

C. AIR

C.1. Air Quality

C.1.a d. Airborne Sediment and Smoke Particulates: Onsite Safety, Offsite Safety, Onsite property, Offsite Property.

DEFINITION: Airborne sediment and smoke particles causing safety problems. Airborne sediment and smoke particles causing visibility, machinery and/or vehicle and structure problems.

Airborne Sediment and Smoke Particles causing Visibility, Safety, Machinery, Vehicle, or Structure Problems Field Application Indicator Tools	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Quantitative	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Qualitative
On-site visual		Treated area does not adversely affect the design life of equipment, buildings, and appurtenances, the functioning of conveyance structures, reduced visibility on public roads, or result in vehicular accidents. Applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations will be followed. Tools and observation indicate that dust, smoke, and airborne sediment do not adversely affect the design life of equipment, buildings, and appurtenances, the functioning of conveyance structures, reduce visibility on public roads, or result in vehicular accidents. Tools and observation identify sediment source areas and treat to meet quality criteria for soil erosion and other related resource concerns. Excessive sediment loads are controlled by the treatment methods selected.
Off-site visual		
Accident records		
Monitoring equipment		
All applicable air quality standards		

C.1.e-f Airborne Sediment Particulates - Onsite Health, Offsite Health

DEFINITION: Airborne sediment (PM<10) causing health problems.

Airborne Sediment Particles causing Health Problems Field Application Indicator Tools	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Quantitative	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Qualitative
On-site visual		Treated area does not adversely affect visibility, human, or animal health. Applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations will be followed. Tools and observation indicate that excessive dust and airborne sediments are not emitted during normal weather conditions for the area. Tools and observation identify emission source areas and treat to meet the quantitative criteria. Excessive PM<10 dust emissions are controlled by the treatment methods selected. Meeting the quality criteria for the soil erosion quality criteria may not meet air quality laws and concerns.
Off-site visual		
Monitoring equipment		
All applicable air quality standards		
WEQ for the planned or existing cover and amount during critical periods.	Wind erosion will be controlled to T.	

C.1.e-f. Airborne Smoke Particulates - Onsite Health, Offsite Health

DEFINITION: Airborne smoke particulates causing health problems.

Airborne Smoke Particulates causing Health Problems Field Application Indicator Tools	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Quantitative	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Qualitative
On-site visual		Treated area does not adversely affect visibility, human, or animal health. Applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations will be followed. Smoke is not generated during unfavorable weather conditions. Tools and observation identify high-risk conditions. Excessive and untimely smoke emissions are reduced or eliminated by the treatment methods selected.
Off-site visual		
Monitoring equipment		
All applicable air quality standards		

C.1.g. Airborne Sediment Particulates: Conveyance

DEFINITION: Airborne sediment particles causing conveyance problems in drainage ditches, road ditches, culverts, canals, and streams.

Airborne Sediment Particles causing Conveyance Problems Field Application Indicator Tools	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Quantitative	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Qualitative
On-site visual		Treated area does not adversely affect the design life or the functioning of conveyance structures. Applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations will be followed. Tools and observation indicate that sediment does not move in the field during normal weather conditions. Tools and observation identify sediment source areas and treat to eliminate soil erosion or eliminate movement into conveyance structures. Excessive sediment loads are controlled by the treatment methods selected.
Off-site visual		

C.1.h. Airborne Chemical Drift: Onsite/Offsite

DEFINITION: Airborne and above land surface applied pesticides and nutrients.

Airborne Chemical Drift Problems Field Application Indicator Tools	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Quantitative	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Qualitative
On-site visual		State and local regulations pertaining to the application of the application of agricultural chemicals are followed. Airborne drift of agricultural chemicals will be minimal outside the target area.
Off-site visual		
Monitoring equipment		
Identified local conditions		
All applicable air quality standards		

C.1.i. Airborne Odors

DEFINITION: Objectionable odors from such sources as confined livestock, animal waste, waste storage areas, waste lagoons, and field application of animal waste and other organics.

Airborne Odor Problems Field Application Indicator Tools	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Quantitative	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Qualitative
On-site visual		Treated area does not adversely affect community relations or have prolonged emissions of excessive odors. Applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations will be followed. Tools and observation indicate that objectionable odors do not leave the property and impact neighbors during application or storage. Tools and observation identify odor sources and treat to meet quality criteria. Excessive odors are controlled by the treatment methods selected.
On-site olfactory		
Monitoring equipment		
All applicable air quality standards		

C.1.j.-k. Airborne Fungi, Molds, Pollen, Other.

DEFINITION: Production and release of fungi, molds, and pollen by components of a practice.

Airborne Fungi, Molds, and Pollen Problems Field Application Indicator Tools	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Quantitative	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Qualitative
On-site visual		Treated area does not adversely affect human or animal health. Applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations will be followed. Tools and observation indicate that applied conservation practices and normal farming practices do not cause or generate excessive fungi, mold, and pollen emissions during normal weather conditions. Tools and observation identify sources and treat. Excessive emissions are controlled by the treatment methods selected.
On-site olfactory		
Monitoring equipment		
Identified local conditions and concerns		
All applicable air quality standards		

C.2. Condition

C.2.a.-c. Air Temperature, Air Movement, Humidity

DEFINITION:

Air Temperature-Improper temperature for development of flora and fauna. Zone of influence from ground level to 10 times plant height.

Air Movement-Improper air movement for flora and fauna. Zone of influence from ground level to 10 times plant height.

Humidity- Improper level of humidity for flora and fauna health.

Air Temperature Field Application Indicator Tools	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Quantitative	RMS Quality Criteria Level-Qualitative
Monitoring		Adverse effects on plants and animals of concern are minimized or eliminated within identified planning considerations. Adverse impacts are identified and minimized using appropriate practices such as windbreaks, windstrips, etc.
Client interview		
Professional judgement		
Identified local conditions		