable.

Hearing Board: The Hearing Board of the Tehama County Air Pollution Control District.

Hydrocarbons: Compounds containing carbon and hydrogen in various combinations.

Incinerator: Any furnace or similar enclosed fire chamber, with or without a draft control, used for burning refuse or other waste material.

Indirect Sources: Shall include, but not be limited to any of the following: residential, commercial, or industrial developments; roadways or any source which in and of itself does not emit significant quantities of air pollutants but, due to its nature and existence, causes the emission of an air pollutant.

Inversion: The phenomenon of a layer of cool air trapped by a layer of warmer air above it so that the bottom layer cannot rise.

Mechanized Burners: Any type of burning equipment that will provide forced combustion air through a manifold to increase the efficiency of open burning.

Miscellaneous Source: Shall include, but not be limited to, the following categories of sources not specified or delineated within the District fee schedule (Rule 2:11), indirect sources, nontraditional sources, and fugitive sources.

Multiple-Chamber Incinerator: Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or any part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined chambers 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.

Non-Traditional Sources: Shall include, but not be limited to any of the following: unpaved roads, construction or demolition projects, or soil surfaces deprived of their natural vegetative covering by manmade activities.

Odor: The property of an air contaminant that affects the sense of smell.

Open Outdoor Fire: The combustion of any combustible refuse or other material of any type outdoors in the open air not in any enclosure where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.

Orchard, Citrus Grove or Field Crop Heaters: Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance burning any type of fuel or material capable of emitting air contaminants used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

Ozone (O₃): A pungent, colorless, toxic gas. As a product of the photochemical process, it is a major air pollutant.

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

Persons: Any person, firm, association, organization partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any officer or employee thereof.

Photochemical Process: The chemical changes brought about by the radiant energy of the sun acting upon various polluting substances.

Photochemical Smog: The products resulting from the photochemical process.

Process Weight Per Hour: The total weight of all materials excluding moisture introduced into any specific process which process may cause any discharge into the atmosphere. Solid fuels discharged 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 complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

Refuse: Something that is discarded as worthless or useless.

Regulation: One of the subdivisions of the Rules of the Air Pollution Control District of Tehama County.

Residential Waste: Refuse originating from a single or two-family dwelling. This includes paper, cardboard, and flammable vegetation, but it does not include garbage, cloth, petroleum products, plastics, any material soiled by food or fecal matter, construction or demolition debris, or any other similar smoke-producing material.

Residential Burning: An open outdoor fire for the disposal of residential waste of a single or two-family dwelling on its premises. Residential burning is not considered to be prescribed burning.

Ringelmann Chart: The chart published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines on which are illustrated graduated shades of gray to black for use in estimating the light obscuring capacity of smoke.

Rule: See "Regulation".

Silviculture: The establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber.

Smog: A mixture of fog and smoke; the irritating haze resulting from the sun's effect on certain pollutants in the air.

Smoke: Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon, ash and other combustible material.

Stack or Chimney: Any flue, conduit or duct arranged to conduct an effluent to the open air.

Stack Spray: A nozzle or series of nozzles installed in a stack above the breaching, used to inject wetting agents at high pressure to suppress the discharge of particulate matter from the stack.

Standard Conditions: As used in these regulations, standard conditions are a gas temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square

inch absolute. Results of all analysis and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure.

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

Unit Operation: Methods where raw materials undergo physical change; methods by which raw materials may be altered into different states, such as vapor, liquid or solid without changing into a new substance with different properties and composition.

Vapor: The gaseous form of a substance normally in a liquid or solid state.

Variance: An authorization by the Hearing Board to permit some act contrary to the requirements specified by these rules and regulations.

Volatile Organic Compound (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. This includes any such organic compounds other than the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

1. methane, methyl acetate, methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane(HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;

The following classes of perfluorocarbons:

- a. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
- b. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
- c. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations;
- d. Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds to carbon and fluorine;

- 1) Perflourocarbon and siloxane compounds shall be assumed to be absent from a product or process unless the manufacturer or operator specifies which specific individual compounds from these broad classes are present and identifies a test method approved by the District, California Air Resources Board, and the EPA for quantifying the specific compounds.
- 2) The following low-reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the EPA:
 - a) acetone
 - b) ethane
 - c) parachlorobenzotrifluoride (1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene)
 - d) perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)