

Rule 101 Definitions

(Rule 1.2 Amended 7/29/97, 5/4/10; Recodified 12/27/19)

RULE 101 CONTENTS

1 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

RULE 101

- 1 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS:** 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 used in Chapter 2, Division 26, of the Health and Safety Code.
- 1.1 Actual Emission Reduction:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.2 Affected Pollutants:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.3 Agricultural Burning:**
- 1.3.1** "Agricultural Burning" means open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops; raising of fowl, animals, or bees; forest management burning; range improvement burning; or the improvement of land for wildlife habitat, or disease or pest prevention.
- 1.3.2** "Agricultural Burning" also means open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purpose specified in Section 1.3.1.
- 1.4 Agricultural Operation:** means the growing and harvesting of crops, including timber, or raising of fowl, animals or bees for the primary purpose of earning a living or making a profit.
- 1.5 Agricultural Wastes:** are defined as unwanted or unsalable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations which are directly related to growing of crops, fowl, animals or bees for the primary purpose of making a profit or a livelihood. This would also include grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in 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.
- 1.6 Air Contaminant:** "Air Contaminants" include smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combinations thereof.
- 1.7 Air Pollution Control Officer:** means the Air Pollution Control Officer of the Colusa County Air Pollution Control District, and his or her duly authorized representatives. The Air Pollution Control Officer may also be referred to as the County Director of Air Quality Standards.
- 1.8 Alteration:** means any addition to, enlargement of, replacement 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.

- 1.9 Ambient Air Quality Standards:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.10 Ampere-hours:** means the integral of electrical current applied to a plating tank (amperes) over a period of time (hours).
- 1.11 Anti-mist Additive:** means a chemical which reduces the emission rate from the tank when added to and maintained in the plating tank.
- 1.12 Approved Ignition Devices:** includes those instruments or materials that will ignite open fires for agricultural burning without the production of black smoke by the ignition device.
- 1.13 Appurtenances:** are accessories to an architectural structure, including, but not limited to: hand railings, cabinets, bathroom and kitchen fixtures, fences, rain-gutters and down-spots, window screens, lamp-posts, heating and air conditioning equipment, other mechanical equipment, large fixed stationary tools and concrete forms.
- 1.14 ARB-certified vapor recovery system:** means a vapor recovery system which has been certified by the state board pursuant to Section 41954 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 1.15 Architectural Coating:** means coatings applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs.
- 1.16 Atmosphere:** means 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.
- 1.17 Below Ground Wood Preservatives:** means coatings formulated to protect below ground wood from decay or insect attack and which contain a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- 1.18 Best Available Control Technology:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.19 Bituminous Coating:** means black or brownish coating materials which are soluble in carbon disulfide, which consists mainly of hydrocarbons, and which are obtained from natural deposits or as residue from the distillation of crude oils or of low grades of coal.

- 1.20 Board:** means the Air Pollution Control Board of the Air Pollution Control District of Colusa County.
- 1.21 Bond Breakers:** means coatings applied between layers of concrete to prevent the freshly poured top layer of concrete from bonding to the layer over which it is poured.
- 1.22 Brush Treated:** means that the material to be burned has been felled, crushed or up-rooted with mechanical equipment, or has been desiccated with herbicide.
- 1.23 Building, Structure, or Facility:** includes all pollutant emitting activities which:
- 1.23.1** Belong to the same industrial grouping and/or
 - 1.23.2** Are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and/or
 - 1.23.3** Are under the same or common ownership, operation, or control or which are owned or operated by entities which are under common control.
- 1.24 Burn Day:** means a day designated by the California Air Resources Board as permissible to allow open burning within designated districts or areas.
- 1.25 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.
- 1.26 Chrome:** means metallic chrome.
- 1.27 Chrome Plating:** means either hard or decorative chrome plating.
- 1.28 Chromic Acid:** means an aqueous solution of chromium trioxide (CrO₃), or a commercial solution containing chromic acid, dichromic acid (H₂CrO₄), or trichromic acid (H₂CrO₇).
- 1.29 Chromic Acid Anodizing:** means the electrolytic process by which a metal surface is converted to an oxide surface coating in a solution containing chromic acid.
- 1.30 Chromium:** means hexavalent chromium.
- 1.31 Clear Wood Finishes:** are clear and semi-transparent coatings, including lacquers and varnishes, applied to wood substrates to provide a transparent or translucent solid film.

- 1.32 Cogeneration:** means the sequential use of energy for the production of electrical and useful thermal energy. The sequence can be thermal use followed by power production or the reverse, subject to the following standards:
- 1.32.1** At least 5 percent of the facility's total annual energy output shall be in the form of useful thermal energy and/or
 - 1.32.2** Where useful thermal energy follows power production, the useful annual power output plus one-half the useful annual thermal energy output equals not less than 42.5 percent of any natural gas and oil energy input.
- 1.33 Combustible or Flammable Waste:** means 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.
- 1.34 Combustion Contaminant:** Are particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in free or the combined state.
- 1.35 Complete Application:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.36 Concrete Curing Compounds:** means coatings applied to freshly poured concrete to retard the evaporation of water.
- 1.37 Condensed Fumes:** are minute, solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or may be generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction when these processes create airborne particles.
- 1.38 Contiguous Property:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.39 Control Equipment:** Means any device which reduces emissions from the emissions collection system.
- 1.40 Cost-Effectiveness:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.41 Decorative Chrome Plating:** means the process by which chromium is electrodeposited from a solution containing compounds of chromium onto an object resulting in a chrome layer 1 micron (0.04 mil.) thick or less
- 1.42 Designated Agency:** means the public fire protection or other equivalent agency designated by the California Air Resources Board to issue permits for agricultural burning.
- 1.43 District:** is the Air Pollution Control District of Colusa County.

- 1.44 Dry Fog Coatings:** means coatings formulated only for spray applications such that overspray droplets dry before subsequent contact with other surfaces.
- 1.45 Emission Factor:** means the mass of chromium emitted during a test conducted in the emissions collection system in accordance with ARB Test Method 425, divided by the ampere-hours consumed by the tanks in the tested emissions collection system, expressed as the mass of chromium emitted per ampere-hour of electrical current consumed.
- 1.46 Emission Point:** means the place at which an emission enters the atmosphere.
- 1.47 Emissions:** means the passing into the atmosphere of an air contaminant or gas stream which contains an air contaminant.
- 1.48 Emissions Collection System:** means a device or apparatus used to gather chromium emissions from the surface of a chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing tank or tanks.
- 1.49 Excavation:** means exposure to view by digging.
- 1.50 Exempt Solvents:** are compounds identified as exempt under the definition of Volatile Organic Compounds.
- 1.51 Existing Retail Service Station:** means any retail service station operating, constructed, or under construction as of the date the District adopts any control measures.
- 1.52 Facility:** means a business or businesses engaged in chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing which are owned or operated by the same person or persons and are located on the same parcel or on contiguous parcels.
- 1.53 Facility-wide Emissions from Hard Chrome Plating or Chromic Acid Anodizing:** means the total emissions for all hard chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing at the facility over a calendar year. Emissions shall be calculated as the sum of emissions from an emissions collection system shall be calculated by multiplying the emission factor for that emissions collecting system by the sum of ampere-hours consumed during that year for all of the tanks served by the emissions collection system.
- 1.54 Fire Retardant Coatings:** means coatings which have a flame spread index of less than 25 when tested in accordance with ASTM Designation E-84-87, "Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Material," after application to Douglas fir according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 1.55 Flue:** means any duct or passage for air, gases or the like, such as a stack or

chimney.

- 1.56 Forest Management Burning:** means the use of open fires as part of a forest management practice to remove forest debris, and includes:
- 1.56.1** Forest management practices, including hazard reduction:
 - 1.56.2** Timber operations; and,
 - 1.56.3** Silviculture and forest protection practices.
- 1.57 Form-Release Compounds:** means coatings applied to concrete form to prevent the freshly poured concrete from bonding to the form. The form may consist of wood, metal, or some material other than concrete.
- 1.58 Gasoline:** means any organic liquid (including petroleum distillates and methanol) having a Reid Vapor pressure of four pounds per square inch or greater and used as a motor vehicle fuel or any fuel which is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.
- 1.59 Graphic Arts Coatings:** means coatings formulated for and hand-applied by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor and outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, copy blockers, and bulletin enamels.
- 1.60 Halogenated Hydrocarbons:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.61 Hard Chrome Plating:** means the process by which chromium is electrodeposited from a solution containing compounds of chromium onto an object resulting in a chrome layer thicker than 1 micron (0.04 mil.).
- 1.62 Health and Safety Code (HSC):** The Health and Safety Code of the State of California.
- 1.63 Hearing Board:** means the Hearing Board of the Air Pollution Control District of Colusa County.
- 1.64 Hearing Board Clerk:** means the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Colusa County is the ex-officio clerk of the hearing board.
- 1.65 High-Temperature Industrial Maintenance Coatings:** means industrial maintenance coatings formulated for and applied to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 400 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 1.66 Incineration:** means 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.
- 1.67 Industrial Grouping:** means pollutant emitting activities shall be considered

as part of the same industrial grouping if:

- 1.67.1** They belong to the same two-digit standard industrial classification code, or
 - 1.67.2** They are part of a common production process. (Common production process includes industrial processes, manufacturing process, and any connected processes involving a common raw material.).
- 1.68 Industrial Maintenance Anti-graffiti Coatings:** means two-component clear industrial maintenance coatings formulated for and applied to exterior walls and murals to resist repeated scrubbing and exposure to harsh solvents.
- 1.69 Industrial Maintenance Coatings:** means high performance coatings formulated for and applied to substrates in industrial, commercial, or institutional situations that are in industrial, commercial, or institutional situations that are exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions:
- 1.69.1** Immersion in water, wastewater, or chemical solutions (aqueous and non-aqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;
 - 1.69.2** Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures, or solutions;
 - 1.69.3** Repeated exposure to temperatures in excess of 250 F;
 - 1.69.4** Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and repeated scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or
 - 1.69.5** Exterior exposure of metal structures.
- Industrial maintenance coatings are not for residential use or for use in areas of industrial, commercial, or institutional facilities such as office space and meeting rooms.
- 1.70 Installation:** means 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. It also means any operation, article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which emits or may emit any affected pollutant.
- 1.71 Lacquers:** means clear wood finishes formulated with nitrocellulose or synthetic resins to dry by evaporation without chemical reaction including clear lacquer sanding sealers
- 1.72 Magnesite Cement Coatings:** means coatings formulated for and applied to magnesite cement decking to protect the magnesite cement substrate from erosion by water.
- 1.73 Mastic Texture Coatings:** means coatings formulated to cover holes and

minor cracks and to conceal surface irregularities, and applied in a thickness of at least 10 mils (dry, single coat).

- 1.74 Metallic Pigmented Coatings:** means coatings containing at least 0.4 pounds of metallic pigment per gallon of coating as applied.
- 1.75 Modeling:** means using an air quality simulation model, based on specified assumptions and data, which has been approved by the Air Resources Board.
- 1.76 Modifications:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.77 Motor Vehicle:** has the same meaning as defined in Section 415 of the Vehicle Code.
- 1.78 Multiple-Chamber Incinerator:** is any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or any part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning and 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. The refractories shall have a Purometric Cone equivalent of at least 17, tested according to the method described in the American Society for Testing Materials, Method C-24.
- 1.79 Multiple-Colored Coatings:** means coatings which exhibit more than one color when applied and which are packaged in a single coat.
- 1.80 Net Air quality Benefit:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.81 New Retail Service Station:** means any retail service station which is not constructed or under construction as of the date the district adopts any control measures.
- 1.82 No-Burn Day:** means any day on which the California Air Resources Board prohibits agricultural burning or the District prohibits open burning.
- 1.83 Nonattainment Pollutant:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.84 Opaque Stains:** means all stains that are not classified as semi-transparent stains.
- 1.85 Opaque Wood Preservatives:** means all wood preservatives not classified as clear or semi-transparent wood preservatives or as below-ground wood preservatives.
- 1.86 Open Burning in Agricultural Operations in the Growing of Crops or Raising of Fowl or Animals means:**

- 1.86.1** The burning in the open of materials produced wholly from operations in the growing and harvesting of crops or raising of fowl or animals, or the primary purpose of making a profit, providing a livelihood, or conduction agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.
- 1.86.2.** In connection with operations qualifying under Section 1.86.1 above:
- 1.86.2.1** The burning of grass and weeds in or adjacent to fields in cultivation or being prepared for cultivation.
- 1.86.2.2** The burning of materials not produced wholly from such operation, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops and which are used in the field, except as prohibited by these regulations.
- 1.87 Open Fire:** means any combustion of solid waste outdoors, in the open, not in an enclosure, where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.
- 1.88 Operations:** means 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.
- 1.89 Orchard or Citrus Grove Heater:** means any article, machine, equipment, bowl burner, or other contrivance burning any type of fuel, capable of emitting air contaminants, used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage in areas not completely enclosed; the word "Orchard" includes orchard or plant nurseries.
- 1.90 Owner:** includes but is not limited to, any person who leases, supervises or operates equipment in addition to the normal meaning of ownership.
- 1.91 Owner or Operator:** means an owner or operator of a retail service station.
- 1.92 Particulate Matter (PM):** Any material except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.
- 1.93 Parts Per Million:** means ppm by volume on a dry gas basis.
- 1.94 Permissive-Burn:** day means any day on which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the California Air Resources Board.
- 1.95 Person:** means any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, company, corporation, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local government agency or public district or any officer or employee thereof.

- 1.96 Phase I Vapor Recovery System:** means a gasoline vapor recovery system which recovers vapors during the fueling of stationary storage tanks from delivery vessels.
- 1.97 Phase II Vapor Recovery System:** means a gasoline vapor recovery system which recovers vapors during the fueling of motor vehicles from stationary storage tanks.
- 1.98 Plating Tank:** means any container used to hold a chromium or chromic acid solution for the purposes of chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing.
- 1.99 Pre-Treatment Wash Primers:** means coatings which contain a minimum of ½ percent acid by weight, applied directly to bare metal surfaces to provide necessary surface etching
- 1.100 Precursor:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.101 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 the Health and Safety Code Section 39011.
- 1.102 Primers:** means coatings formulated and applied to substrates to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.
- 1.103 Process Weight Per Hour:** means the total weight excluding water added for processing or air used in processing introduced into any specific process may cause and 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.
- 1.104 Range Improvement Burning:** means 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.
- 1.105 Reactive Organic Compound (ROC):** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.106 Reconstructed Source:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.107 Regulation:** means one of the major sections of the Regulations and Rules of the Air Pollution Control District of Colusa County.

- 1.108 Representative Rice Straw Testing Sample:** means 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.
- 1.109 Residential Rubbish:** means refuse originating from residential uses and includes wood, paper, cloth, cardboard, tree trimmings, leaves, lawn clippings, and dry plants.
- 1.110 Residential Use:** means use in areas where people reside or lodge including, but limited to single and multiple family dwellings, condominiums, mobile homes, apartment complexes, motels, and hotels.
- 1.111 Retail Service Station:** means any new or existing motor vehicle fueling service station subject to payment of California sales tax on gasoline sales.
- 1.112 Rice Straw Dryness Procedure:** means 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.
- 1.113 Roof Coating:** means coatings formulated for application to exterior roofs and for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water, or reflecting heat and reflecting ultraviolet radiation. Metallic pigmented roof coatings which qualify as metallic pigmented coatings shall not be considered to be in this category, but shall be considered to be in the metallic pigmented coatings category.
- 1.114 Rowed Rice Straw:** means rice straw passing directly through the harvester discharge without being spread.
- 1.115 Rule:** means a rule of the Air Pollution Control District of Colusa County.
- 1.116 Sanding Sealers:** means clear wood coatings formulated for and applied to bare wood for sanding and to seal the wood for subsequent application of varnish. To be considered a sanding sealer a coating must be clearly labeled as such.
- 1.117 Seasonal Source:** means any source with more than 75 percent of its annual emissions within a consecutive 90-day period.
- 1.118 Section:** refers to a section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.
- 1.119 Semi-Transparent Stains:** means coatings formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the surface.
- 1.120 Semi-Transparent Wood Preservatives:** means wood preservative stains

which are formulated and used to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack by the addition of a wood preservative chemical registered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, which change the color of a surface by not concealing the surface, including clear wood preservatives.

- 1.121 Shellacs:** means clear or pigmented coatings formulated solely with resinous secretions of the lac beetle (*Laccifer lacca*), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.
- 1.122 Silviculture:** means the establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber
- 1.123 Solicit:** means to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.
- 1.124 Solid Waste Dump:** means any accumulation for the purpose of disposal of any solid waste.
- 1.125 Source:** means a point or source of emissions in a plant where an individual operation of one source would not affect the rest of the operation.
- 1.126 Source Operation:** means the last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant which operation:
- 1.126.1** Results in the separation of the air contaminant from the process material, or in the conversion of the process of fuel, and,
- 1.126.2** is not an air pollution abatement operation.
- 1.127 Spread Rice Straw:** means rice straw spread by means of a mechanical straw spreader attached to the discharge of the harvester that will insure even distribution of straw.
- 1.128 Standard Conditions:** as used in these regulations are a gas temperature of 68 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.
- 1.129 Standard Dry Cubic Foot of Gas:** means the amount of gas that would occupy a volume of one (1) cubic foot, if free of water vapor at standard conditions.
- 1.130 Stationary Source:** (Refer to Rule 430)
- 1.131 Swimming Pool Coatings:** means coatings formulated and used to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.
- 1.132 Swimming Pool Repair Coatings:** means chlorinated rubber based coatings used for the repair and maintenance of swimming pools over existing

chlorinated rubber based coatings.

- 1.133 Tank Replacement:** means replacement of one or more stationary storage tanks at an existing retail service station or excavation of 50 percent or more existing retail service station's total underground liquid piping from the stationary storage tanks to the gasoline dispensers.
- 1.134 Throughput:** means the volumetric rate of gasoline dispensed at a retail service station.
- 1.135 Timber Operations:** means cutting or removal of timber or other forest vegetation.
- 1.136 Traffic Coatings:** means coatings formulated for and applied to public streets, highways, and other surfaces including, but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways, and parking lots.
- 1.137 Uncontrolled Chromium Emissions from the Hard Chrome Plating Chromic Acid Anodizing Facility:** means the chromium emissions from the emissions collection systems at the facility calculated as if no control equipment is in use. For the purpose of determining compliance with Rule 2.28, the uncontrolled chromium emissions shall be calculated using an emission factor based on tests conducted in accordance with ARB Test Method 425 or 14 mg/ampere-hour, whichever is less.
- 1.138 Undercoaters:** means coatings formulated and applied to substrates to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.
- 1.139 Upwind Area:** means the area bounded by a line passing through the site of the new or modified source perpendicular to the predominant summer wind flow line and extending to the boundaries of the same air basin in the direction opposite the predominant summer wind flow, except where the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that for reasons of topography or meteorology such a definition is inappropriate.
- 1.140 Varnishes:** means clear or wood finishes formulated with various resins to dry by chemical reaction on exposure to air.
- 1.141 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs):** 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 (U.S. EPA):

1.141.1 Exempt Compounds:

methane,
 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-tetra-fluoroethane (HFC-134a);
 pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a);
 cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;
 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)
 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)
 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane(HFC-43-10mee)
 difluoromethane (HFC-32)
 ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)
 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)
 chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151A)
 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123A)
 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C4F9OCH3 or HFE-7100)
 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane((CF3)2CF2OC2H5)
 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC2H5 or HFE-7200)
 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane
 ((CF3)2CF2OC2H5)
 methyl acetate
 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (n-C3F7OCH3 or HFE-7000)
 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexane
 (HFE-7500)

1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea)
methyl formate (HCOOCH₃)
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300)
dimethyl carbonate
propylene carbonate

1.41.2 The following classes of perfluorocarbons:

- 1.41.2.1** Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
- 1.41.2.2** Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
- 1.41.2.3** Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations;
- 1.41.2.4** Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds to carbon and fluorine;

Perfluorocarbon 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for quantifying the specific compounds.

1.41.3 The following low-reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the U.S. EPA:

- 1.41.3.1** acetone
- 1.41.3.2** ethane
- 1.41.3.3** parachlorobenzotrifluoride (1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene)
- 1.41.3.4** perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)

1.142 Waterproofing Sealers: means colorless coatings which are formulated and applied for the sole purpose of protecting porous substrates by preventing the penetration of water and which do not alter surface appearance or texture.

1.143 Wildland Vegetation 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, trees, grass, or standing brush as defined in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 1561.1.