

Rule 101 Definitions

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RULE 101

- 1 **PURPOSE:** The purpose of this Rule is to provide standard terminology to be used throughout this Rulebook.
- 2 **APPLICABILITY:** The definitions in this Rule shall apply to all terms used within this Rulebook. Definitions specific to a given rule are defined in that rule or in the first rule in the relevant regulation. Except as 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.
- 3 **ACRONYMS:** The following acronyms are common to these definitions and Rulebook:
 - 3.1 **APCO:** Air Pollution Control Officer
 - 3.2 **CARB:** California Air Resources Board
 - 3.3 **CCR:** California Code of Regulations
 - 3.4 **CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations
 - 3.5 **DISTRICT:** Butte County Air Quality Management District
 - 3.6 **EPA:** United States Environmental Protection Agency
 - 3.7 **HSC:** California Health and Safety Code
- 4 **DEFINITIONS OF TERMS:**
 - 4.1 **Above Ground Storage Tank:** Any storage container, reservoir, or tank with less than ten (10) percent of the tank and associated piping volume located below the ground surface or covered by earthen material.
 - 4.2 **Aeration:** The exposure of excavated contaminated soil to the atmosphere without the use of air pollution control equipment or vapor extraction equipment.
 - 4.3 **Affected Pollutant:** All pollutants (and the precursors to such pollutants) for which an ambient air quality standard has been established by the EPA or the CARB, all pollutants regulated by the EPA under the Clean Air Act or by the CARB under the Health and Safety Code, including reactive organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, carbon monoxide, total suspended particulates, ethylene, lead, asbestos, beryllium, mercury, vinyl chloride, fluorides, sulfuric acid mist, hydrogen sulfide, total reduced sulfur, and reduced sulfur compounds. Also, all of the pollutants which the EPA, the CARB, or the DISTRICT, after notice and opportunity for public comment and/or public hearing, determine may have a significant adverse effect on the environment, public health, or the public welfare.
 - 4.4 **Agricultural Burning:** Burning for the disposal of agricultural vegetative waste pursuant to DISTRICT Rule 300.

- 4.5 Agricultural Operation:** The growing and harvesting of crops, raising of fowl or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, or providing a livelihood, or the conducting of agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution. Agricultural operations do not include activities involving the processing or distribution of crops or fowl or pumping of water for distribution outside the DISTRICT.
- 4.6 Agricultural Waste:** The unwanted or unsalable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations and materials not produced from agricultural operations, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops.
- 4.7 Air Contaminant or Pollutant:** Any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere directly, and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, dust, charred paper, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.
- 4.8 Air Pollution Control Officer:** The person appointed by the district board pursuant to HSC Section 40750 to serve as the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) of the Butte County Air Quality Management District and execute the duties specified in HSC Section 40752.
- 4.9 Ambient Air Quality Standards:** Health and welfare-based standards set by CARB and/or EPA for outdoor air which identify the maximum acceptable average concentrations of air pollutants during a specific period of time.
- 4.10 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 an emission into the atmosphere.
- 4.11 Backfire:** A fire started in the path of an oncoming fire in order to deprive it of fuel and therefore control or extinguish it.
- 4.12 Board:** The Governing Board of the Butte County Air Quality Management District.
- 4.13 Burn Day or Permissive Burn Day:** Any day, or portion thereof, on which allowable burning is not prohibited pursuant to DISTRICT Rule 300.
- 4.14 Burn Permit or Air Quality Burn Permit:** A permit issued by the APCO of the DISTRICT that identifies the type(s) and quantity of materials to be burned at each location where burning is authorized and specifies conditions to be followed for the purpose of improving the combustibility of such waste in order to reduce its smoke level.
- 4.15 California Air Resources Board (CARB):** An organization which is part of the California Environmental Protection Agency and reports directly to the

Governor's Office in the Executive Branch of California State Government whose duties include overseeing the activities of the 35 local and regional air pollution control and air quality management districts.

- 4.16 Change of Location:** Any transfer of an existing, permitted source from one location to another location not on the same property or or at the same facility.
- 4.17 Class I Area:** A mandatory visibility protection area designated pursuant to Section 169A of the federal Clean Air Act.
- 4.18 Clean Air Act (CAA):** Unless otherwise indicated, the federal Clean Air Act as amended, 42 United States Code 7401, *et seq.*
- 4.19 California Clean Air Act (CCAA):** California statute signed into law in 1988 setting California's air quality goals, planning mechanisms, regulatory strategies, and standards of progress.
- 4.20 Combustion Contaminant:** Any particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any material which contains carbon in either the free or the combined state.
- 4.21 Common Operations:** Operations which are related through dependent processes, storage or transportation of the same or similar products or raw material.
- 4.22 Compliance Schedule:** The date or dates by which a source or category of sources is required to comply with specific emission limitations contained in any air pollution rule, regulation, or statute and with any increment of progress toward such compliance.
- 4.23 Construction:** Any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of an emission unit) which would result in a change in actual emissions or the source's potential to emit.
- 4.24 Control Equipment:** Equipment which is used for the primary purpose of eliminating, reducing or controlling the issuance of air contaminants.
- 4.25 Condensed Fumes:** Minute, solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state or by the sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction of processes that create airborne particles.
- 4.26 Daily Acreage Allocation:** The maximum number of acres of agricultural waste, in rice equivalent acres, that may be burned per day in the Butte County Air Quality Management District as determined by the CCO by using the daily basinwide acreage allocation equation contained in the approved

Agricultural Burning Plan per Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations. Agricultural burning conducted above 2,000 feet is not included in the Daily Acreage Allocation.

- 4.27 Dwelling:** A place of residence.
- 4.28 Disposal:** Destruction or transformation of garbage or rubbish.
- 4.29 DISTRICT:** The Butte County Air Quality Management District; the air quality management district having jurisdiction over air quality in Butte County.
- 4.30 Dust:** The 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.
- 4.31 Emission:** The act of releasing or discharging air contaminants into the atmosphere from any source.
- 4.32 Emission Point:** The place, located in a horizontal plane and vertical elevation, at which an air contaminant or pollutant enters the atmosphere.
- 4.33 Emission Unit:** An identifiable operation or piece of process equipment such as an article, machine, or other contrivance which emits, may emit, or results in the emission of any affected pollutant directly or as fugitive emissions.
- 4.34 Enhanced Vapor Recovery:** A system designed to recover the gasoline vapors generated while fueling vehicles in a service station.
- 4.35 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):** The Environmental Protection Agency of the United States; an independent federal agency established to coordinate programs aimed at reducing pollution and protecting the environment.
- 4.36 Excavation:** Removal of surface covering, soil, pavement, etc. to expose the underlying soils.
- 4.37 Executive Officer:** The Executive Officer of the CARB.
- 4.38 Exempt Compound:** Volatile organic compounds that have low or insignificant contribution to ozone formation. These compounds remain unaffected pollutants and subject to the applicable regulatory requirements, including but not limited to, health risk assessment. The following chemicals are exempt compounds:
- 4.38.1** Acetone, ethane, methane, methyl acetate
 - 4.38.2** Inorganic carbon compounds:
 - 4.38.2.1** carbon monoxide

- 4.38.2.2 carbon dioxide
- 4.38.2.3 carbonic acid
- 4.38.2.4 metallic carbides or carbonates
- 4.38.2.5 ammonium carbonate
- 4.38.2.6 methyl formate
- 4.38.2.7 propylene carbonate
- 4.38.2.8 dimethyl carbonate
- 4.38.3 Chlorinated compounds:
 - 4.38.3.1 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
 - 4.38.3.2 methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
 - 4.38.3.3 perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)
- 4.38.4 Chlorofluorocarbons:
 - 4.38.4.1 trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
 - 4.38.4.2 dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
 - 4.38.4.3 chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
 - 4.38.4.4 trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
 - 4.38.4.5 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
 - 4.38.4.6 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
 - 4.38.4.7 chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
- 4.38.5 Hydrofluorocarbons:
 - 4.38.5.1 difluoromethane (HFC-32)
 - 4.38.5.2 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropropane (HFC 43-10mee)
 - 4.38.5.3 pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)
 - 4.38.5.4 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
 - 4.38.5.5 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
 - 4.38.5.6 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)
 - 4.38.5.7 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)
 - 4.38.5.8 ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
 - 4.38.5.9 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea)
 - 4.38.5.10 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
 - 4.38.5.11 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
 - 4.38.5.12 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
 - 4.38.5.13 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
 - 4.38.5.14 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
 - 4.38.5.15 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)
 - 4.38.5.16 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)
- 4.38.6 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons:
 - 4.38.6.1 chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
 - 4.38.6.2 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
 - 4.38.6.3 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)
 - 4.38.6.4 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)
 - 4.38.6.5 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
 - 4.38.6.6 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
 - 4.38.6.7 1 chloro-1fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)
 - 4.38.6.8 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)
 - 4.38.6.9 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)

- 4.38.7** Hydrofluoroethanes:
- 4.38.7.1** 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxypropane (HFE-7000)
- 4.38.7.2** 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (HFE-7100)
- 4.38.7.3** 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (HFE-7200)
- 4.38.7.4** 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300)
- 4.38.7.5** 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500)
- 4.38.8** Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
- 4.38.9** 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCH₂OCH₃)
- 4.38.10** 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCH₂OC₂H₅)
- 4.38.11** Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes (VMS)
- 4.38.12** Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:
- 4.38.12.1** cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated alkanes;
- 4.38.12.2** cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
- 4.38.12.3** cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
- 4.38.12.4** sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

Exempt compounds content of a coating shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996)

- 4.39 Existing Retail Service Station:** Any retail service station operating, constructed, or under construction as of January 13, 1989.
- 4.40 Facility:** Same as a “stationary source”.
- 4.41 Flue:** Any duct or passage for air, gases or the like, such as a stack or chimney.
- 4.42 Fossil Fuel:** Natural gas, petroleum, coal and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.
- 4.43 Fossil Fuel-Fired Steam Generator:** A furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.
- 4.44 Fugitive Dust:** Any solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of any person.

- 4.45 Garbage:** Discarded or useless material except vegetative wastes and agricultural wastes.
- 4.46 Gasoline:** Any organic liquid (including petroleum distillates and methanol) having a Reid vapor pressure of four (4) pounds or greater and used as a motor vehicle fuel or any fuel which is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline, including methanol 85 (M85).
- 4.47 Gasoline Vapors:** Any and all organic compound vapors displaced from gasoline storage tanks or gasoline delivery vehicles during the transfer of gasoline. Any liquid gasoline entrained in the displaced vapors shall be included when measuring the total mass of organic vapors emitted during gasoline transfer operations.
- 4.48 Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP):** Any substance listed in or pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.
- 4.49 Hearing Board:** The Hearing Board of the Butte County Air Quality Management District.
- 4.50 Health and Safety Code (HSC):** The Health and Safety Code of the State of California.
- 4.51 Incinerator:** Any device constructed of nonflammable materials, including containers commonly known as burn barrels, for the purpose of burning therein trash, debris, and other flammable materials for volume reduction or destruction.
- 4.52 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.
- 4.53 Installation:** The placement, assemblage, or construction of equipment or control apparatus at the premises where the equipment or control apparatus will be used, including all preparatory work at such premises.
- 4.54 Leak Free:** A liquid leak of less than three (3) drops per minute excluding losses which occur upon disconnecting transfer fittings, provided such disconnect losses do not exceed 10 milliliters (0.34 fluid ounces) per disconnect, averaged over three disconnects.
- 4.55 Modification:** Any physical change or operational change to an existing emissions unit, including changing hours of operation or production rate, which would necessitate a change in permit conditions. A modification to a stationary source shall include any modification of its permitted emissions units or addition of any new emissions units. A modification also occurs when there is an increase of emissions from an emissions unit which is not

subject to a daily emissions limitation. Unless previously limited by federally enforceable permit condition, the following shall not be considered a modification:

- 4.55.1** Routine maintenance or repair.
- 4.55.2** A change in ownership.
- 4.55.3** Replacement of an existing emissions unit, part of an emissions unit, or emissions control device with an identical (the same in all respects except for the serial number) piece of equipment resulting in emissions less than or equal to those from the original equipment or device and not requiring a change in permit conditions.
- 4.55.4** An increase in the production rate or hours of operation if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity or the actual demonstrated capacity of the stationary source as approved by the APCO.
- 4.55.5** Use of an alternate fuel or raw material, provided that such use is expressly authorized by the APCO.

A reconstructed stationary source shall be treated as a new stationary source and not as a modification.

- 4.56 Motor Vehicle:** A vehicle that is self-propelled as defined in Section 415 of the California Vehicle Code.
- 4.57 Multi-Unit Dwelling:** Apartments, condominiums, four-plexes and other types of dwellings consisting of more than two living units.
- 4.58 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 employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the materials to be burned.
- 4.59 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs):** The emissions standards set by the federal government for a Hazardous Air Pollutant that may cause an increase in fatalities or in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness. Each NESHAP is published as an individual Subpart to Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 63.
- 4.60 No-Burn Day:** Any day, or portion thereof, designated by the APCO, the CARB, or a local, state or federal Fire Protection Agency having jurisdiction over the burn location, during which no fires may be ignited and no material may be added to an approved existing fire, except as authorized in Rule 300.
- 4.61 Non-Agricultural Burning:** Open burning for the disposal of non-agricultural waste pursuant to DISTRICT Rule 300.

- 4.62 Open Burning:** Combustion of any material of any type, outdoors in the open air, where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue, stack or chimney.
- 4.63 Orchard or Citrus Heaters:** Any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance that burns any type of fuel or material capable of emitting air contaminants and is used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.
- 4.64 Owner or Operator:** Any person who owns, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility, or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part.
- 4.65 Particulate Matter (PM):** Any material except uncombined water, which can exist in a finely divided form in the atmosphere as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.
- 4.66 Pathological Waste:** Human or animal tissue intended for disposal.
- 4.67 Person:** Any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, limited liability company, or company; state or local government agency, public district, or any officer or employee thereof; or the United States or its agencies, to the extent authorized by federal law.
- 4.68 Phase I Vapor Recovery System:** A CARB-certified gasoline vapor recovery system which recovers vapors during the transfer of gasoline from delivery vessels into stationary storage tanks.
- 4.69 Phase II Vapor Recovery System:** A CARB-certified gasoline vapor recovery system which recovers vapors during the fueling of motor vehicles from stationary storage tanks.
- 4.70 Populated Area:** The urban areas of Chico, Oroville, Paradise, Gridley, Biggs, or any other urban area designated by the APCO.
- 4.71 Portable Emissions Unit:** Any emissions unit that, by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, is portable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indications of portability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, platform or mounting. The period during which the emissions unit is maintained at a storage facility shall be excluded from determining the residency requirements below. An emission unit is not portable if:
- 4.71.1** the emissions unit is attached to a foundation, or remains or will remain at a fixed location for more than twelve (12) consecutive months. (Any emissions unit, such as a backup or standby unit, that replaces an emissions unit at a location and will be included in calculating the consecutive time is intended to perform the same function as the unit being replaced period. In that case, the

- cumulative time of both emissions units, including the time between the removal of the original unit and installation of the replacement unit, would be counted towards the consecutive dense time period.); or,
- 4.71.2** the emissions unit remains or will remain at a fixed location for less than twelve (12) consecutive months where such a period represents the length of normal annual source operations at the stationary source that resides at a fixed location for more than twelve (12) consecutive months such as a seasonal source; or,
- 4.71.3** the emissions unit is removed from one location for a period and then returned to the same location in an attempt to circumvent the portable equipment residence time requirement.
- 4.72** **PM_{2.5}**: Particulate Matter with aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 microns.
- 4.73** **PM₁₀**: Particulate Matter with aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 microns.
- 4.74** **PPM_v**: Parts per million by volume expressed on a dry gas basis.
- 4.75** **Prohibited Materials**: Any waste or manufactured material, including but not limited to: petroleum products and petroleum wastes; construction and demolition wastes; tar paper; roofing material; wiring; flooring material; insulation; plywood; coated wire; disposable diapers and putrescible wastes; tires; tar; non-natural wood waste; processed, painted or treated wood products; metals; motor vehicle bodies or parts; rubber; synthetics; plastics, including plastic film, twine and pipe; fiberglass; styrofoam; garbage; trash; refuse; rubbish; swill; ashes; glass; industrial wastes; equipment; appliances; furniture; instruments; utensils; mattresses; shoes; cloth; rags; paper and paper products; cardboard; boxes; crates; excelsior and other packaging materials; offal, including the carcass of any dead animal; human or animal parts or wastes, including blood and fecal matter; food contaminated material; or any other non-vegetative material that when burned may discharge air contaminants that may cause a health risk to any person.
- 4.76** **Pressure Tank**: A tank which maintains working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere.
- 4.77** **Process Weight Per Hour**: The total weight, including contained moisture, 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 complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle).

- 4.78 Public Record:** Any record made available to the public by law containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business that is prepared, owned, used or retained by the DISTRICT, except those records that are not subject to disclosure pursuant to applicable law.
- 4.79 Reactive Organic Compound (ROC):** Any volatile compound containing at least one atom of carbon, excluding any Exempt Compound as defined in this rule (same as Volative Organic Compound in this Rule).
- 4.80 Record:** Handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, and every other means of recording upon any form of communication or representation including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or any combination thereof, and all papers, maps, magnetic or paper tapes, photographed films and prints, magnetic or punched cards, drums, and other documents.
- 4.81 Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP):** The absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile non-viscous petroleum liquids, except liquefied petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM-323-58 (American Society for Testing and Materials).
- 4.82 Residence or Residential:** Areas where people reside or lodge, including but not limited to, single or multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile or manufactured homes, apartment complexes, motels and hotels.
- 4.83 Residential Burning:** Open burning for the disposal of vegetative waste from the property of a single- or two-family dwelling located on lots of less than one acre.
- 4.84 Rice Equivalent Acre:** The quantity of particulate matter generated from the open burning of one acre of rice straw after harvest standardized as 6.3 pounds of PM₁₀ per ton of rice straw burned at a fuel load of 3 tons per acre (18.9 pounds PM₁₀ per acre).
- 4.85 Rubbish:** Useless waste or rejected matter; usually commbustible and noncombustible solid wastes of commercial and industrial establishments, institutions, etc.; garbage.
- 4.86 Sacramento Valley Air Basin:** The geographical area which includes the following counties: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Tehama, Yolo, Solano, Yuba and Sutter.
- 4.87 School:** Any public or private establishment used for the purpose of educating more than 12 children in kindergarten or any of the grades 1 through 12, inclusive, but does not include any private establishment in which education is primarily conducted in private homes.
- 4.88 Shutdown:** Ceasing of operation of a stationary source for any purpose.

- 4.89 Source Test Method or CARB Source Test Method:** A procedure for performing source testing as set forth in Title 17 CCR Section 91200 *et seq.*
- 4.90 Stationary Source :** Any building, structure, or emissions unit which emits or may emit any affected pollutant directly or as a fugitive emission, which:
- 4.90.1** are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and which may be separated by a public right-of-way; and
- 4.90.2** are under the same or common ownership, operation, or control, or which are owned or operated by entities which are under common control and belong to the same industrial grouping, either by virtue of falling within the same two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code or by virtue of being part of a common industrial process, manufacturing process, or connected process involving a common raw material.
- 4.91 Single and Two Family Dwellings:** Residential structures including duplexes, mobile homes, and such dwellings that are collectively designed or planned to house not more than two families.
- 4.92 Standard Conditions:** A gas temperature of 20 °C (68°F) and a gas pressure of 760 mm Hg (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute.
- 4.93 Standard Cubic Meter of Gas (Standard Cubic Foot of Gas):** The amount of gas, free of combined water, that would occupy the specified cubic measurement at standard conditions.
- 4.94 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code:** The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code that classifies establishments by the type of business activity in which they are engaged as defined by the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, published by the Executive Officer of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1987, which is incorporated by reference herein.
- 4.95 Start-up:** Commencing operation of a stationary source for any purpose.
- 4.96 Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS):** Total reduced sulfur contained in hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide or other organic sulfide compounds, all expressed as hydrogen sulfide. Sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, or sulfuric acid mist are not to be included in the determination of TRS.
- 4.97 Toxic Air Contaminants:** All substances identified as toxic air contaminants pursuant to Title 17, CCR, Sections 93000 and 93001.
- 4.98 Underground Storage Tank (UST):** Any one or combination of tanks and the volume of any connected piping that has at least ten (10) percent of the

underground tank system volume below the ground surface or enclosed below earthen materials.

4.99 Upset or Breakdown Condition: An unforeseeable failure or malfunction of either: 1) any air pollution control equipment or related operating equipment which causes a violation of any emission limitation or restriction prescribed by these Rules and Regulations, or by State Law; or 2) any in-stack continuous monitoring equipment, which:

4.99.1 Is not the result of neglect or disregard of any air pollution control law or rule or regulation;

4.99.2 Is not intentional or the result of negligence;

4.99.3 Is not the result of improper maintenance;

4.99.4 Does not constitute a nuisance; and

4.99.5 Is not a recurrent breakdown of the same equipment.

4.100 Vapor Extraction System or Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE): An underground or aboveground system that draws out or removes contaminants from soil or ground water using air injection and/or vacuum suction to route the vapors to an emission control device or directly to the atmosphere. This definition does not include equipment designed or used to expose soil openly to the atmosphere to facilitate evaporation of volatile organic compounds.

4.101 Vapor Tight: The detection of less than 10,000 ppmv, as methane, using an appropriate hydrocarbon analyzer when sampling is performed according to the procedures specified in EPA Method 21 or no visible evidence of air entrainment in the sight glasses of liquid delivery hoses.

4.102 Variance: Temporary exemption from DISTRICT rules and regulations or State law granted to sources following ruling by the DISTRICT Hearing Board.

4.103 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Any organic chemical compound containing at least one atom of carbon having a high enough vapor pressure under normal conditions to significantly vaporize into the earth's atmosphere, excluding any Exempt Compound as defined in this rule.

4.104 Volatile Organic Compound Vapor Analyzer: A hydrocarbon vapor instrument detector, which satisfies the specification requirements of the EPA Method 21, 40 CFR Part 60. Analyzer types that may meet this requirement include, but are not limited to, catalytic oxidation, flame ionization, infrared absorption, and photoionization.

5 SEVERABILITY: If any regulation, rule, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of these rules and regulations is, for any reason, held invalid, unconstitutional, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed as a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the Rules and Regulations of the Butte County Air Quality Management District.

- 6 **REFERENCES:** The authority for this Rule arises from the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 40001 and 40702.