SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

252:100-1-1. Purpose

~~It is the purpose of this Subchapter to provide definitions of words and phrases used in the field of air pollution and which are consistent with accepted usage. The definitions contained in the Oklahoma Clean Air Act, under which this regulation is promulgated, shall also apply. Definitions having specialized applications are followed by parenthetical citations to the particular Subchapter wherein they are used.~~ This Subchapter provides definitions of words and phrases used in Chapter 100. The definitions contained in the Oklahoma Clean Air Act, under which this regulation is promulgated, shall also apply. The Subchapter also contains a list of commonly used units with their abbreviations and a list of commonly used acronyms.

252:100-1-2. Statutory definitions

The definitions contained in the ~~Oklahoma Clean Air Act, 27A O.S. 1993 Supp. Sec. 2-5-101 et seq.,~~ Oklahoma Environmental Quality Code at 27A O.S. Sections 2-01-102 and 2-05-101(2002) under which this Chapter is promulgated, shall ~~also~~ apply for the following terms~~:~~.

~~(1) board,~~
~~(2) department,~~
~~(3) Executive Director,~~
~~(4) council,~~
~~(5) director,~~
~~(6) person,~~
~~(7) air pollution, and~~
~~(8) air contaminants.~~
(1) air contaminants,
(2) air pollution,
(3) council,
(4) department,
(5) director,
(6) Executive Director, and
(7) person.

252:100-1-3. Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this Chapter, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise~~:~~ or unless defined specifically for a Subchapter, section, or subsection in the Subchapter, section, or subsection.

~~**"Acrylic"** means a chemical coating containing polymers or copolymers of acrylic or substitute acrylic acid in combination with suitable resinous modifiers and its primary mode of cure is solvent evaporation. (252:100-37)~~

~~**"Actual emissions"** when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 5, means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emission unit, as determined in accordance with the following:~~

~~(A) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate in tons per year at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The reviewing authority may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period. Actual emissions may also be determined by source tests, or by best engineering judgment in the absence of acceptable test data.~~

~~(B) The reviewing authority may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.~~

~~(C) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)~~

~~**"Actual emissions"** when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 7, means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with the following:~~

~~(A) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate in tons per year at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the operation. The reviewing authority may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period. Actual emissions may also be determined by source tests, or by best engineering judgment in the absence of acceptable test data.~~

~~(B) The reviewing authority may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.~~

~~(C) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 7)~~

"Air contaminant source" means any and all sources of emission of air contaminants, whether privately or publicly owned or operated, or person contributing to emission of air contaminants. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this term

includes all types of business, commercial and industrial plants, works, shops and stores, heating and power plants or stations, buildings and other structures of all types.

"Air pollution abatement operation" means any operation which has as its essential purpose a significant reduction in:

(A) the emission of air contaminants, or

(B) the effect of such emission.

"Air pollution episode" means high levels of air pollution existing for an extended period (24 hours or more) of time which may cause acute harmful health effects during periods of atmospheric stagnation, without vertical or horizontal ventilation. This occurs when there is a high pressure air mass over an area, a low wind speed and there is a temperature inversion. Other factors such as humidity may also affect the episode conditions.

~~**"Alkyd primer"** when used in Subchapter 37 means a chemical coating composed primarily of alkyd applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and any additional paint. (OAC 252:100-37)~~

~~**"Allowable emissions"** means the emission rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:~~

~~(A) the applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61;~~

~~(B) the applicable State rule allowable emissions; or,~~

~~(C) the emissions rate specified as an enforceable permit condition. (OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

"Ambient air <u>quality</u> standards" means levels of air quality as codified in OAC 252:100-3.

~~**"Architectural coating"** means coating used for residential, commercial and/or industrial buildings and their appurtenances.~~

"Atmosphere" means the air that envelops or surrounds the earth.

~~**"Automatic tread end cementing"** means the application of a solvent based cement to the tire tread ends by automated devices. (OAC 252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Baseline area"** means any area designated as attainment or unclassifiable in which the major source or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact equal to or greater than 1 ug/m^3 (annual average) of the pollutant for which the minor source baseline date is established. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5) (Effective May 11, 1991)~~

~~**"Baseline concentration"**~~

(A) when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 5, means that ambient concentration level which exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable baseline date.

(i) A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and shall include:

(I) the actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable baseline date, except as provided in (B) of this definition.

(II) the allowable emissions of major sources which commenced construction before the major source baseline date but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date. (Effective May 11, 1991)

(ii) The following will not be included in the baseline concentration and will affect the applicable maximum allowable increase(s):

(I) actual emissions from any major source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and,

(II) actual emission increases and decreases at any source occurring after the minor source baseline date. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5) (Effective May 11, 1991)

(B) when used in the remainder of this Chapter, in regard to prevention of significant deterioration (PSD), means the ambient concentration levels which exist at the time application for permit in an area plus emissions from sources not yet operating on which construction commenced prior to January 6, 1975. Emissions from major sources as defined in Section 169 of the Federal Clean Air Act on which construction commenced after January 6, 1975 will not be counted in the baseline and shall be counted against the maximum allowable increase in pollution concentration. (Effective April 1, 1979)

"Baseline date"

(A) means:

(i) for major sources,

(I) in the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975, and

(II) in the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and,

(ii) for minor sources, the earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or a major modification (subject to 40 CFR 52.21 or OAC 252:100-7, Part 5) submits a complete application. The trigger date is:

(I) in the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977; and,

(II) in the case of nitrogen oxides, February 8, 1988. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5) (Effective May 11, 1991)

~~(B) is established for each pollutant for which increments have been established if:~~

~~(i) the area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable for the pollutant on the date of its complete application; and~~

~~(ii) in the case of a major source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)~~

~~**"Basic oxygen furnace"** means a furnace in which the melting and refining of iron are accomplished by the addition at high velocities of large amounts of high purity oxygen to the atmosphere above the surface of the metal bath. The metal is held in a tiltable vessel with a basic refractory lining. Such a furnace includes the furnace proper, oxygen lance, scrap and flux charging units, iron transfer units, gas collecting and cleaning equipment, stacks and any other auxiliaries pertinent to the process.~~

~~**"Bead dipping"** means the dipping of an assembled tire bead into a solvent based cement. (OAC 252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Begin actual construction"** means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change. (OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

"Best available control technology"or **"BACT"** means~~ the control technology to be applied for a major source or modification is the best that is available as determined by the Executive Director on a case by case basis taking into account energy, environmental, costs and economic impacts of alternative control systems. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)~~ the best control technology that is currently available as determined by the Division Director on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs of alternative control systems. When BACT is required by Subchapter 41 for toxic air contaminants as defined in OAC 252:100-41-2, health risks shall also be considered in the determination of BACT.

~~**"Blast furnace"** means furnace and equipment used in connection with the smelting process of reducing metallic ores to molten metal in which primarily oxygen is removed from the ore and gas is produced as a by-product. The furnace and equipment consists of, but is not limited to, the furnace proper, charging~~

~~equipment, stoves, bleeders, gas dust-cleaning devices, after-burner, and other auxiliaries pertinent to the process.~~

~~**"Building, structure, facility"** means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e., which have the same two digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 7)~~

"Building, structure, facility, or installation" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement. ~~(OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)~~

"Catalytic cracking unit" means a unit composed of a reactor, regenerator and fractionating towers which is used to convert certain petroleum fractions into more valuable products by passing the material through or commingled with a bed of catalyst in the reactor. Coke deposits produced on the catalyst during cracking are removed by burning off in the regenerator.

"Chimney" means, unless specifically defined otherwise, any conduit, duct, stack, vent, flue, or opening ~~of any kind whatsoever arranged~~ designed or specifically intended to conduct ~~any~~ emission of products to the atmosphere.

"Combustible materials" means any substance which will readily burn and shall include those substances which, although generally considered incombustible, are or may be included in the mass of the material burned or to be burned. ~~(OAC 252:100-13)~~

~~**"Commence"** means as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:~~

~~(A) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or~~

~~(B) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be competed within a reasonable time. (OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

"Commence" means, unless specifically defined otherwise, that the owner or operator of a facility to which neither a NSPS or NESHAP applies has begun the construction or installation of the emitting units on a pad or in the final location at the facility.

"Complete" means in reference to an application for a permit, the application contains all the information necessary for processing the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the reviewing authority from requesting or accepting any additional information. ~~(OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)~~

~~**"Component"** means any piece of equipment which has the potential to leak volatile organic compounds when tested in the manner described in Appendix B, EPA Guideline Series Document, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment, EPA-450/2-78-036, or an equivalent method as determined by the Director. These sources include, but are not limited to, pumping seals, compressor seals, seal oil degassing vents, pipeline valves, flanges and other connections, pressure relief devices, process drains, and open ended pipes. Excluded from these sources are valves which are not externally regulated. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 3)~~

~~**"Condensate"** means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at normal operating conditions. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 5)~~

"Construction"

~~(A) when used in OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7, means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in actual emissions. (OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

~~(B) when used in the remainder of this Chapter~~ means, unless specifically defined otherwise, ~~means~~ fabrication, erection, or installation of a source. ~~(Effective June 22, 1974)~~

"Crude oil" means a naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixture which is a liquid at standard conditions. It may contain sulfur, nitrogen and/or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbon. ~~(OAC 252:100-39, Part 5)~~

~~**"Custom product finishes"** means a proprietary chemical coating designed for a specific customer and end use. (OAC 252:100-37)~~

~~**"Cutback asphalt"** means basic asphalt or asphaltic concrete containing a petroleum distillate. (OAC 252:100-37)~~

"Division" means Air Quality Division, Oklahoma State Department of Environmental Quality.

"Dust" means solid particulate matter released into or carried in the air by natural forces, by any fuel-burning, combustion,

process equipment or device, construction work, mechanical or industrial processes.

~~**"Effluent water separator"** means any tank, box, sump, or other container in which any material compound floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump or other container is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water. (OAC 252:100-37)~~

~~**"Emissions unit"** means any part of a source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation. (OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

~~**"Epoxy"** means a chemical coating containing epoxy groups and suitable chemical cross-linking agents. Epoxies prime mode of cure involves a chemical reaction between the epoxy and the cross-linking agent. (OAC 252:100-37)~~

~~**"Equivalent opacity"** means the degree to which an emission, other than gray or black smoke, is partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view, expressed as an equivalent of the obstruction caused by a gray or black smoke emission of a given density as measured by a Ringelmann Smoke Chart.~~

~~**"Excess air"** means air entering a combustion chamber in excess of the amount theoretically required to complete combustion of materials in the combustion chamber.~~

"Excess emissions" means the emission of regulated air ~~contaminants~~ pollutants in excess of an applicable limitation or requirement as specified in the applicable limiting ~~regulation~~ Subchapter, permit, or order of the DEQ. This term does not include fugitive VOC emissions covered by an existing leak detection and repair program that is required by a federal or state regulation. ~~(OAC 252:100-9)~~

"Existing source" means, unless specifically defined otherwise, an air contaminant source which is in being on the effective date of the appropriate Subchapter, section, or paragraph of these rules.

~~**"External floating roof"** means a storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 5)~~

"Facility" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities that meet all the following conditions:

(A) Are under common control.

(B) Are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties.

(C) Have the same two-digit primary SIC Code (as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987).

~~**"Flexographic printing"** means the application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials. (OAC 252:100-39-43)~~

~~**"Fly ash"** means particulate matter capable of being gasborne or airborne consisting essentially of fused ash and/or burned or unburned material.~~

~~**"Foundry cupola"** means shaft-type furnace used for the melting of metals usually consisting of, but not limited to, the furnace proper, tuyeres, fans or blowers, tapping spout, charging equipment, gas-cleaning devices and other auxiliaries. Shaft furnaces used for processing non-metallic materials are not included under this definition but are included in the definition of process equipment.~~

"Fuel-burning equipment" means any one or more of boilers, furnaces, gas turbines or other combustion devices and all appurtenances thereto used to convert fuel or waste to usable heat or power. ~~(Effective July 1, 1977)~~

"Fugitive dust" means solid airborne particulate matter emitted from any source other than a stack or chimney.

"Fugitive emissions" means, unless specifically defined otherwise, those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. ~~(OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

"Fume" means minute solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors to solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction when these processes create airborne particles.

"Garbage" means all putrescible animal and vegetable matter resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food.

~~**"Gas service"** means equipment which processes, transfers or contains a volatile organic compound or mixture of volatile organic compounds in the gaseous phase. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 3)~~

~~**"Green tire spraying"** means the spraying of green tires, both inside and outside, with release compounds which help remove air from the tire during molding and prevent the tire from sticking to the mold after curing. (OAC 252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Green tires"** means assembled tires before molding and curing have occurred. (OAC 252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Hazardous air contaminant"** means any hazardous air pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act, 42~~

~~U.S.C. Section 7412, and subject to national emission standards (NESHAP). (OAC 252:100-41)~~

"In being" means as used in the definitions of New Installation and Existing Source ~~means~~ that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or the owner or operator has entered into a binding agreement or contractual obligation to undertake and complete within a reasonable time a continuous program of construction or modification prior to the compliance date for installation of the application regulation. ~~(Effective June 22, 1974)~~

"Incinerator" means a combustion device specifically designed for the destruction, by high temperature burning, of solid, semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes and from which the solid residues contain little or no combustible material.

~~**"Innovative control technology"** means any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or non-air quality environmental impacts. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)~~

"Installation" means an identifiable piece of process equipment. ~~(OAC 252:100-7, Part 7)~~

~~**"Lease custody transfer"** means the transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 5)~~

~~**"Liquid-mounted seal"** means a primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 5)~~

~~**"Liquid service"** means equipment which processes, transfers or contains a volatile organic compound or mixture of volatile organic compounds in the liquid phase. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 3)~~

~~**"Lowest achievable emissions rate"** means the control technology to be applied to a major source or modification which the Executive Director, on a case by case basis, determines is achievable for a source based on the lowest achievable emission rate achieved in practice by such category of source (i.e., lowest achievable emission rate as defined in the Federal Clean Air Act). (OAC 252:100-7 Part 7)~~

~~**"Maintenance finishes"** means a chemical coating formulated to form a protection of a given substrate to adverse chemical or physical condition. (OAC 252:100-37)~~

~~**"Major modification"** when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 5, means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of,~~

~~a major source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation.~~

~~(A) Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.~~

~~(B) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:~~

~~(i) routine maintenance, repair and replacement;~~

~~(ii) use of an alternate fuel or raw material by reason of any order under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;~~

~~(iii)use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Federal Clean Air Act;~~

~~(iv) use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;~~

~~(v) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a source which:~~

~~(I) the source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit limitation which was established after January 6, 1975, or~~

~~(II) the source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or OAC 252:100-7;~~

~~(vi) an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit limitation which was established after January 6, 1975; or~~

~~(vii)any change in source ownership. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)~~

~~**"Major modification"** when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 7, means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation.~~

~~(A) Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.~~

~~(B) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:~~

~~(i) routine maintenance, repair and replacement;~~

~~(ii) use of an alternate fuel or raw material by reason of any order under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;~~

(iii)use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Federal Clean Air Act;

(iv) use of an alternate fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(v) use of an alternate fuel or raw material by a source which:

(I) the source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit limitation which was established after December 21, 1976, or

(II) the source is approved to use under any Permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or OAC 252:100-7;

(vi) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit limitation which was established after December 21, 1976; or

(vii)Any change in source ownership. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 7)

"Major source (major emitting facility)" means any stationary facility or source of an air pollution which directly emits or has the potential to emit (i.e., as if no controls were to be applied) 100 tons or more per year. (Effective April 1, 1979)

"Major sources" means any new or modified stationary source which directly emits or has the capability at maximum design capacity and, if appropriately permitted, authority to emit 100 tons per year or more of a given pollutant. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 3)

"Major stationary source" when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 5, means:

(A) Any of the following sources of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation:

(i) fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input,

(ii) coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers),

(iii)kraft pulp mills,

(iv) portland cement plants,

(v) primary zinc smelters,

(vi) iron and steel mill plants,

(vii)primary aluminum ore reduction plants,

(viii) primary copper smelters,

(ix) municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 50 tons of refuse per day,

(x) hydrofluoric, sulfuric or nitric acid plants,

(xi) petroleum refineries,

(xii)lime plants,

(xiii) phosphate rock processing plants,
(xiv)coke oven batteries,
(xv) sulfur recovery plants,
(xvi)carbon black plants (furnace process),
(xvii) primary lead smelters,
(xviii) fuel conversion plants,
(xix)sintering plants,
(xx) secondary metal production plants,
(xxi)chemical process plants,
(xxii) fossil-fuel boilers (or combustion thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input,
(xxiii) petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels,
(xxiv) taconite ore processing plants,
(xxv)glass fiber processing plants,
(xxvi) charcoal production plants, or
(xxvii) any other source not on the above list which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation.

(B) Any physical change that would occur at a source not otherwise qualifying as a major source under (A) of this definition if the change would constitute a major source by itself.

(C) For ozone, any source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)

"Major stationary source" when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 7, means:

(A) Any stationary source of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation; or,

(B) Any physical change that would occur at a source not qualifying under (A) of this definition as a major source, if the change would constitute a major source by itself.

(C) For ozone, any source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 7)

"Malfunction" means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment on process or process equipment to operate in a normal and usual manner. Failures caused entirely or partially by poor maintenance, careless operation or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment failure shall not be considered a malfunction. (252:100-9)means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

~~**"Manual tread end cementing"** means the application of a solvent based cement to the tire tread ends by manufacturers. (252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Mechanical fuel-burning equipment"** means fuel-burning equipment incorporating means by which fuel is mechanically introduced into the combustion chamber.~~

"Mist" means a suspension of any finely divided liquid in any gas or atmosphere excepting uncombined water.

"Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a source which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted, except that:

(A) routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes; and,

(B) the following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:

(i) any increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the source;

(ii) an increase in hours of operation;

(iii)use of alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any standard under this part becomes applicable to such source the affected facility is designed to accommodate such alternative use. ~~(Effective June 22, 1974)~~

~~**"Motor vehicle"** means a self-propelled, wheeled vehicle designed for normal use of public streets and highways. (OAC 252:100-15)~~

~~**"Motor vehicle pollution control devices"** means any or all of the devices or systems referred to in this Section and designed to control or prevent air pollution emissions from motor vehicles. (OAC 252:100-15)~~

~~**"Multiple-chamber incinerator"** means any article, machine, equipment, or contrivance or part of a structure, used to dispose of refuse or garbage 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 necessary for maximum combustion of material to be burned.~~

~~**"Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits"** means those permits or approvals required under all applicable air quality control laws and rules. (OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

~~**"Net emissions increase"** when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 5, means:~~

~~(A) The amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:~~

~~(i) any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a source; and,~~

(ii) any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

(B) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs within 3 years before the date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(C) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Executive Director has not relied on it in issuing a permit under OAC 252:100-7, Part 3, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

(D) An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide or particulate matter which occurs before the applicable baseline date is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available.

(E) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(F) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(i) the old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, which ever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions.

(ii) it is enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins.

(iii)it has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

(G) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emission unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)

"Net emissions increase" when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 7, means:

(A) The amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(i) any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a source; and,

(ii) any other increases and decreases in actual emission at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

(B) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change

~~only if it occurs within 3 years before the date that the increase from the particular change occurs.~~

~~(C) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Executive Director has not relied on it in issuing a permit under OAC 252:100-7, Part 7, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.~~

~~(D) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.~~

~~(E) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:~~

~~(i) the old level of actual emissions or the old level of the allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions.~~

~~(ii) it is enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins.~~

~~(iii)the reviewing authority has not relied on it in issuing any permit under State air quality regulations.~~

~~(iv) it has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.~~

~~(F) an increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emission unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 7)~~

"New installation", "New source", or "New equipment" ~~**(source or equipment)"**~~ means an air contaminant source which is not in being on the effective date of these regulations and any existing source which is ~~altered~~modified, replaced, or ~~rebuilt~~reconstructed after the effective date of the regulations such that the amount of air contaminant emissions is increased.

~~**"New portable source"** means a portable source that has never operated within the State of Oklahoma. This includes sources that are initially constructed and existing facilities that are relocating into Oklahoma from another state. (Effective July 1, 1977)~~

~~**"Nitric acid plant"** means process involving the high temperature oxidation of ammonia with air over a catalyst to form nitric oxide which is reacted with air to form nitrogen dioxide which is absorbed in water to weak nitric acid which may be concentrated. The plant consists of, but is not limited to, the reactor, absorber, concentrator and other auxiliaries pertinent to the process.~~

~~**"Nitrocellulose lacquers"** means a chemical coating containing nitrocellulose and suitable resinous modifiers, and whose primary mode of cure is solvent evaporation. (OAC 252:100-37)~~

~~**"Odorant (odor)"** means that property of a material that affects the sense of smell.~~

"Opacity" means ~~equivalent opacity~~the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

"Open burning" means the burning of combustible materials in such a manner that the products of combustion are emitted directly to the outside atmosphere. ~~(OAC 252:100-13)~~

~~**"Organic materials"** means chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.~~

~~**"Organic solvents"**~~

~~(A) when used in Subchapter 37 of this Chapter, means organic materials including diluents and thinners which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials which exhibit a boiling point higher than 220°F. at 0.5 millimeters of mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220°F. However, the following listed materials are presently judged to be suitable for exclusion to any control:~~

~~(i) methane,~~

~~(ii) ethane,~~

~~(iii)1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform),~~

~~(iv) trichlorotrifluoroethane (freon 113), and~~

~~(v) methylene chloride (dichloromethane). (OAC 252:100-37)~~

~~(B) when used in the remainder of this Chapter, unless specifically defined otherwise, means organic materials including diluents and thinners which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials which exhibit a boiling point higher than 220°F. at 0.5 millimeters of mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220°F. (Effective June 22, 1974)~~

"Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a source. ~~(Effective June 22, 1974)~~

"PM-10 emissions" means ~~finely divided solid or liquid material~~particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers, as measured during a stack test of the source's emissions.

"PM-10 (particulate matter - 10 micrometers)" means ~~a portion of total suspended particulates, comprised by that fraction of~~

~~particles which exhibit an average aerodynamic particle diameter of 10 micrometers or less and exists as a solid or a liquid, and is - is defined as~~ particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a federal reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50.

~~**"Packaging rotogravure printing"** means rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates which are, in subsequent operations, formed into packaging products and labels for articles to be sold. (252:100-39-43)~~

~~**"Paper mill"** means a plant in which paper, paperboard, cardboard, paper felt, or similar material is produced from waste paper products, wood chips and/or pulp slurry, including, but not limited to, mixers, forming screens, suction boxes, dryers, filters, paper rolls and other auxiliary equipment pertinent to the process.~~

~~**"Particle board"** means mat-formed flat panels consisting of wood particles bonded together with synthetic resin or other suitable binder.~~

"Particulate matter" means any material that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or a solid.

"Particulate matter emissions" means ~~are finely divided solid or liquid material~~particulate matter as measured during a stack test of the source's emissions.

~~**"Passenger type tire"** means agricultural, airplane, industrial, mobile home, light and medium duty truck, and passenger vehicle tires with a bead diameter up to but not including 20.0 inches and cross section dimension up to 12.8 inches. (252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Petroleum and natural gas processes"** means processes used in the processing of crude petroleum and/or natural gas into refined products including, but not limited to, distillation columns, treating columns, catalytic cracking units, catalytic reforming units, sulfur removal equipment, petroleum coke units, flares, heat exchangers, reboilers, jet ejectors, compressors, recompressors and other auxiliary equipment pertinent to the process.~~

~~**"Petroleum liquids"** means crude oil, condensate, and any finished or intermediate liquid products manufactured or extracted in a petroleum refinery. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 5)~~

~~**"Petroleum refinery"** means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, aromatics, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, asphalt, or other products through distillation of crude oil and other hydrocarbons or through redistillation, cracking, rearrangement or reforming or unfinished petroleum derivatives. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 3)~~

~~**"Photochemically reactive solvent"** means any solvent with an aggregate more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the~~

~~chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composite limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:~~

~~(A) a combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;~~

~~(B) a combination of aromatic compounds with either eight (8) or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent;~~

~~(C) a combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent.Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group; that is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.~~

~~**"Plywood"** means panel built generally of a number of thin sheets of veneers of wood in which the grain direction of each ply or layer is at an angle to the one adjacent to it.~~

~~**"Pneumatic rubber tire manufacture"** means the production of pneumatic rubber, passenger type tire on a mass production basis. (OAC 252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Portable source"** means a source with design and intended use to allow disassembly or relocation. (Effective July 1, 1977)~~

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a source. ~~(OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

"Prevention of significant deterioration" or "PSD" means increments for the protection of attainment areas as codified in OAC 252:100-3.

"Process equipment" means any equipment, device or contrivance for changing any materials or for storage or handling of any materials, the use or existence of which may cause any discharge of air contaminants into the open air, but not including that equipment specifically defined as fuel-burning equipment, or refuse-burning equipment.

"Process weight" means the weight of all materials introduced in a source operation, including solid fuels, but excluding liquids and gases used solely as fuels, and excluding air

introduced for the purposes of combustion. Process weight rate means a rate established as follows:

(A) for continuous or long-run, steady-state, operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof.

(B) for cyclical or batch source operations, the total process weight for a period which covers a complete or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such period.

(C) where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this definition, that interpretation which results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply.

~~**"Products of combustion"** means all particulate and gaseous air contaminants emitted as a result of the burning of refuse and combustible materials. (OAC 252:100-13)~~

~~**"Publication rotogravure printing"** means rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, and other types of printed materials. (OAC 252:100-39-43)~~

~~**"Pulp mill"** means the process equipment used in production of pulp from wood chips or bolts which may include but are not limited to, debarker, chipper, digester, blow tank, washers, condensers, evaporators, recovery furnace, lime kiln, smelt-dissolving tank, mixers, heat exchangers, gas scrubbers and other auxiliaries pertinent to the process.~~

"Reconstruction" means

(A) the replacement of components of an existing source to the extent that will be determined by the Executive Director based on:

(i) the fixed capital cost (the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new source);

(ii) the estimated life of the source after the replacements is comparable to the life of an entirely new source; and,

(iii)the extent to which the components being replaced cause or contribute to the emissions from the source.

(B) a reconstructed source will be treated as a new source for purposes of OAC 252:100-8, Part 9.

"Refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils or other products through distillation of crude oil or through redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives. ~~(OAC 252:100-37)~~

~~**"Refinery unit"** means a set of components which are a part of a basic process operation, such as, distillation, hydrotreating, cracking or reforming of hydrocarbons. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 3)~~

"Refuse"

~~(A) when used in Subchapter 13 of this Chapter, means garbage, rubbish, and all other wastes generated by a trade, business, industry, building operation, or household. (OAC 252:100-13)~~

~~(B) when used in the remainder of this Chapter, unless specifically defined otherwise,~~ means, unless specifically defined otherwise, the inclusive term for solid, liquid or gaseous waste products which are composed wholly or partly of such materials as garbage, sweepings, cleanings, trash, rubbish, litter, industrial, commercial and domestic solid, liquid or gaseous waste; trees or shrubs; tree or shrub trimmings; grass clippings; brick, plaster, lumber or other waste resulting from the demolition, alteration or construction of buildings or structures; accumulated waste material, cans, containers, tires, junk or other such substances.

"Refuse-burning equipment" means any equipment, device, or contrivance, and all appurtenances thereto, used for the destruction of combustible refuse or other combustible wastes by burning.

"Responsible official" means one of the following:

(A) For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

(i) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(ii) The delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the DEQ;

(B) For the partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

(C) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Chapter, a principal executive officer or installation commander of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA); or

(I) The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and

(ii) The designated representative for any other purposes under this Chapter.

~~**"Resource recovery facility"** means any facility at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing solid waste for reuse. Energy conversion facilities must utilize solid waste to provide more than 50 percent of the heat input to be considered a resource recovery facility under OAC 252:100-7, Part 7.~~

~~**"Ringelmann chart"** means the chart published and described in the U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8333.~~

~~**"Roll printing"** means the application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate usually by means of a series of hard rubber or steel rolls each with only partial coverage. (OAC 252:100-39-43)~~

~~**"Rotogravure printing"** means the application of works, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves an intaglio or recessed image areas in the form of cells. (OAC 252:100-39-43)~~

~~**"Secondary emissions"** means emissions which occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or modification, but do not come from the source or modification itself. For the purposes of OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7, secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general areas as the source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to:~~

~~(A) emissions from trains coming to or from the new or modified stationary source; and,~~

~~(B) emissions from any offsite support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions as a result of the construction or operation of the major source or modification. (OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

"Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of any air pollution control equipment, process or process equipment. ~~other than routine phasing out of process units. As used in this regulation, the term "phasing out" refers to the permanent cessation of use of a piece of process equipment. (OAC 252:100-9)~~

~~**"Significant"** when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 5, means:~~

~~(A) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, significant means, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:~~

~~(I) carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy)~~

~~(ii) nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy~~

~~(iii)sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy~~

~~(iv) particulate matter: 25 tpy of particulate matter emissions or 15 tpy of PM-10 emissions~~

~~(v) ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds~~
~~(vi) lead: 0.6 tpy~~
~~(vii)asbestos: 0.007 tpy~~
~~(viii) beryllium: 0.0004 tpy~~
~~(ix) mercury: 0.1 tpy~~
~~(x) vinyl chloride: 1 tpy~~
~~(xi) fluorides: 3 tpy~~
~~(xii)sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy~~
~~(xiii) hydrogen sulfide (H_2S): 10 tpy~~
~~(xiv)total reduced sulfur (including H_2S): 10 tpy~~
~~(xv) reduced sulfur compounds (including H_2S): 10 tpy~~

~~(B) notwithstanding (A) of this definition, "significant" means any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major source or modification which would construct within 6 miles of a Class I area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 ug/m^3 (24-hour average). (OAC 252:100-7, Part 5)~~

~~**"Significant"** when used in OAC 252:100-7, Part 7, means in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:~~
~~(A) carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy)~~
~~(B) nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy~~
~~(C) sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy~~
~~(D) particulate matter: 15 tpy of PM-10 emissions~~
~~(E) ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds~~
~~(F) lead: 0.6 tpy. (OAC 252:100-7, Part 7)~~

"Smoke" means small gas-borne or air-borne particles resulting from combustion operations and consisting of carbon, ash, and other matter any or all of which is present in sufficient quantity to be observable.

~~**"Soiling index"** means a measure of the soiling properties of suspended particulates determined by drawing a known volume of air through a known area of filter paper tape and measuring the optical density of the filtered deposit as given in the American Society for Testing Materials Standard D 1704-61, expressed in coefficient of haze (COH's) per 1000 linear feet.~~

~~**"Source gas volume"** means the volume in standard cubic feet, of all gases leaving a source operation; for purposes of this definition, the boundary of a source operation is that point or surface at which the separation of the air contaminants from the process materials, or the conversion of the process materials, or the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, is essentially complete.~~

"Source operation" means the last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant, which operation:

(A) results in the separation of the air contaminant from the

process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion of fuel; and,

(B) is not an air pollution abatement operation.

"Stack" means, unless defined otherwise, ~~any chimney, flue, duct, conduit, exhaust, vent or opening of any kind whatsoever capable of, or used for, the emission of air contaminants.~~ any chimney, flue, duct, conduit, exhaust, vent or opening designed or specifically intended to conduct emission of products or contaminants to the atmosphere.

"Standard conditions" means a gas temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20° Centigrade) and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute.

~~**"Standard cubic foot of gas"** means that amount of gas which would occupy a cube having dimensions of one foot on each side, if the gas were at standard conditions; calculations to determine the number of standard cubic feet corresponding to actual measured conditions shall follow accepted engineering practice.~~

~~**"Standard dry cubic foot of gas"** means that amount of the gas which would occupy a cube having dimensions of one foot on each side, if the gas were free of water vapor and at standard condition; calculations to determine the number of standard dry cubic feet corresponding to actual measured conditions shall follow accepted engineering practice.~~

"Startup" means the setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment, process or process equipment. ~~for any purpose other than routine phasing in of process units. As used in this Chapter, the term "phasing in" refers to the initial introduction of a piece of process equipment into the particular process. (OAC 252:100-9)~~

~~**"Stationary engine"** means an internal combustion engine not providing motive power to a motor vehicle. Stationary external combustion engines are included in the definition for fuel-burning equipment.~~

"Stationary source"

~~(A) when used in OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7, means any building, structure, facility or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation. (OAC 252:100-7, Parts 5 and 7)~~

~~(B)~~ means ~~when used in the remainder of this Chapter~~, unless specifically defined otherwise, ~~means~~ any building, structure, facility, or installation either fixed or portable, whose design and intended use is at a fixed location and emits or may emit an air pollutant. ~~(Effective July 1, 1977)~~

~~**"Submerged fill pipe"** means any fill pipe or discharge nozzle which meets any one of the following conditions:~~

~~(A) the bottom of the discharge pipe or nozzle is below the surface of liquid in the receiving vessel for at least 95 percent~~

~~of the volume filled;~~

~~(B) the bottom of the discharge pipe or nozzle is less than 6 inches from the bottom of the receiving vessel;~~

~~(C) the bottom of the discharge pipe or nozzle is less than two (2) pipe or nozzle diameters from the bottom of the receiving vessel; or,~~

~~(D) other equivalent methods acceptable to the Executive Director. (OAC 252:100-37 and 252:100-39)~~

"Total Suspended Particulates" or "TSP" ~~**(total suspended particulates)"**~~ means ~~is defined as~~ particulate matter as measured by the high-volume method described in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 50.

"Temperature inversion" means a phenomenon in which the temperature in a layer of air increases with height and the cool heavy air below is trapped by the warmer air above and cannot rise.

~~**"Undertaking cementing"** means the application of a solvent based cement to the underside of a tire tread. (OAC 252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Valves not externally regulated"** means valves that have no external controls, such as in-line check valves. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 3)~~

~~**"Vapor-mounted seal"** means a primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof. (OAC 252:100-39, Part 5)~~

~~**"Veneer"** means a thin panel of wood usually not exceeding ? inch in thickness, formed by slicing or peeling from a log.~~

~~**"Vinyl"** means a chemical coating containing plasterized or unplasterized polymers and co-polymers of vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, polyvinyl alcohols or their condensation products and the primary mode of cure is solvent evaporation. (OAC 252:100-37)~~

"Visible emission" means any air contaminant, vapor or gas stream which contains or may contain an air contaminant which is passed into the atmosphere and which is perceptible to the human eye.

"Volatile organic compound" **or "VOC"** means any compound ~~containing carbon and hydrogen or containing carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element which has a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage condition. (OAC 252:100-37)~~of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonates, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. Any organic compound listed in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1) will be presumed to have negligible photochemical reactivity and will not be considered to be a VOC.

~~**"Water based sprays"** means release compounds, sprayed on the inside and outside of green tires, in which solids, water and emulsifiers have been substituted for organic solvents. These sprays may contain an average of up to five percent organic solvent. (OAC 252:100-39-44)~~

~~**"Waxy, high pour point crude oil"** means a crude oil with a pour point of 50°F. or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils." (OAC 252:100-39, Part 5)~~

252:100-1-4. Units and abbreviations

(a) **Abbreviations and symbols of units of measure.**

(1) Btu - British thermal unit
(2) cm/sec - centimeter per second
(3) dscf - dry cubic feet at standard conditions
(4) dscm - dry cubic meter at standard conditions
(5) ft/min - feet per minute
(6) gal - gallon
(7) gal/d - gallons per day
(8) gal/yr - gallons per year
(9) gr/dscf - grains per dry standard cubic foot
(10) hr - hour
(11) Hg - mercury
(12) hp - horsepower
(13) H_2O - water
(14) H_2S - hydrogen sulfide
(15) H_2SO_4 - sulfuric acid
(16) kg - kilogram
(17) kg/metric ton - kilograms per metric ton
(18) kPa - kilopascals
(19) l - liter
(20) l/yr - liters per year
(21) LT/D - long tons per day
(22) lb/wk - pounds per week
(23) lb - pound
(24) lbs/hr - pounds per hour
(25) m^3 - cubic meter
(26) mg/dscm - milligrams per dry standard cubic meter
(27) MMBTU/hr - maximum heat input in million british thermal units per hour
(28) Mg/yr - megagrams per year
(29) mg/l - milligrams per liter
(30) m/min - meter per minute
(31) ng/dscm - manograms per dry standard cubic meter
(32) oz/in^2 - ounce per square inch
(33) ppm - parts per million
(34) psia - pounds per square inch absolute

(35) psig - pounds per square inch gage
(36) ppmv - parts per million per volume
(37) SO_2 - sulfur dioxide
(38) TPY - tons per year
(39) ug/m^3 - micrograms per cubic meter

(b) **Acronyms**.

(1) A.I.S.I. - American Iron and Steel Institute
(2) A.S.M.E. - American Society of Mechanical Engineers
(3) A.S.T.M. - American Society for Testing and Materials
(4) BACT - Best Available Control Technology
(5) CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
(6) COM - Continuous Opacity Monitor
(7) DEQ - Department of Environmental Quality
(8) EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
(9) HAP - Hazardous Air Pollutants
(10) HMIWI - Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerator
(11) MACT - Maximum Achievable Control Technology
(12) MSW - Municipal Solid Waste
(13) MWC - Municipal Waste Combustors
(14) NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards
(15) NESHAP - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
(16) NSPS - New Source Performance Standards
(17) OAC - Oklahoma Administrative Code
(18) PBR - Permit by Rule
(19) PM - Particulate Matter
(20) PSD - Prevention of Significant Deterioration
(21) SIC - Standard Industrial Classification
(22) SIP - State Implementation Plan
(23) TSP - Total Suspended Particulates
(24) VOC - Volatile Organic Compound
(25) 27A O.S. - Title 27A Oklahoma Statutes Annotated