

**Rule 1.1 DEFINITIONS** (Adopted 06/1991, Amended 8/1/2011, Amended 6/3/2024)

**A. APPLICABILITY**

A.1 The definitions listed in Section (B) of this rule shall be applicable to all Rules and Regulations of the Feather River Air Quality Management District, unless the same term is specifically defined in any other applicable Rule or Regulation.

**B. DEFINITION OF TERMS**

B.1 **Agricultural Burning**: The use of open outdoor fires for the purpose of: Disposal of Agricultural Waste from agricultural operations; Forest Management Burning; Range Improvement Burning; Improvement of Land for Wildlife Habitat; Disease or Pest Prevention; Wildland Vegetative Management Burning and fires used for maintenance of a system for delivery of water for agricultural purposes.

B.2 **Agricultural Operations**: The growing and harvesting of crops, including timber, or the raising of fowls, animals or bees, for the primary purpose of earning a living, or making a profit.

B.3 **Agricultural Wastes**: The unwanted or unsalable material produced wholly from agricultural operations which are directly related to growing of crops, raising of fowls, animals or bees for the purpose of making a profit or a livelihood. This would also include grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in cultivation or being prepared for cultivation, and materials not produced wholly from such operations, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops, and which are used in the field. Example: empty fertilizer and pesticide sacks, bags or cartons.

B.4 **Air Contaminant**: Includes smoke, dust, charred paper, soot, grime, carbon, acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

B.5 **Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO)**: The air pollution control officer of the Feather River Air Quality Management District, and his duly authorized representatives.

B.6 **Alteration or Modification**: Any addition to, enlargement of, or any major modification or change of the design, capacity, process, or arrangement, or any increase in the connected loading of equipment or control apparatus, which will

significantly increase or affect the kind or amount of air contaminants emitted.

- B.7 **Approved Ignition Devices**: Those instruments or materials that will ignite open fires for agricultural burning without the production of black smoke by the ignition device.
- B.8 **Atmosphere**: The air that envelopes 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 to be an emission into the atmosphere.
- B.9 **Board**: The Board of Directors of the Feather River Air Quality Management District.
- B.10 **Brush Treated**: The material to be burned has been felled, crushed or uprooted with mechanical equipment, or has been desiccated with herbicide.
- B.11 **Burn Day**: A day designated by the California Air Resources Board as permissible to allow open burning within designated districts or areas.
- B.12 **Combustible or Flammable Waste**: Any garbage, rubbish, trash, rags, paper, boxes, crates, excelsior, ashes, offal, carcass or dead animals, or any other combustible or flammable refuse matter which is in solid or liquid state.
- B.13 **Combustion Contaminant**: Particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
- B.14 **Condensed Fumes**: Particulate matter generated by the condensation of vapors evolved after volatilization from the molten or liquid state.
- B.15 **Coordinated Agricultural Burning Program**: The Agricultural Burning Program approved by the Sacramento Valley Air Basin Control Council and the California Air Resources Board. It also includes policies and procedures developed by the District to Implement the Program.
- B.16 **Designated Agency**: The public fire protection or other agency designated by the California Air Resources Board to issue permits for agricultural burning.
- B.17 **District**: The Feather River Air Quality Management District.

- B.18 **Dust**: Minute solid particles released in the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, etc.
- B.19 **Emission**: The passing into the atmosphere of an air contaminant or gas stream which contains an air contaminant.
- B.20 **Emission Point**: The place at which an emission enters the atmosphere.
- B.21 **Exempt Compounds**: Means any compound listed in Table 1.

The Air Pollution Control Officer may revise Table 1 upon the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) decision to add new negligibility photochemically reactive compounds duly noticed in the Federal Register and codified in Part 51 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Such revision may not be made earlier than 30 days after public notice of the proposed revision is published in a newspaper of general circulation in the District, after consideration of any comments received thereupon and after consultation with the California Air Resources Board (ARB). The revised list of exempt compounds will subsequently be included in Table 1 of this rule.

- B.22 **Flue**: Any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.
- B.23 **Forest Management Burning**: The use of open fires as part of a forest management practice to remove forest debris, and includes:
- a. Forest management practices, including hazard reduction;
  - b. Timber operations; and,
  - c. Silviculture and forest protection practices.
- B.24 **Health and Safety Code**: Health and Safety Code (H & S Code) means the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.
- B.25 **Hearing Board**: The appellate review board of the Feather River Air Quality Management District.
- B.26 **Hearing Board Clerk**: The Clerk of the Feather River Air Quality Management District is the ex-officio clerk of the hearing board.
- B.27 **Incineration**: An operation in which combustion is carried on for the principal purpose, or with the principal result of oxidizing a waste material to reduce its bulk or facilitate its disposal.

- B.28 **Installation**: The placement, assemblage or construction of equipment or control apparatus at the premises where the equipment or control apparatus will be used, and includes all preparatory work at such premises.
- B.29 **Inversion layer**: That point in the atmosphere at which there is no, or very little, vertical mixing or movement of air between the area above and below said point.
- B.30 **Multiple-Chamber Incinerator**: 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, inter-connected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.
- B.31 **"No-Burn" Day**: Any day on which the California Air Resources Board prohibits agricultural burning or the District prohibits open burning.
- B.32 **Open Fires, i.e., Open Burning**: Any combustion of solid waste outdoors, in the open, not in an enclosure, where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.
- B.33 **Operation**: Any physical action resulting in a change in the location or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action resulting in a change in the chemical composition or the chemical or physical properties of a material.
- B.34 **Orchard or Citrus Heater**: 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.
- B.35 **Owner**: Includes but is not limited to, any person who leases, supervises or operates equipment in addition to the normal meaning of ownership.
- B.36 **Particulate Matter**: Discrete atmospheric particles of solids or liquids, other than uncombined water, as distinguished from gases or vapors.
- B.37 **Person or Persons**: An individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, agency, board, department or bureau of the state or any municipality, partnership, co-partnership, firm, association, trust or estate, or any other legal entity

whatsoever which is recognized in law as the subject of rights and duties.

- B.38 **PPM**: Parts per million by volume on a dry gas basis.
- B.39 **Process Weight Per Hour**: The total weight excluding water added for processing or air used in processing 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 complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.
- B.40 **Range Improvement Burning**: The use of open fires to remove vegetation for wildlife, game or livestock habitat or for the initial establishment of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land.
- B.41 **Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)**: Any compound containing at least (1) atom of carbon, excluding any exempt compound as identified in this rule.
- B.42 **Regulation**: One of the major subdivisions of the Rules and Regulations of the Feather River Air Quality Management District.
- B.43 **Representative Rice Straw Testing Sample**: A composite sample of rice straw from under the mat and from the center of the mat. The samples are to be taken from various parts of the field.
- B.44 **Rice Straw Dryness Test Procedure**: A representative rice straw sample is bent sharply at a minimum of a 90 degree angle. If the straw sample makes an audible cracking sound, it is considered dry enough for burning.
- B.45 **Rowed Rice Straw**: Rice straw passing directly through the harvester discharge without being spread.
- B.46 **Rule**: Means a rule of the Feather River Air Quality Management District.
- B.47 **Section**: Refers to a section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.

- B.48 **Solid Waste Dump**: Any accumulation for the purpose of disposal of any solid waste.
- B.49 **Source**: A point or source of emissions in a facility where an individual operation would not affect the rest of the operation.
- B.50 **Source Operation**: The last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant which operation:
- a. Results in the separation of the air contaminant from the process material, or in the conversion of the process material into air contaminants as in the case of combustion of fuel, and,
  - b. Is not an air pollution abatement operation.
- B.51 **Spray Coating**: The application of paint, lacquer, shellac, stains, or other protective or surface preparation coatings to any type of surface by means of air or airless spray equipment.
- B.52 **Spread Rice Straw**: Rice straw spread by means of a mechanical straw spreader attached to the discharge of the harvester that will ensure even distribution of straw.
- B.53 **Standard Conditions**: As used in these Regulations, refers to a gas temperature of sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of fourteen and seven-tenths (14.7) pounds per square inch absolute.
- B.54 **Standard Dry Cubic Foot of Gas**: The amount of gas that would occupy a volume of one (1) cubic foot, if free of water vapor at standard conditions.
- B.55 **Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)**: Shall have the same meaning as Reactive Organic Gases (ROG).

Table 1

<b>I. Negligibly Photochemically-Reactive Organic Compounds</b>	
<u>Compound</u>	<u>CAS</u>
1,1,1 trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)	71-55-6
methane	74-82-8
methylene chloride (dichloromethane)	75-09-2
difluoromethane (HFC-32)	75-10-5
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)	75-37-6
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	75-45-6
trifluoroethane (HFC-23)	75-46-7
1-chloro-1, 1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)	75-68-3
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)	75-69-4
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	75-71-8
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-113)	76-13-1
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)	76-14-2
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)	76-15-3
methylformate (HCOOCH <sub>3</sub> )	107-31-3
propylene carbonate	108-32-7
1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123)	306-83-2
fluoroethane (ethyl fluoride, HFC-161)	353-36-6
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)	354-23-4
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)	354-33-6
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)	359-35-3
1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxypropane (n-C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>7</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> r HFE-7000)	375-03-1
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)	406-58-6
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-1-(2,2,2-tetrafluoroethoxy) ethane (HFE-347pcf2)	406-78-0
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)	420-46-2
3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)	422-56-0
1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)	431-31-2
1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)	431-63-0
1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoroprpoane (HFC-227ea)	431-89-0
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)	460-73-1
1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)	507-55-1
t-butyl acetate (TBAC)	540-88-5
chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)	593-70-4
dimethyl carbonate	616-38-6
1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)	679-86-7
1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)	690-39-1
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234yf)	754-12-1
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	811-97-2
1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-1511)	1615-75-4
1,1-dichloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-141b)	1717-00-6

<u>Compound</u>	<u>CAS</u>
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)	2837-89-0
1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)	24270-66-4
trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze)	29118-24-9
trans-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO-1336mzz-E)	66711-86-2
trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-ene (Solstice 1233zd €)	102687-65-0
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300)	132182-92-4
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,4,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee)	138495-42-8
1-thoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC2H5 or HFE-7200)	163702-05-4
2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF3)2CF2OCH3)	163702-06-5
1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxybutane (C4F9OCH3 or HFE-7100)	163702-07-6
2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoromethyl)hexane (HFE-7500)	297730-93-9
2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (AMP)	
<b>Four classes of perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds:</b>	
Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes	
Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations	
Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations	
Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine	
<b>Group of Four Hydrofluoropolyethers (HRPEs):</b>	
HCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> H (HFE 134)	
HCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> H (HFE-236ca12)	
HCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> H (HFE-338pcc13)	
HCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> H (H-Galden 1040X and H-Galden ZT130 (or 150 or 180))	
<b>II. Low Photochemically-Reactive Organic Compounds</b>	
<u>Compound</u>	<u>CAS</u>
acetone	67-64-1
ethane	74-84-0
methyl acetate	79-20-9
1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene (parachlorobenzotrifluoride, PCBTF)	98-56-6
perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)	127-48-4
Cis-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO-1336mzz-Z)	692-49-9