

**PART A - GENERAL**

**§ 2101.20 DEFINITIONS**

Please note...as you read through this document...it will show gradual changes to the definitions as listed directly below...please note a definition in one section could have been revised with each additional revision and you should review each to ensure of the most current definition.

**I. Existing SIP Definitions (prior to August 23, 2005)**

**II. Additional SIP Definitions, effective August 23, 2005**

**III. Additional SIP definitions, effective February 28, 2011**

**IV. Additional Definitions, effective February 2, 2014**

**V. Revisions and additions to Definitions, federally effective 12/08/2014**

**VI. Additions to Definitions for General Multi-Component Coating, General One Component Coating and Solids turnover ratio (RT), federally effective 12/26/2014**

**VII. Revisions to Definitions for Major Sources and Major Modification, federally effective 04/29/2015**

**VIII. Revisions to Definitions for County Executive, federally effective 07/31/2017**

**IX. Revision to definition of Open Burning, federally effective 11/8/2017**

**X. Revisions and additions to definitions relating to sale and usage of commercial fuel oil, federally effective 6/3/2019. ,**

**XI. the Approved change to section 2101.20 is the addition of the following definition- "County Council" means the Council of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania – effective 5/8/20.**

**XII. The following existing definition is being revised in §2101.20.**

**§2101.20 DEFINITIONS {Amended 2/21/2019, effective 3/3/2019}  
"Significant air quality impact"**

Whenever used in this Article, or in any action taken pursuant to this Article, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings stated, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Except as specifically provided in this Article, terms used in this Article retain the meaning accorded them under the applicable provisions and requirements of the Clean Air Act.

**I. Existing SIP Definitions (prior to August 23, 2005)**

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"Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA or his designee.

"Adverse environmental effect" means any significant and widespread adverse effect, which may reasonably be anticipated to impact wildlife, aquatic life, or other natural resources, including adverse

impacts on populations of endangered or threatened species or significant degradation of environmental quality over broad areas.

"Advisory Committee" means the Allegheny County Air Pollution Control Advisory Committee established by Part A of this Article."

"Affected source" means any source that includes an affected unit.

"Affected states" are the States of Maryland, Ohio, and West Virginia, and when specifically designated by the Department in accordance with the Clean Air Act, the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, as represented by the air quality permitting agencies, departments, bureaus, divisions, services, or commissions for such States.

"Affected unit" means a fossil fuel-fired combustion device that is subject to any federal Acid Rain

emissions reductions requirement or Acid Rain emissions limitation under 40 C.F.R. Parts 72 through 78, inclusive.

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"Air contaminant" means any air-borne smoke, dust, dirt, noxious or obnoxious acid, fume, oxide, gas, mist, vapor waste, toxic waste, particulate, pollen, radioactive solid, liquid or gaseous

matter, malodorous matter, or any other materials, including but not limited to all regulated air pollutants, in the open air, but excluding uncombined water, or any combination thereof.

"Air curtain destructor" means a mechanical device which forcefully projects a curtain of air across a pit in which open burning is being conducted so that combustion efficiency is increased and emissions of smoke and other particulate matter are reduced.

"Air dried coating" means coatings which are dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures

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"Air pollution" means the presence in the ambient air of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantity and of such characteristics and duration which may reasonably be anticipated to have an adverse effect upon the public health, safety, or welfare, human, plant, or animal life, or to property, or which interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property.

"Air Pollution Control Act" means the Pennsylvania Air Pollution Control Act, Act of January 8, 1960, P.L. (1959) 2119, No. 787, as amended from time to time, 35 P.S. '4001 et seq.

"Air pollution control equipment" means any chemical, article, machine, device, equipment, or other contrivance, the use of which may eliminate or reduce the emission of air contaminants into the open air.

"Air Pollution Episode" means a period of time during which high air contaminant concentrations are or may be brought about by meteorological parameters which are conducive to the poor dispersion of air contaminants. "High concentrations" means those concentrations which may result in significant harm to human health or welfare. An Air Pollution Episode is defined to exist only when either a County-wide or Localized Air Pollution Watch is in effect.

\* \* \*

"Alert Stage" means one of the three degrees of severity of air quality deterioration which can occur during a County-wide Air Pollution Watch, and which require specific control measures to avoid significant harm to human health or welfare. An Alert is not necessarily County-wide, but can occur only during a County-wide Watch.

"Allowable emissions" means emissions calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source or such operating rate and/or hours of operation as are specified in an applicable permit condition and the most stringent of:

- a. The applicable emission limitation(s) established by this Article;
- b. Any applicable NSPS or NESHAP established by the EPA; or,
- c. Such other emission rate(s) and/or fuel or materials restrictions as are specified in an applicable federally enforceable permit condition.

"Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere outside the property boundaries of the source under consideration or to which the general public has access.

"Ambient air quality standards" means those standards established by '2101.10 of this Article.

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"Applicable requirement" means, unless otherwise expressly excluded, all of the following applicable to a source (including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by the County or the EPA at the time of action or issuance but have future-effective compliance dates):

- a. All provisions of this Article;
- b. All provisions of the Clean Air Act and the Air Pollution Control Act;
- c. All provisions of all regulations approved or promulgated by EPA through rulemaking under the Clean Air Act; and
- d. All terms and conditions of any permit, license, or order issued pursuant to this Article, the Clean Air Act, the Air Pollution Control Act, or any regulations approved or promulgated by EPA through rulemaking under the Clean Air Act.

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"Article" means Article XXI, Rules and Regulations of the Allegheny County Health Department, Air Pollution Control, and Allegheny County Ordinance No. 16782.

"Article XI" means Article XI, Rules and Regulations of the Allegheny County Health Department or such other rules, regulations, or other legal procedures hereafter established by Allegheny County providing for administrative appeals from actions of the Department under this Article.

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"At the source" means the point at which emissions enter the open air.

"Attainment area" means an area of the County designated as attainment pursuant to '107 of the Clean Air Act.

"Authorized representative" means any person who has authority to act on behalf of another person in matters pertaining to this Article. For any actions on behalf of a corporation, the authorized

representative's authority must be documented in writing to the Department by a certificate of corporate authority executed by the secretary of the corporation.

"Automobile" means any passenger car capable of seating 12 or fewer passengers and all major components of such car including, but not limited to, chassis, frames, doors, and engines. "BACT" {see Best Available Control Technology}.

"Best Available Control Technology" means an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction of each air contaminant regulated by this Article, which the Department determines on a case-by-case basis to be achievable taking into account the energy, environment, and economic impacts and other costs. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any air contaminant exceeding the emissions allowed under any applicable NSPS, any NESHAP, or any RACT emission limit under this Article.

"Board of Commissioners" means the Board of County Commissioners of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

"Board of Health" means the Allegheny County Board of Health established by the Pennsylvania Local Health Administration Law, Act of August 24, 1951, P.L. 1304, as amended, 16 P.S. '12001et seq.

"Bottom filling" means the filling of a tank truck or stationary storage tank through an opening which is flush with or directly adjacent to the tank bottom.

"Breakdown" means any sudden or unexpected event which has the effect of causing any air pollution control equipment, process equipment or any other potential source of air contaminants to fail, malfunction or otherwise abnormally operate in such manner that emissions into the open air are, or may be, increased.

"Bulk gasoline plant" means a gasoline storage and distribution facility with a daily throughput of less than 20,000 gallons (76,000 liters) of gasoline.

"Bulk gasoline terminal" means a gasoline storage and distribution facility with a daily throughput of 20,000 gallons (76,000 liters) or more of gasoline.

"Bureau" means the Allegheny County Health Department Bureau of Environmental Quality.

"Can coating" means exterior coating and interior spray coating in two-piece can lines, interior and exterior coating in sheet coating lines for three-piece cans, side seam spray coating and interior spray coating in can fabricating lines for three-piece cans, and sealing compound application and sheet coating in end coating lines.

"Capture efficiency", for purposes of volatile organic compounds, means the ratio of the weight of volatile organic compounds captured by air pollution control equipment for a volatile organic compound source to the weight of the total amount of volatile organic compounds used expressed as a percentage.

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"Cartridge filter" means perforated canisters containing filtration paper and/or activated carbon that are used in a pressurized system to remove solid particles and fugitive dyes from soil-laden solvent.

"CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.

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"Charging emissions" means any emissions occurring during the introduction of coal into the coke oven from the time that the gate(s) on the larry car coal hopper is opened or mechanical feeders start the flow of coal into the oven until the last charging port seal is replaced. Charging emissions include any air contaminant emitted from one or more charging ports, spaces between the charging port rings and the oven refractory, drop sleeves, larry car hoppers and any associated air pollution control equipment, but shall not include emissions occurring during the temporary removal of a charging port seal for the purpose of sweeping excess coal spillage into the oven just charged, after such seal has been firmly seated over the charging port following the removal of the larry car. {effective Feb. 1, 1994}

"Charging port" means any opening through which coal is, or may be, introduced into a coke oven, whether or not such opening is regularly used for such purpose. {effective Feb. 1, 1994}

"Clean Air Act" means the federal Clean Air Act, as amended from time to time, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

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"Clear coat" means a coating which lacks opacity or which is transparent and uses the under coat as a reflectant base of undertone color, except for extreme performance coatings.

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"Clearing and grubbing wastes" means trees, shrubs, and other native vegetation which are cleared from land during or prior to the process of construction. The term does not include demolition wastes and dirt laden roots.

"CO" means carbon monoxide.

"Coating" means a protective, decorative, or functional material applied in a thin layer to a surface. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, topcoats, clearcoats, varnishes, sealers, stains, washcoats, basecoats, inks, and temporary protective coatings. Except for purposes of wood furniture manufacturing operations under '2105.76, this term also includes adhesives. [revised, effective 8/23/05]

"Coil coating" means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip.

"Cold cleaning degreaser" means any batch-loaded device using non-boiling organic solvent to clean or degrease metal parts.

"Commence construction" means that the owner or operator of the source affected has obtained all applicable permits required by this Article and has either:

a. Begun, caused to be begun, or allowed to be begun, a continuous program of physical on-site installation or modification of any fuel-burning or combustion equipment, process equipment, or air pollution control equipment, or any part thereof; or,

b. Entered into a binding agreement or contract, which cannot be canceled or modified without significant loss to the owner or operator, to undertake an expeditious program of physical on-site installation or modification of the source or air pollution control device.

"Common control", for purposes of establishing permitting requirements for sources, includes all equipment, operations, activities, and the like either fully or partially owned, operated, managed, supervised, overseen, directed, or otherwise controlled in any way by a source permit applicant or any partner, joint entrepreneur, employer, employee, wholly or partially owned subsidiary or related legal entity, parent company or related legal entity, any wholly or partially owned subsidiary or partner or joint entrepreneur of any parent company, or any other legal entity in a similar relationship to the applicant as those set forth above.

"Commonwealth" means the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"Containers and conveyors of solvent" means piping, ductwork, pumps, storage tanks, and other ancillary equipment that are associated with the installation and operation of washers, dryers, filters, stills, and settling tanks.

\* \* \*

"Conveyorized degreaser" means any continuously loaded device, containing either boiling or nonboiling solvents, used to clean metal parts or used in the production of electronic circuit boards.

"County" means Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

"County-Wide Air Pollution Watch" means a period of time, defined solely on meteorological criteria, during which poor dispersion of air contaminants may occur throughout Allegheny County.

"CTG" means a Control Technique Guideline published by the Administrator under Section 108 of the Clean Air Act.

"Cutback asphalt" means asphalt cement which has been liquified by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent) which upon application evaporate to the atmosphere, but not including any emulsified asphalt paving compound which contains less than 12% of solvent (diluent) by volume.

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"DEP" means the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection or other state air quality permitting agency.

"Department" means the Allegheny County Health Department established pursuant to the Pennsylvania Local Health Administration Law, Act of August 24, 1951, P.E. 1304, as amended, 16 P.S. '12001 et seq.

"Deputy Director" means the Deputy Director, Allegheny County Health Department Bureau of Environmental Quality.

"Designated representative" shall have the meaning given to it in Subsection 402(26) of the Clean Air Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

"Director" means the Director of the Allegheny County Health Department or his designated representative, except that for purposes of the filing of disclosure statements and the issuance of orders and permits, it shall mean the Director of the Allegheny County Health Department only.

"Domestic heating plant" means equipment used to heat a single family residence, a multiple-dwelling unit of no more than two dwelling units, a temporary building such as those used in the railroad and construction industries, and hot water heaters serving such residences, multiple-dwelling units, and buildings.

"Domestic refuse-burning equipment" means any refuse-burning equipment or incinerator serving a single family residence or a multiple-dwelling unit of no more than two dwelling units.

"Door area" means the vertical face of a coke oven between the bench and the top of the battery and between two adjacent buckstays, including but not limited to, the door, chuck door, door seal, jamb, and refractory.

\* \* \*

"Draft permit" means the version of a permit for which the Department offers public participation under "2102.05, 2103.11, 2103.13, 2103.14, 2103.15, 2103.21, 2103.23, 2103.24, and 2103.25 of this Article or affected State review under "2102.05, 2103.21, 2103.23, 2103.24, and 2103.25 of this Article.

"Drum" means any cylindrical metal shipping container which has a capacity between 12 and 110 gallons (45.4 and 416.4 liters).

"Dry cleaning facility" means a facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes, but is not limited to, any washer, dryer, filter, and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves.

"Dust" means particulate matter which has, or may become, airborne.

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"Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

"Emission limitation" means any requirement established by this Article or by state or federal law which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions, including, but not limited to, any requirement or combination of requirements relating to the operation, maintenance, or design of a source or air pollution control equipment.

"Emission tests" means any evaluations, inspections, observations, or tests designed to measure the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions, including fuel analyses, analyses of raw materials, intermediate products, final products, or by-products, evaluations of air pollution control equipment, measurements of process parameters, or other factors that may affect emissions.

"Emissions" means air contaminants entering into the open air.

"Emissions allowable under the permit" means a federally enforceable permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an applicable requirement that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or a federally enforceable emissions cap that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject.

"Emissions unit" means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Subsection 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" for purposes of title IV of the Act.

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"EPA" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his designee.

\* \* \*

"Existing source" means any stationary source other than a new source.

"Extreme environmental conditions", for purposes of surface coatings, means exposure to: weather all solvents, corrosive atmospheres, or similar environmental conditions.

"Extreme performance coatings" means coatings designed and used for harsh exposure or extreme environmental conditions.

"Fabric coating" means the coating of a textile substrate by any method, including, but not limited to, roll coating, knife coating, spray coating, or use of a rotogravure device in order to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, or appearance.

\* \* \*

"Federal action" means any activity engaged in by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal government, or any activity that a department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal government supports in any way, provides financial assistance for, licenses, permits, or approves, other than activities related to transportation plans, programs, and projects developed, funded, or approved under 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act (49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.). Where the Federal action is a permit, license, or other approval for some aspect of a non-Federal undertaking, the relevant activity is the part, portion, or phase of the non-Federal undertaking that requires the Federal permit, license, or approval.

"Final permit" means the version of a Part C Subpart 2 permit issued by the Department that has completed all review procedures required by "2102.05, 2103.11, 2103.13, 2103.14, 2103.15, 2103.21, 2103.23, 2103.24, and 2103.25 of this Article.

"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.

"Flue" means any duct, pipe, stack, chimney, or conduit which conducts air contaminants into the open air and which permits the performance of the test methods and procedures specified in Part G of this Article.

"Forecast" means a prediction of weather conditions received from a Professional Meteorologist in the Health Department or who is a consultant to the Health Department, or a weather prediction from the United States National Weather Service.

"Freeboard ratio" means, for a cold cleaning degreaser, the distance from the liquid solvent to the top edge of the degreaser divided by the degreaser width (not length); or, for an operating vapor degreaser or a conveyORIZED degreaser, the distance from the top of the solvent vapor layer to the top edge of the degreaser divided by the degreaser width (not length).

"Fuel" means any form of combustible matter, whether solid, liquid, vapor, gas, or any combination thereof, which is primarily intended for, or used as, a source of heat.

"Fuel-burning or combustion equipment" means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, flue, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the burning of fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer, or producing power by direct momentum transfer.

"Fugitive dust emissions" means airborne particulate matter from roads, parking lots, plant yards, or other exposed surfaces, construction activities, mining, blasting, truck transport, land reclamation, and the like.

"Fugitive emissions" means any air contaminant entering into the open air by a means other than a flue, including, but not limited to, industrial process losses, reentrained dust and construction and demolition activities.

"Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four (4) pounds per square inch (28 kilopascals) or greater and which is a liquid at standard temperature and pressure.

"Gasoline tank truck" means tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to small gasoline storage tanks, bulk gasoline plants, or bulk gasoline terminals.

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"Hard slag ladle pit" means a confined excavated area into which molten slag from the tapping of a blast furnace is poured from portable ladles and in which the slag, before being removed, is cooled by radiation of heat to the open air and by application of water which may contain reactive agents.

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"Hopper car" means a rail car which is used to transport raw materials such as coal, iron ore, or grain in bulk and in an unpackaged form.

"Incinerator" means any device, including domestic refuse-burning equipment, primarily used for the destruction of solid, liquid, or gaseous wastes, or any combination thereof, by burning, but not including devices used primarily as fuel-burning or combustion equipment or as process equipment.

"Increments of progress" means steps towards compliance with an emission limitation, including at a minimum the date of submittal of the source's compliance plan, the date of submittal of an Installation Permit application, the date on which contracts or purchase orders will be issued, the date of initiation

of on-site construction, installation, or process change, the date of completion of such construction, installation, or change, and the date by which final compliance will be achieved.

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"Install" means to undertake the permanent on-site construction or placement of any fuel-burning or combustion equipment, process equipment, air pollution control equipment, or any part thereof, beginning with the breaking of ground and continuing until the start-up of such equipment.

"LAER" {see Lowest Achievable Emission Rate}.

"Large appliances" means doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior support parts of washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, and other similar products.

"Large equipment" means any fuel-burning or combustion equipment, process equipment, or incinerator with a rated heat input of greater than one (1) million BTU per hour.

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"Lease custody transfer" means the transfer of produced crude oil or condensate, or both, after processing or treating, or both, in the producing operations from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

"Light duty trucks" means any motor vehicles other than automobiles rated at 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight or less which are designed primarily for purposes of transportation and all major components of such vehicles, including, but not limited to, chassis, frames, doors, and engines.

"Localized air pollution watch" means a period of time, defined solely on meteorological criteria, during which poor dispersion of air contaminants may occur only in a limited portion of Allegheny County.

"Localized incident level" means one of three degrees of severity of air quality deterioration which can occur where a Localized Air Pollution Watch is in effect, and which require specific control measures to avoid significant harm to human health or welfare. \* \* \*

"Lowest Achievable Emission Rate" means that emission rate which is the most stringent of:

- a. The most stringent emission limitation contained in any state's implementation plan approved by the EPA for such class or category of source, unless the applicant demonstrates that such limitation is not achievable;
- b. The lowest emission rate achieved in practice by such class or category of source; or,
- c. Any applicable NSPS established by the EPA.

As applied to a modified source, LAER means the lowest achievable emission rate for the new or modified emissions units within the source.

If control technology can feasibly be transferred from one type of source to another, both types of sources shall be considered of the same class or category for purposes of determining LAER.

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"Magnet wire coating" means the process of applying a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

"Major modification" (See Section VII below for revision) means any physical change or change in the method of operation of a major source that would result in an increase in emissions equal to or exceeding an emission rate threshold or significance level specified in 25 Pa. Code '127.203. A physical change or change in the method of operation does not include routine repairs and maintenance, a change in the hours of operation, or an increase in the rate of production unless prohibited by a permit condition.

"Major source" (See Section VII below for revision) means any stationary source, or any group of stationary sources, that is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, is under common control of the same person (or persons under common control), belongs to a single major industrial grouping, and is described as follows:

a. For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, ten tons per year (10 tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the Administrator may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources;

b. For radionuclides, any "major source" as shall be defined by the Administrator by rule;

c. A stationary source of air pollutants that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the Administrator). The fugitive emissions of such a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary source:

1. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
2. Kraft pulp mills;
3. Portland cement plants;
4. Primary zinc smelters;
5. Iron and steel mills;
6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
7. Primary copper smelters;
8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

10. Petroleum refineries;
  11. Lime plants;
  12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
  13. Coke oven batteries;
  14. Sulfur recovery plants;
  15. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
  16. Primary lead smelters;
  17. Fuel conversion plant;
  18. Sintering plants;
  19. Secondary metal production plants;
  20. Chemical process plants;
  21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU's/hr. heat input;
  22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
  23. Taconite ore processing plants;
  24. Glass fiber processing plants;
  25. Charcoal production plants;
  26. Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTU's per hour heat input; or
  27. All other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category;
- d. For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate," 50 tpy or more in areas classified as "serious," 25 tpy or more in areas classified as "severe," and ten (10) tpy or more in areas classified as "extreme"; except that the references in this paragraph to 100, 50, 25, and ten (10) tpy of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which the Administrator has made a finding, under Section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Clean Air Act, that requirements under Subsection 182(f) of the Act do not apply;
- e. For ozone transport regions established pursuant to Section 184 of the Clean Air Act, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds;
- f. For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas:
1. That are classified as "serious;" and

2. In which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the Administrator, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of carbon monoxide; or

g. For PM-10 nonattainment areas classified as "serious," sources with the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM-10.

For the purposes of defining "major source," a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the most recent Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

"Major source applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units at sources that require permits under Part C Subpart 2 of this Article (including requirements under the following that have been promulgated or approved by the County, the Commonwealth, or the U.S. EPA at the time of issuance of such permits but have future-effective compliance dates):

a. Any standard or other requirement provided for in this Article which has been approved or promulgated by EPA as part of the Pennsylvania state implementation plan under the Clean Air Act or through regulations adopted under the Clean Air Act through rulemaking at the time of issuance but have future effective compliance dates or a standard provided for in the Commonwealth's SIP approved by EPA under Title I of the Clean Air Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to that plan;

b. Any term or condition of any Installation Permits issued pursuant to this Article under either '2102.05 or '2102.04.h, including Installation Permits approved or promulgated through rulemaking under Title I, including Part C or D, of the Clean Air Act;

\* \* \*

h. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Clean Air Act;

i. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels, under section 183(f) of the Clean Air Act;

\* \* \*

l. Any NAAQS or increment or visibility requirement under part C of Title I of the Clean Air Act, but only as it would apply to temporary major sources permitted under this Article pursuant to section 504(e) of the Clean Air Act; and

m. Any other requirement enforceable by EPA and by citizens under this Article or the Air Pollution Control Act that limits emissions for purposes of creating offset credits or for complying with or avoiding the applicability of any major source applicable requirement.

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"Materials handling" means the process of transferring any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter from one place to another, including, but not limited to, the unloading of raw materials for processing, intraprocess transfers, and the loading of products for shipment.

\* \* \*

"Metal furniture coating" means the surface coating of any furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic, or glass parts to form a furniture piece.

"Minor operating permit modification" means a change to incorporate de minimis conditions and other insignificant physical changes to a source or applicable requirements into an existing permit or a change that does not require an Installation Permit but which contravenes an express permit term, but not:

a. A change to permit terms or conditions that the source is violating;

b. A change to existing monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements in the permit except:

1. A change in the enforceable operating level of the method that, prior to the source's submission of a minor permit revision application, the Department has affirmatively determined the source has demonstrated to be correlated to the source's existing or proposed compliance emissions rate. The changes may not involve a switch to a new or alternative monitoring or recordkeeping operating parameter; or

2. A change to a monitoring or recordkeeping method that affects the measurement sensitivity of the method and representativeness of the data (for example, precision, accuracy, measurement location, or averaging time), so that there may be a measurable effect in relation to the relevant source compliance emissions rate; a change that affects the scope and intent of the existing monitoring method (for example, modified sample conditioning system, upgraded detector, upgraded data management system); or changes that may be generally applicable to similar monitoring methods in the same or other source categories (for example, equipment modification for interference avoidance). The changes may not involve a switch to new or alternative monitoring methods. Prior to the source's submission of a minor permit revision application, the Department shall have affirmatively determined that the monitoring or recordkeeping change has been demonstrated by the source to have a known relationship and ability to determine compliance with the applicable source compliance emissions rate;

c. A change that is a modification under Title I of the Clean Air Act;

\* \* \*

e. A change that exceeds the emissions allowable under the permit, whether expressed as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions; or

f. Any other change precluded by the Clean Air Act or the regulations adopted thereunder as being eligible for processing as a minor permit modification.

"Minor source" means any source that is not a major source or is not subject to Part C Subpart 2 under '2103.20.b.3 of this Article.

"Miscellaneous metal parts and products" means items made of ferrous or nonferrous metals, including large farm machinery, small farm machinery, small appliances, commercial and industrial machinery, fabricated metal products and items listed under the Standard Industrial Classification Codes 3300B3999. The term does not include cans, coils, automobiles, light-duty trucks, metal furniture, magnet wire, large appliances, aerospace vehicles or components, and automobile refinishing and

customized top coating of automobiles and trucks, if production since January 1, 1987, has not exceeded 34 vehicles per day. [revised 8/23/05]

"Modification" means any physical change in a source or any change in the method of operation of a source which would increase the amount of any air contaminant emitted by the source or which would result in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted, except that routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a physical change.

\* \* \*

"NAAQS" {see National Ambient Air Quality Standard}.

"National Ambient Air Quality Standard" means any ambient air quality standard promulgated by the EPA pursuant to Section 109 of the Clean Air Act.

\* \* \*

"Net air quality benefit" means, in the context of a source constructed or modified pursuant to Part B of this Article, that emission reductions obtained and new emissions from the new or modified source impact air quality in the same general area and manner, and result in an overall improvement in air quality.

"Net load rating" means rated heat input.

\* \* \*

"New source" means any source which:

- a. Was constructed and commenced operation on or after July 1, 1972; or
- b. Was modified, irrespective of a change in the amount or kind of air contaminants emitted, so that the fixed capital cost of new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new source, fixed capital costs being the capital needed to provide the depreciable components.

\* \* \*

"Nonattainment area" means, for any pollutant, an area of the County designated as nonattainment pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act. With respect to areas outside the County, "nonattainment area" means an area designated as nonattainment pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act as of the date of issuance of the Installation Permit for the source affected.

"Nontraditional source" means a source of air contaminants other than emissions from process equipment, fuel-burning or combustion equipment, air pollution control equipment, incinerators, materials handling, or mobile source exhausts including, but not limited to, exposed earth, roadways, parking lots, construction activities, demolition, and mining.

"NOX" means oxides of nitrogen.

\* \* \*

"Offtake piping" means the pipes or ducts by which gaseous by-products of coking are transported from one end of an oven to a coke oven gas collector main, including the standpipe, standpipe cap and slipjoint, and also including jumper pipes. {effective February 1, 1994}

"Opacity" means the degree, by percentage, to which emissions of air contaminants reduce the transmission of light or obscure the view of an object in the background.

"Open air" means any space outside of buildings or flues or any point at which air contaminants pass beyond the effective control of the person responsible for the source of the air contaminants.

"Open burning" means any fire or combustion from which air contaminants pass directly into the open air without passing through a flue.

"Open top vapor degreaser" means any batch-loaded device used to clean metal parts through the condensation of organic solvent on colder metal parts. \* \* \*

"Operator" means any person who operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.

\* \* \*

"Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.

\* \* \*

"Pail" means any nominally cylindrical metal shipping container which has a capacity between one and twelve gallons (3.8 and 45.4 liters) and which is constructed of 29 gauge and heavier material.

"Paper coating" means a coating applied in a uniform layer to paper and pressure sensitive tapes regardless of substrate, including related web coating processes on plastic films and decorative coatings on metal foil. Coatings applied in whole or in part as nonuniform layers such as patterns, designs, or print are not included.

"Part C Subpart 2 permit" means any operating permit or group of operating permits covering a source subject to Section 2103.20 of this Article that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to this Article.

"Part C Subpart 2 source" means any source subject to Section 2103.20 of this Article.

"Part per million" means a unit of concentration defined as one volume of gaseous air contaminant per million volumes of gas.

"Particulate matter" means any material, except uncombined water, that is, or has been, air or gasborne and exists

"Paving operation" means the process of covering an area with stone, concrete, asphalt, or other material in order to make a firm, level surface for travel. Materials used exclusively as residential driveway sealing compounds are excluded.

"Perceptible leaks" means any petroleum solvent vapor or liquid leaks that are conspicuous from visual observation; such as pools or droplets of liquid, or buckets or barrels of solvent or solvent-laden waste standing open to the atmosphere.

"Permit modification" means a revision to a Part C Subpart 2 permit that cannot be accomplished under the program's provisions for minor modifications or administrative permit amendments. A permit modification for purposes of the acid rain portion of the permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated under title IV of the Clean Air Act.

"Permit revision" means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment.

"Permitting authority" means the Department or its designated representative.

"Person" means any individual, natural person, syndicate, association, partnership, firm, corporation, institution, agency, authority, department, bureau, or other instrumentality of federal, state, local, or regional government, or other entity recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.

"Person subject to the Clean Air Act or this Article" means any individual, natural person, syndicate, association, partnership, firm, corporation, institution or other entity recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties who owns, operates, or allows to be operated, a source which is subject to the permit requirements of the Clean Air Act or to the permit requirements of this Article or which is, or may become, subject to any enforcement order under the Clean Air Act or this Article, except that it shall not mean:

- a. An individual who is, or may become, subject to a compliance order solely by reason of his ownership or operation of a motor vehicle;
- b. Any agency, authority, department, bureau, or instrumentality of Federal, State, Local or Regional Government;
- c. A person who is subject to the permit requirements of this Article or who is, or may become, subject to a compliance order solely by reason of his ownership or operation of a domestic heating plant;
- d. A university or other educational institution, so long as the relationship of the proposed appointee or hearing board member to the university or other educational institution is confined to teaching and other educational duties and does not include providing services relating to the physical operation of the university or other educational institution; or
- e. A bank, savings and loan association or other such institution, so long as the relationship of the proposed appointee or hearing board member to the institution is solely that of depositor in one or more savings, checking or other interest-bearing accounts.

"Petroleum solvents" means organic material solvents produced by petroleum distillation, comprising a hydrocarbon range of mainly eight (8) to 12 carbon atoms per organic molecule, that are used as cleaning agents in the petroleum solvent dry cleaning industry.

\* \* \*

"Pharmaceutical tablet coating" means a process for the application of an essentially non-medicinal, protective coating to a pharmaceutical product.

"PM-10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers as measured by an applicable reference method, or equivalent or alternative method, specified by the EPA or by a method specified in this Article.

\* \* \*

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air 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 is enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Clean Air Act. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used in title IV of the Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

"Potential uncontrolled emission rate" means the total weight of a particular air contaminant, in the absence of any air pollution control equipment, that could be emitted per unit of time from an air contaminant source when such source is operated at its rated capacity and maximum hours of operation.

\* \* \*

"PPM" means parts per million.

\* \* \*

"Prime coat" means the first of two or more films of coating applied to a metal surface.

"Process" means any operation or series of operations, including all equipment, devices, or other contrivances and all flues and appurtenances thereto, for making any physical or chemical change for the purpose of transforming materials into any product of manufacture, and which may result in the emission of air contaminants, but not including equipment defined as fuel-burning or combustion equipment or incinerators. A process includes any operation by which materials are charged or otherwise placed into the first piece of equipment which makes a physical or chemical change in the materials and all intervening steps up to and including any operation by which the product is discharged or otherwise removed from the final piece of equipment which makes a physical or chemical change. Similar or parallel operations within a process shall be considered as a single operation except where such aggregation would result in greater allowable emissions or a lesser permit fee.

"Process equipment" means any machine, device, system, or other contrivance used in any process, the use of which may cause emissions of any air contaminants, including flues and all appurtenances thereto, but not including equipment defined as fuel-burning or combustion equipment or incinerators.

"Process fugitive emissions" means any air contaminant entering into open air from a process by means other than a flue.

"Proposed permit" means the version of an operating permit that the Bureau proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review in compliance with 40 CFR '70.8.

\* \* \*

"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 material.

"Pushing" means the operation by which coke is removed from a coke oven and transported to a quench station, beginning, for the coke oven batteries designated 13, 14, 15, 20, and B at the USX Corporation Clairton Works, at the time the coke mass starts to move and ending at the time the coke transfer car enters the coke quenching system, and for all other coke oven batteries, beginning when the coke side door is first removed from a coke oven and continuing until the quenching operation is commenced. {effective February 1, 1994}

"RACT" {see Reasonably Available Control Technology}.

"Rated capacity" means the operating limit of a source as stated by the manufacturer or as determined by good engineering judgement, or such other operating limit as is specified in an applicable permit condition.

"Reasonable further progress" means either:

- a. Progress toward the NAAQS's according to the schedule set forth in the applicable portion of the SIP; or
- b. Such annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant as are required for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable NAAQS by the applicable date.

"Reasonably Available Control Technology" means any air pollution control equipment, process modifications, operating and maintenance standards, or other apparatus or techniques which may reduce emissions and which the Department determines is available for use by the source affected in consideration of the necessity for obtaining the emission reductions, the social and economic impact of such reductions, and the availability of alternative means of providing for the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS's.

"Refuse" means garbage, rubbish, trade waste, or other waste.

"Regulated air pollutant" means the following:

- a. Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;
- b. Any pollutant for which a NAAQS has been promulgated; \* \* \*

"Renewal" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

"Replacement source" means a new source which has the following relationship to an existing source, emission unit, or group of emission units:

- a. The new source produces products of similar physical and chemical properties;
- b. The new source is located in the same general area;
- c. The ambient impact area of emissions from the new source substantially overlaps that of the emissions from the existing source, emission unit, or group of emission units; and

d. Upon operation of the new source, the existing source, emission unit, or group of emission units will be permanently shut down.

"Represent the public interest" means not own a controlling interest in, have five percent (5%) or more of total assets invested in, serve as attorney, consultant, officer or director for, or hold any other official or contractual relationship with persons subject to this Article, or any trade or business association of which such person is a member.

\* \* \*

A Responsible official" means one of the following:

a. For a corporation:

1. A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of the subject principal business function;
2. Any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
3. A duly authorized representative of a person under Paragraph 1 or 2 above if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more of the subject manufacturing, production, or operating sources applying for, or subject to, a permit and either:

A. The source employs more than 250 persons or has gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

B. The delegation of authority to the representative is approved in advance in writing by the Department,

whose authority to act on behalf of the corporation is documented in writing to the Department by a certificate of corporate authority executed by the secretary of the corporation;

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency, either:

1. A ranking elected official;
2. A principal executive officer (e.g. the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency); or
3. A duly authorized representative of a person under Paragraph 1 or 2 above if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more departments of the agency applying for or subject to a permit,

whose authority to act on behalf of the governmental body or agency is documented in writing to the Department by a certified resolution or executive order of the controlling elected board, commission, council, or official; and

d. Notwithstanding any of the above, for affected sources, for purposes of complying with Title IV of the Clean Air Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder: the designated representative.

"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.

"Rotogravure printing" means the application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves an intaglio or recessed image area in the form of cells.

"Secondary emissions" means specific, quantifiable emissions from any related new or existing source(s), which emissions occur as a result of the operation of a new or modified major (primary) source but which are not emitted from the primary source itself.

\* \* \*

"Significant air quality impact" means an increase in pollutant concentrations exceeding the following:

Pollutant Average Time

Annual 24 Hour 8 Hour 3 Hour 1 Hour

PM-10 1.0 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> ----- Particulate

1 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> -----

SO<sub>2</sub> 1 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> ----- 25 ug/m<sup>3</sup> -----

NO<sub>x</sub> 1 ug/m<sup>3</sup> .....

CO ----- 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> --- -- 2.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Lead..... 0.1 ug/m<sup>3</sup> .....

All major new or modified sources of volatile organic compounds shall be considered to have a significant air quality impact.

"Significant permit modification" means any modification of a permit under Part C of this Article that does not qualify as a minor permit modification or an administrative amendment under this Article, including every significant change in existing monitoring permit terms or conditions and every relaxation of reporting or recordkeeping permit terms or conditions.

"Significant portion of income" means ten percent (10%) or more of gross personal income for a calendar year, including retirement benefits, consultant fees and stock dividends, except that it shall mean 50% or more of gross personal income for a calendar year if the recipient is over 60 years of age and is receiving such portion pursuant to retirement, pension or similar arrangement. Income received from mutual-fund payments, or from other diversified investments as to which the recipient does not know the identity of the primary source of income, shall be considered part of the recipient's gross personal income but shall not be treated as income derived from persons subject to the Clean Air Act or this Article.

"SIP" {see State Implementation Plan}.

"Single coat" means one film of coating applied to a metal surface.

"Small source" means a source that has total potential emissions of less than 100 tons of all regulated air pollutants per year, or any class of persons that the Administrator determines, through regulation, generally lack technical ability or knowledge regarding control of air pollution.

"Small equipment" means any fuel-burning or combustion equipment, process equipment, or incinerator with a rated heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or less.

"Small gasoline storage tank" means any tank from which gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle gasoline tanks.

\* \* \*

"Solvent" means organic compounds which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

"Solvent recovery dryer" means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to liquify and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop, recirculating stream of heated air.

"Source" means any place, structure, building, facility, equipment, installation, operation, activity, or other thing or any combination thereof:

a. At, from, or by reason of which there may be emitted into the outdoor atmosphere any air contaminant;

b. Which belong to the same industrial group;

c. Which is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties;and

d. Which is owned, operated, or allowed to be operated by the same person or by persons under common control or which is jointly owned, operated, or allowed to be operated by two or more persons,

but not including motor vehicles or those emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in Section 216 of the Clean Air Act.

\* \* \*

"Standard conditions" absolute.

"State Implementation Plan" means the Implementation Plans submitted by the Commonwealth and approved by the EPA pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

"Steel production" means the production of liquid steel.

\* \* \*

"Surface coating process" means the application and solidification of a coating onto or into a substrate as the substrate proceeds through the equipment and activities of the manufacturing process. [Revised, effective 8/23/05]

"Tank car" means a rail car which is used for transporting liquids in bulk and in an unpackaged form.

\* \* \*

"Topcoat" means the last film-building coating that is applied, in one or more layers, to a substrate. For purposes of aerospace manufacturing and rework under '2105.74, a topcoat means a coating that is applied over a primer on an aerospace vehicle or component for appearance, identification, camouflage, or protection and does not include topcoats that are defined as specialty coatings. For purposes of mobile equipment repair and refinishing under '2105.75, a topcoat means a coating or series of coatings applied over an automotive primer-surfacer, automotive primer-sealer, or existing finish on the surface of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components for the purpose of protection or beautification. For purposes of wood furniture manufacturing operations under '2105.76, a topcoat does not include nonpermanent final finishes. [Revised, effective 8/23/05]

"Trade waste" means any solid, liquid, or gaseous waste resulting from the operation of any business, trade, or industry.

"Transfer efficiency" means the ratio of the weight of coating solids deposited onto the surface of a coated part to the weight of the total amount of coating solids used expressed as a percentage.

"Type "O" waste" means waste consisting of highly combustible materials such as paper, cardboard, cartons, wood boxes, and combustible floor sweepings, containing no more than ten percent (10%) by weight of plastic bags, coated paper, laminated paper, treated corrugated cardboard, oily rags, and plastic and rubber scraps, containing approximately ten percent (10%) moisture and five percent (5%) incombustible solids and having a heating value of approximately 8,500 BTU's per pound as fired.

"Unclassifiable area" means an area of the County designated as unclassifiable pursuant to '107 of the Clean Air Act.

"Vapor balance system" means a vapor transport system which directs the vapors from the vessel being loaded into either a vessel being unloaded or a vapor control system or vapor holding tank.

"Vapor disposal system" means a system that is designed to control the release of volatile organic compounds displaced from a vessel during transfer.

"Vinyl coating" means the application of a decorative or protective topcoat or printing on vinyl sheets.

"Visible emissions" means emissions of air contaminants which can be seen by the naked eye in contrast with any background.

"VOC" {see Volatile Organic Compound}.

"Volatile organic compound" means an organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions other than those compounds which the Administrator of the EPA designates in the Federal Register as having negligible photochemical reactivity and those compounds excluded from the definition of volatile organic compounds by 40 CFR Part 51 (relating to permit requirements). VOC shall be measured by the test procedures and conditions specified in Part G of this Article.

\* \* \*

"Wastewater separator" means a holding area for waste liquids in which materials are separated from water by gravity.

"Waxy heavy-pour crude oil" determined by the American Society of Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils."

\* \* \*

## II. Additional SIP Definitions, effective August 23, 2005

### A. Corresponding with Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework

"Ablative coating" means a coating that chars when exposed to open flame or extreme temperatures, as would occur during the failure of an engine casing or during aerodynamic heating. The ablative char surface serves as an insulating barrier, protecting adjacent components from the heat or open flame.

"Adhesion promoter" means a very thin coating applied to an aerospace vehicle or component substrate to promote wetting and to form a chemical bond with the subsequently applied material.

"Adhesive bonding primer" means a primer applied in a thin film to aerospace components for the purpose of corrosion inhibition and increased adhesive bond strength by attachment. There are two categories of adhesive bonding primers:

"Adhesive primer" means a coating applied to an aerospace vehicle or component that does one of the following:

- a. Inhibits corrosion and serves as a primer when applied to bare metal or other surfaces prior to adhesive application; or
- b. Is applied to surfaces that can be expected to contain fuel, with the exception of fuel tanks.

"Aerosol coating" means a coating expelled from a hand-held pressurized, nonrefillable container in a finely divided spray when a valve on the container is depressed.

"Aerospace coating operation" means an operation using a spray booth, tank or other enclosure of an area, such as a hangar for applying a single type of coating (for example, primer). Using the same spray booth for applying another type of coating--for example, a topcoat--constitutes a separate coating operation for which compliance determinations are performed separately.

"Aerospace coating unit" means a series of one or more coating applicators and any associated drying area or oven wherein a coating is applied, dried, and cured. A coating unit ends at the point where the coating is dried or cured, or prior to a subsequent application of a different coating. It is not necessary to have an associated oven or flashoff area to be included in this definition.

"Aerospace primer" means the first layer and subsequent layers of identically formulated coating applied to the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component. Primers are typically used for corrosion prevention, protection from the environment, functional fluid resistance, or adhesion of subsequent coatings. The term does not include primers that are defined as specialty coatings.

"Aerospace surface preparation" means the removal of contaminants from the surface of an aerospace vehicle or component or the activation or reactivation of the surface in preparation for the application of a coating.

"Aerospace touch-up and repair operation" means that portion of the coating operation that is the incidental application of coating used to cover minor imperfections in the coating finish or to achieve complete coverage. The term includes out-of-sequence or out-of-cycle coating.

"Aerospace vehicle or component" means a fabricated part, processed part, assembly of parts or completed unit, with the exception of electronic components, of any aircraft including, but not limited to, airplanes, helicopters, missiles, rockets, and space vehicles.

"Aircraft fluid systems" means systems that handle hydraulic fluids, fuel, cooling fluids or oils.

"Aircraft transparency" means an aircraft windshield, canopy, passenger window, lens, or another component that is constructed of transparent materials.

"Antichafe coating" means a coating applied to areas of moving aerospace components that may rub during normal operations or installation.

"Antique aerospace vehicle or component" means an antique aircraft, as defined by 14 CFR Part 45 (relating to identification and registration marking), or components thereof. An antique aerospace vehicle would not routinely be in commercial or military service in the capacity for which it was designed.

"Aqueous cleaning solvent" means a solvent in which water is at least 80% by weight of the solvent. manufacturer) and the solution is miscible with water.

"Bonding maskant" means a temporary coating used to protect selected areas of aerospace parts from strong acid or alkaline solutions during processing for bonding.

"CARC (chemical agent resistant coating)" means an exterior topcoat applied to aerospace vehicles or components designed to withstand exposure to chemical warfare agents or the decontaminants used on these agents.

"Chemical milling maskant" means a coating that is applied directly to aluminum aerospace vehicles or components to protect surface areas when chemically milling the component with a Type II etchant. The term does not include maskants used with Type I etchants, bonding maskants, line sealers, and critical use and seal coat maskants. Additionally, maskants that must be used on an individual part or subassembly with a combination of Type II etchants and any of these types of maskants--for example, Type I compatible, bonding, line sealers and critical use and seal coat.

"Cleaning operation" means spray-gun, hand-wipe and flush cleaning operations.

"Cleaning solvent" means a liquid material used for hand-wipe spray gun or flush cleaning. The term includes solutions that contain VOCs.

"Closed-cycle depainting system" means a dust free, automated process that removes a permanent coating in small sections at a time, and maintains a continuous vacuum around the area being depainted to capture emissions.

"Commercial exterior aerodynamic structure primer" means an aerospace vehicle or component primer used on aerodynamic components and structures that protrude from the fuselage, such as wings and attached components, control surfaces, horizontal stabilizers, vertical fins, wing-to-body fairings,

antennae and landing gear and doors, for the purpose of extended corrosion protection and enhanced adhesion.

"Commercial interior adhesive" means materials used in the bonding of passenger cabin interior components which meet the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) fireworthiness requirements.

"Compatible epoxy primer" means an aerospace vehicle or component primer that is compatible with the filled elastomeric coating and is epoxy based. The compatible substrate primer is an epoxy polyamide primer used to promote adhesion of elastomeric coatings such as impact-resistant coatings.

"Compatible substrate primer" means either compatible epoxy primer or adhesive primer applied to aerospace vehicles or components.

"Confined space" means a space that is the following:

- a. Large enough and so configured that an employee can enter and perform assigned work;
- b. Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit--for example, fuel tanks, fuel vessels, and other spaces that have limited means of entry; and
- c. Not suitable for continuous employee occupancy.

"Corrosion prevention system" means a coating system applied to aerospace vehicles or components that provides corrosion protection by displacing water and penetrating mating surfaces, forming a protective barrier between the metal surface and moisture. Coatings containing oils or waxes are excluded from this category.

"Critical use and line sealer maskant" means a temporary coating applied to aerospace vehicles or components, not covered under other maskant categories, used to protect selected areas of aerospace parts from strong acid or alkaline solutions such as those used in anodizing, plating, chemical milling and processing of magnesium, titanium or high strength steel, high precision aluminum chemical milling of deep cuts and aluminum chemical milling of complex shapes. The term includes materials used for repairs or to bridge gaps left by scribing operations--that is, a line sealer.

"Cryogenic flexible primer" means a primer applied to aerospace vehicles or components designed to provide corrosion resistance, flexibility and adhesion of subsequent coating systems when exposed to loads up to and surpassing the yield point of the substrate at cryogenic temperatures ( below).

"Cryoprotective coating" means a coating applied to aerospace vehicles or components that:

- a. Insulates cryogenic or subcooled surfaces to limit propellant boil-off;
- b. Maintains structural integrity of metallic structures during ascent or reentry; or
- c. Prevents ice formation.

"Cyanoacrylate adhesive" means a fast-setting, single component adhesive that cures at room temperature. The term is also known as "super glue."

"Electric or radiation-effect coating" means a coating or coating system applied to aerospace vehicles or components engineered to interact, through absorption or reflection, with specific regions of the

electromagnetic energy spectrum, such as the ultraviolet, visible, infrared, or microwave regions. Uses include, but are not limited to, lightning strike protection, electromagnetic pulse (EMP) protection, and radar avoidance. The term excludes coatings that have been designated "classified" by the Department of Defense.

"Electrostatic discharge and electromagnetic interference (EMI) coating" means a coating applied to space vehicles, missiles, aircraft radomes, and helicopter blades to disperse static energy or reduce electromagnetic interference.

"Elevated temperature skydrol resistant commercial primer" means a primer, applied primarily to commercial aircraft (or commercial aircraft adapted for military use), that must withstand immersion in phosphate for 1,000 hours.

"Epoxy polyamide topcoat" means a coating applied to aerospace vehicles or components when harder films are required or in some areas where engraving is accomplished in camouflage colors.

"Exempt solvent" means specified organic compounds that have been designated by the EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity and are listed in 40 CFR 51.100 (relating to requirements for preparation, adoption and submittal of implementation plans).

"Fire-resistant (interior) coating" means:

- a. For civilian aircraft, fire-resistant interior coatings are used on passenger cabin interior parts that are subject to the Federal Aviation Administration fireworthiness requirements;
- b. For military aircraft, fire-resistant interior coatings are used on parts that are subject to the flammability requirements of MIL-STD-1630A and MIL-A-87721; and
- c. For space applications, these coatings are used on parts that are subject to the flammability requirements of SE-R-0006 and SSP 30233.

"Flexible primer" means a primer applied to aerospace vehicles or components that meets flexibility requirements such as those needed for adhesive bond primed fastener heads or on surfaces expected to contain fuel. The flexible coating is required because it provides a compatible, flexible substrate over bonded sheet rubber and rubber-type coatings as well as a flexible bridge between the fasteners, skin and skin-to-skin joints on outer aircraft skins. This flexible bridge allows more topcoat flexibility around fasteners and decreases the chance of the topcoat cracking around the fasteners. The result is better corrosion resistance.

"Flight test coating" means a coating applied to aircraft other than missiles or single-use aircraft prior to flight testing to protect the aircraft from corrosion and to provide required marking during flight test evaluation.

" Flush cleaning" means removal of contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component or coating equipment by passing solvent over, into or through the item being cleaned. The solvent simply may be poured into the item being cleaned and then drained or assisted by air or hydraulic pressure or by pumping. The term does not include hand-wipe cleaning operations where wiping, scrubbing, mopping or other hand action is used.

"Fuel tank adhesive" means an adhesive used to bond aerospace vehicle components exposed to fuel and which must be compatible with fuel tank coatings.

"Fuel tank coating" means a coating applied to aerospace vehicle fuel tank components for the purpose of corrosion or bacterial growth inhibition and to assure sealant adhesion in extreme environmental conditions.

"Hand-wipe cleaning operation" means removing contaminants such as dirt, grease, oil and coatings from an aerospace vehicle or component by physically rubbing it with a material such as a rag, paper or cotton swab that has been moistened with a cleaning solvent.

"High temperature coating" means an aerospace vehicle or component coating designed to withstand

"Insulation covering" means a material that is applied to foam insulation to protect the insulation from mechanical or environmental damage.

"Intermediate release coating" means a thin coating applied beneath topcoats on aerospace vehicles or components to assist in removing the topcoat in repainting operations and generally to allow the use of less hazardous repainting methods.

"Lacquer" means a clear or pigmented coating formulated with a nitrocellulose or synthetic resin to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction. Lacquers are resolvable in their original solvent.

"Limited access space" means internal surfaces or passages of an aerospace vehicle or component to which coatings cannot be applied without the aid of an airbrush or a spray gun extension for the application of coatings.

"Metalized epoxy coating" means a coating applied to aerospace vehicles or components that contains relatively large quantities of metallic pigmentation for appearance or added protection, or both.

"Mold release" means a coating applied to an aerospace vehicle or component mold surface to prevent the molded piece from sticking to the mold as it is removed.

"Nonstructural adhesive" means an adhesive applied to aerospace vehicles or components that bonds nonload bearing aerospace components in noncritical applications and is not included in any other specialty adhesive categories.

"Operating parameter value" means a minimum or maximum value established for a control equipment or process parameter that, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines whether an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limitation.

"Optical antireflection coating" means a coating, applied to aerospace vehicles or components, with a low reflectance in the infrared and visible wavelength ranges that is used for antireflection on or near optical and laser hardware.

"Part marking coating" means a coating or ink used to make identifying markings on aerospace materials, components and assemblies. These markings may be either permanent or temporary.

"Pretreatment coating" means an organic coating that contains at least 0.5% acids by weight and is applied directly to metal surfaces of aerospace vehicles and components to provide surface etching, corrosion resistance, adhesion and ease of stripping.

"Radome" means the nonmetallic protective housing for aerospace electromagnetic transmitters and receivers--for example, radar, electronic countermeasures.

"Rain erosion resistant coating" means the coating or coating system used to protect the leading edges of parts such as flaps, stabilizers, radomes, and engine inlet nacelles against erosion caused by rain impact during flight.

"Rocket motor bonding adhesive" means an adhesive used in rocket motor bonding applications.

"Rocket motor nozzle coating" means a catalyzed epoxy coating system used in elevated temperature applications on rocket motor nozzles.

"Rubber-based adhesive" means a quick setting contact cement applied to aerospace vehicles and components that provides a strong, yet flexible, bond between two mating surfaces that may be of dissimilar materials.

"Scale inhibitor" means a coating that is applied to the surface of an aerospace vehicle component prior to thermal processing to inhibit the formation of scale.

"Screen print ink" means an ink used in screen printing processes during fabrication of decorative laminates and decals for aerospace vehicles and components.

"Sealant" means a material used to prevent the intrusion of water, fuel, air, or other liquids or solids from certain areas of aerospace vehicles or components. There are two categories of sealants:

- a. Extrudable/rollable/brushable sealants; and
- b. Sprayable sealants.

"Seal coat maskant" means a coating applied over a maskant on aerospace vehicles and components to improve abrasion and chemical resistance during production operations.

"Self-priming topcoat" means a topcoat that is applied directly to an uncoated aerospace vehicle or component for purposes of corrosion prevention, environmental protection and functional fluid resistance. More than one layer of identical coating formulation may be applied to the vehicle or component. The coating is not subsequently topcoated with any other product formulation.

"Semiaqueous cleaning solvent" means a solution in which water is a primary ingredient (>60% by weight of the solvent solution as applied is water).

"Silicone insulation material" means an insulating material applied to exterior metal surfaces of aerospace vehicles for protection from high temperatures caused by atmospheric friction or engine exhaust. These materials differ from ablative coatings in that they are not designed to be purposefully exposed to open flame or extreme heat and charred.

"Solids" means the nonvolatile portion of the coating that after drying makes up the dry film.

"Solid film lubricant" means a very thin coating, applied to aerospace vehicles or components, consisting of a binder system which contains as its chief pigment material one or more of the following: a. Molybdenum;

b. Graphite;

c. Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE); or

d. Other solids that act as a dry lubricant between faying surfaces.

"Space vehicle" means a manmade device, either manned or unmanned, designed for operation beyond earth's atmosphere. The term includes integral equipment, such as models, mock-ups, prototypes, molds, jigs, tooling, hardware jackets, and test coupons. The term also includes auxiliary equipment associated with test, transport and storage, that through contamination can compromise the space vehicle performance.

"Specialty coating" means a coating applied to aerospace vehicles or components that, even though it meets the definition of a primer, topcoat, or self-priming topcoat, has additional performance criteria beyond those of primers, topcoats, and self-priming topcoats for specific applications. These performance criteria may include, but are not limited to, temperature or fire resistance, substrate compatibility, antireflection, temporary protection or marking, sealing, adhesively joining substrates, or enhanced corrosion protection.

"Specialized function coating" means a coating applied to aerospace vehicles or components that fulfills extremely specific engineering requirements that are limited in application and are characterized by low volume usage. This category excludes coatings included in other specialty coating categories.

"Spray gun" means a device that atomizes a coating or other material and projects the particulates or other material onto a substrate.

"Structural autoclavable adhesive" means an adhesive, cured by heat and pressure in an autoclave, that is used to bond load carrying aerospace components.

"Structural nonautoclavable adhesive" means an adhesive that is cured under ambient conditions that is used to bond load carrying aerospace components or other critical functions, such as nonstructural bonding in the proximity of engines.

"Temporary protective coating" means a coating applied to provide scratch or corrosion protection during manufacturing, storage or transportation of aerospace vehicles or components. The term includes peelable protective coatings and alkaline removable coatings. These materials are not intended

" to protect against strong acid or alkaline solutions. The term does not include coatings that provide protection from acid or alkaline chemical processing.

"Thermal control coating" means a coating formulated with specific thermal conductive or radiative properties to permit temperature control of the aerospace vehicle or component substrate.

"Type I chemical etchant" means a chemical milling etchant which contains varying amounts of dissolved sulfur but which does not contain amines.

"Type I chemical milling maskant" means a coating that is applied directly to aluminum aerospace vehicles and components to protect surface areas when chemically milling the aerospace vehicle or component with a Type I etchant.

"Type II chemical etchant" means a chemical milling etchant that is a strong sodium hydroxide solution containing amines.

"Type II chemical milling maskant" means a coating that is applied directly to aluminum aerospace vehicles and components to protect surface areas when chemically milling the aerospace vehicle or component with a Type II etchant.

"VOC composite vapor pressure" means the sum of the partial pressures of the compounds defined as VOCs and is determined by the following calculation: where:

$W_i$  = Weight of the "i"th VOC compound, grams.

$W_w$  = Weight of water, grams.

$W_e$  = Weight of non-HAP, non-VOC compound, grams.

$MW_i$  = Molecular weight of the "i"th VOC compound, g/g-mole.

$MW_w$  = Molecular weight of water, g/g-mole.

$MW_e$  = Molecular weight of exempt compound, g/g-mole.

"Waterborne (water-reducible) coating" means a coating that contains more than 5% water by weight in its volatile fraction, as applied.

"Wet fastener installation coating" means a primer or sealant applied to aerospace vehicles or components by dipping, brushing or daubing on fasteners which are installed before the coating is cured.

"Wing coating" means a corrosion-resistant topcoat applied to aerospace vehicles or components that is resilient enough to withstand the flexing of the wings.

#### B. Corresponding with Mobile Equipment Repair and Refinishing

"Airless spray" means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by forcing it through a small nozzle opening at high pressure. The coating is not mixed with air before exiting from the nozzle opening.

"Antique motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle, but not a reproduction thereof, manufactured more than 25 years prior to the current year which has been maintained in or restored to a condition which is substantially in conformance with manufacturer specifications.

"Automotive elastomeric coating" means a coating designed for application over surfaces of flexible mobile equipment and mobile equipment components, such as elastomeric bumpers.

"Automotive impact-resistant coating" means a coating designed to resist chipping caused by road debris.

"Automotive jambing clearcoat" means a fast-drying, ready-to-spray clearcoat applied to surfaces such as door jambs and trunk and hood edges to allow for quick closure.

"Automotive lacquer" means a thermoplastic coating applied directly to bare metal surfaces of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components which dries primarily by solvent evaporation, and which is resoluble in its original solvent.

"Automotive low-gloss coating" means a coating which exhibits a gloss reading less than or equal to 25

"Automotive multicolored topcoat" means a topcoat that exhibits more than one color, is packaged in a single container, and camouflages surface defects on areas of heavy use, such as cargo beds and other surfaces of trucks and other utility vehicles.

"Automotive pretreatment" means a primer that contains a minimum of 0.5% acid, by weight, that is applied directly to bare metal surfaces of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent coatings.

"Automotive primer-sealer" means a coating applied to mobile equipment and mobile equipment components prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of providing corrosion resistance, promoting the following:

- a. Adhesion of subsequent coatings;
- b. Color uniformity; or
- c. The ability of the undercoat to resist penetration by the topcoat.

"Automotive primer-surfacer" means a coating applied to mobile equipment and mobile equipment components prior to the application of topcoat for the purpose of:

- a. Filling surface imperfections in the substrate;
- b. Providing corrosion resistance; or
- c. Promoting adhesion of subsequent coatings.

"Automotive specialty coating" means coatings, including, but not limited to, elastomeric coatings, adhesion promoters, low gloss coatings, bright metal trim repair coatings, automotive jambing clearcoats, impact resistant coatings, rubberized asphaltic underbody coatings, uniform finish blenders,

weld-through primers applied to automotive surfaces, and lacquer topcoats applied to a classic motor vehicle or to an antique motor vehicle.

"Automotive touch-up repair" means the application of automotive topcoat finish materials to cover minor finishing imperfections equal to or less than 1 inch in diameter.

"Classic motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle, but not a reproduction thereof, manufactured at least 15 years prior to the current year which has been maintained in or restored to a condition which is substantially in conformity with manufacturer specifications and appearance.

"Mobile equipment" means equipment which may be driven or is capable of being driven on a roadway including, but not limited to:

- a. Automobiles;
- b. Trucks, truck cabs, truck bodies and truck trailers;
- c. Buses;
- d. Motorcycles;
- e. Utility bodies;
- f. Camper shells;
- g. Mobile cranes;
- h. Bulldozers;
- i. Street cleaners;
- j. Golf carts;
- k. Ground support vehicles, used in support of aircraft activities at airports; and l. Farmequipment.

#### C. Corresponding with Wood Furniture Manufacturing and General Coatings

"Adhesive" means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means. For purposes of wood furniture manufacturing operations under '2105.76, adhesives are not considered coatings.

"Alternative method" means a method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference or equivalent method but has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the EPA to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for a determination of compliance.

"As applied" means, for purposes of surface coatings, the VOC and solids content of a coating that is actually used to coat the substrate. The term includes the contribution of materials used for in-house dilution of the coating.

"As supplied" means, for purposes of surface coatings, the VOC and solids content of a coating as sold and delivered to the end user.

"Basecoat" means a coat of colored material, usually opaque, that is ordinarily applied before graining inks, glazing coats or other opaque coatings and is usually covered with an application of topcoat for protection.

"CPDS (Certified Product Data Sheet)" means documentation furnished by a coating supplier or an outside laboratory for a coating, strippable spray booth coating, or solvent that provides the VOC content as pounds of VOC per pound of coating solids calculated from data measured using the EPA Reference Method 24 or an equivalent or alternative method. Batch formulation data may be used if it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the EPA that the coating does not release additional VOC as reaction byproducts during the cure. The VOC content stated should represent the maximum VOC emission potential of the coating, strippable spray booth coating, or solvent.

"Coating solids" (or "solids") means, for purposes of wood furniture manufacturing operations under '2105.76, the part of the coating which remains after the coating is dried or cured. Solids content is determined using data from the EPA Reference Method 24 or an alternative method approved by the Administrator of the EPA.

"Compliant coating" means a coating that meets the applicable emission limits specified in Part E (relating to standards for sources).

"Continuous coater" means a surface coating process that continuously applies coatings onto parts moving along a conveyor. Coatings that are not transferred to the part are recycled to a reservoir. Several types of application methods can be used with a continuous coater including spraying, curtain coating, roller coating, dip coating, and flow coating.

"Conventional air spray" means a spray coating application method in which the coating is atomized by mixing it with compressed air and applied at an air pressure greater than 10 pounds per square inch (gauge) at the point of atomization. The term does not include:

D. Airless and air assisted airless spray technologies; and

E. Electrostatic spray technology.

"Cosmetic specialty coatings" means materials including padding stains, shading stains, sap stains, spatter stains, fillers, waxes, and inks applied to enhance wood finishes.

"Dip coating" means the application of a coating by immersing an object into the coating.

"Enamel" means a coat of colored material, usually opaque, that is applied as a protective topcoat over a basecoat, primer, or previously applied enamel coat. Another coating may be applied as a topcoat over the enamel.

"Equivalent method" means a method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the EPA to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method under specific conditions.

"Final repair coat" means liquids applied to correct imperfections or damage to the topcoat.

"MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet)" means the documentation required for hazardous chemicals by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard--29 CFR

Part 1910 (relating to occupational safety and health standards)--for a solvent, cleaning material, coating or other material that identifies select reportable hazardous ingredients of the material, safety and health considerations and handling procedures.

"Nonpermanent final finish" means a material such as a wax, polish, nonoxidizing oil, or similar substance that must be periodically reapplied to a substrate over its lifetime to maintain or restore the material's effect.

"Normally closed container" means a container that is closed unless an operator is actively engaged in activities such as emptying or filling the container.

"Pollution prevention" means source reduction and other practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants through changes within the production process, including process modifications, feedstock substitutions, improvements in feedstock purity, shipping and packing modifications, housekeeping and management practices, increases in the efficiency of machinery, and recycling within a process. The term does not include out-of-process recycling, treatment, and safe disposal.

"Sealer" means a coating used to seal the pores of a wood substrate before additional coatings are applied.

"Stain" means, for purposes of wood furniture manufacturing operations under '2105.76, a color coat having a solids content by weight of no more than 8.0% that is applied in single or multiple coats directly to the substrate. The term includes nongrain raising stains, equalizer stains, sap stains, body stains, nowipe stains, penetrating stains, and toners.

"Strippable spray booth coating" means a coating that meets the following requirements:

- a. Is applied to a spray booth wall to provide a protective film to receive overspray during a surface coating process, including wood furniture manufacturing operations;
- b. Is subsequently peeled off and disposed; and
- c. Reduces or eliminates the need to use solvents to clean spray booth walls by meeting the conditions of a. and b. above.

"Substrate" means the surface onto which a coating is applied or into which a coating is impregnated.

"Thinner" means a volatile liquid that is used to dilute coatings (to reduce viscosity, color strength or solids content or to modify drying conditions). The term includes diluent, makeup solvent, or reducer.

"Touch-up and repair" means the application of coatings to cover minor finishing imperfections.

"Washcoat" means clear liquids having a solids content by weight of 12% or less, applied over stains and toners to protect the color coats and to set the fibers for subsequent sanding or to separate spray stains from wiping stains to enhance color depth.

"Washoff operations" means operations in which solvent is used to remove coating from a substrate.

"Waterborne coating" means a coating that contains more than 5% water by weight in its volatile fraction.

"Wood furniture" means a product made of wood, a wood product such as rattan or wicker or an engineered wood product such as particleboard that is manufactured under the following Standard Industrial Classification Codes: 2434 (Wood kitchen cabinets), 2511 (Wood household furniture, except upholstered), 2512 (Wood household furniture, upholstered), 2517 (Wood television, radio, phonograph, and sewing machine cabinets), 2519 (Household furniture, not elsewhere classified), 2521 (Wood office furniture), 2531 (Public building and related furniture), 2541 (Wood office and store fixtures, partitions, shelving, and lockers), 2599 (Furniture and fixtures, not elsewhere classified) or 5712 (Furniture stores).

"Wood furniture component" means a part that is used in the manufacture of wood furniture. The term includes drawer sides, cabinet doors, seat cushions, and laminated tops.

"Wood furniture manufacturing operations" means the coating, cleaning, and washoff operations associated with the production of wood furniture or wood furniture components.

### III. Additional SIP definitions, effective February 28, 2011

"Exterior panels" means panels made of solid wood, hardboard or waferboard. Paneling made of solid wood or hardboard is typically primed at the manufacturing facility and finished in the field, although some finishing may be performed during manufacturing.

"Interior panels" means interior wall paneling that is usually grooved, frequently embossed and sometimes grain printed to resemble various wood species. Interior panels are typically manufactured at the same facilities as tileboard, although in much smaller quantities. The substrate can be hardboard, plywood, medium density fiberboard (MDF) or particleboard.

"Flat wood panel coating" means protective, decorative or functional materials applied to flat wood panel products, including interior panels, exterior panels or tileboard (class I hardboard).

"Tileboard" means a premium interior wall paneling product made of hardboard that is used in high moisture areas of the home including kitchens and bathrooms. Tileboard meets the specifications for Class I hardboard approved by the American National Standards Institute.

### IV. Additional Definition, effective February 2, 2014

"PM-2.5" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and one-half (2.5) micrometers as measured by an applicable reference method, or equivalent or alternative method, specified by EPA or by method specified in this Article.

### V. Revisions and additions to Definitions, federally effective 12/08/2014, Seven definitions were added for Control of Outdoor Wood Fire Boilers.

"**Air Quality Action Day**" means a day for which a forecast has been issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, the Allegheny County Health Department or the Southwest Pennsylvania Air Quality Partnership indicating that ambient concentrations of ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, or nitrogen dioxide might reach unhealthful levels or exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

**“Btu - British thermal unit”** means the amount of thermal energy necessary to raise the temperature of 1 pound of pure liquid water by 1° F at the temperature at which water has its greatest density (39° F).

**“Clean wood”** means dry, seasoned, natural wood that contains no paint, stains or other types of coatings, and has not been treated with preservatives or chemicals, including copper, chromium arsenate, creosote and pentachlorophenol.

**“New Phase 2 outdoor wood-fired boiler”** means a Phase 2 outdoor wood-fired boiler that is installed on or after October 2, 2010.

**“Non-Phase 2 outdoor wood-fired boiler”** means an outdoor wood-fired boiler that has not been qualified by the EPA as meeting a particulate matter emission level of 0.32 pounds per million Btu output or lower and is not labeled accordingly as a Phase 2 outdoor wood-fired boiler.

**“Outdoor wood-fired boiler”** means:

a. A fuel-burning device that:

1. Is designed to burn, or is capable of burning, clean wood or other fuels listed under §2104.09(f) (relating to outdoor wood-fired boilers).
2. Has a rated thermal output of less than 350,000 Btu per hour.
3. The manufacturer designs or specifies for outdoor installation or installation in structures not normally intended for habitation by humans or domestic animals, including structures like garages and sheds.
4. Heats building space or fluid, or both, through the distribution, typically through pipes, of a fluid heated in the device, typically water or a mixture of water and antifreeze.

b. The fuel-burning device may also be known as an:

1. Outdoor wood-fired furnace.
2. Outdoor wood-burning appliance.
3. Outdoor hydronic heater.

**“Phase 2 outdoor wood-fired boiler”** means an outdoor wood-fired boiler that has been qualified by the EPA as meeting a particulate matter emission level of 0.32 pounds per million Btu output or lower and is labeled accordingly.

## **VI. Revisions and additions to Definitions, federally effective 12/26/2014 ALL NEW TEXT § 2101.20** **DEFINITIONS**

**“General Multi-Component Coating”** means a coating requiring the addition of a separate reactive resin, commonly known as a catalyst or hardener, before application to form an acceptable dry film. {effective January 1, 2014}

**“General One Component Coating”** means a coating that is ready for application as it comes out of its container to form an acceptable dry film. A thinner, necessary to reduce the viscosity, is not considered a component. {effective January 1, 2014}

**“Solids turnover ratio (RT)”** means the ratio of the total volume of coating solids that is added to the electrodeposited primer system in a calendar month divided by the total volume design capacity of the

electrodeposited primer system. {effective January 1, 2014}.

#### **VII. Revisions to Definitions for Major Sources and Major Modification, federally effective 04/29/2015**

Major source" means any stationary source, or any group of stationary sources, that is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, is under common control of the same person (or persons under common control), and is described as follows:

a. For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, ten tons per year (10 tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the Administrator may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources;

b. For radionuclides, any "major source" as shall be defined by the Administrator by rule;

c. A stationary source of air pollutants that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant (as defined in section 302 of the Clean Air Act) subject to regulation in accordance with 40 CFR Part 70 (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the Administrator). The fugitive emissions of such a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary source: 1. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers); 2. Kraft pulp mills; 3. Portland cement plants; 4. Primary zinc smelters; 5. Iron and steel mills; 6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants; 7. Primary copper smelters; 8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day; 9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants; 10. Petroleum refineries; 11. Lime plants; 12. Phosphate rock processing plants; 13. Coke oven batteries; 14. Sulfur recovery plants; 15. Carbon black plants (furnace process); 16. Primary lead smelters; 17. Fuel conversion plant; 18. Sintering plants; 19. Secondary metal production plants; 20. Chemical process plants; 21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU's/hr. heat input; 22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels; 23. Taconite ore processing plants; 24. Glass fiber processing plants; 25. Charcoal production plants; 26. Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTU's per hour heat input; or 27. All other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category;

d. For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit, including fugitive emissions, 100

tpy or more of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate," 50 tpy or more in areas classified as "serious," 25 tpy or more in areas classified as "severe," and ten (10) tpy or more in areas classified as "extreme"; except that the references in this paragraph to 100, 50, 25, and ten (10) tpy of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which the Administrator has made a finding, under Section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Clean Air Act, that requirements under Subsection 182(f) of the Act do not apply;

e. For ozone transport regions established pursuant to Section 184 of the Clean Air Act, sources with the potential to emit, including fugitive emissions, 50 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds;

f. For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas: 1. That are classified as "serious;" and 2. In which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the Administrator, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of carbon monoxide; or

g. For PM-10 nonattainment areas classified as "serious," sources with the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM-10.

h. For the purposes of Part C, Subpart 2, only those stationary source or groups of stationary sources that are part of a single industrial group shall be a major source. A single industrial grouping means that all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the most recent Standard Industrial Classification Manual. \* \* \* \* \*

"Major modification" means any physical change or change in the method of operation of a major source that, determined through the requirements of 25 Pa. Code §127.203a and 127.204, would result in an increase in emissions equal to or exceeding an emission rate threshold or significance level specified in 25 Pa. Code §127.203. A physical change or change in the method of operation does not include routine repairs and maintenance, a change in the hours of operation, or an increase in the rate of production unless prohibited by a permit condition. {amended September 6, 1995, effective October 20, 1995} \* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \*

**VIII. Revisions to Definitions for County Executive, federally effective 07/31/2017 "County Executive"** means the Chief Executive of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, as defined in the Allegheny County Home Rule Charter.

**"County Executive"** means the Chief Executive of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, as defined in the Allegheny County Home Rule Charter. {Added by August 29, 2013 amendment, effective September 23, 2013. Amended May 8, 2015, effective June 19, 2015.}

**IX. Revision to existing definition of "Open Burning" . All remaining definitions are unchanged as approved on June 24, 2015(80 FR 36239).**

**"Open burning"** means any fire or combustion from which air contaminants pass directly into the open air without passing through a flue. The term includes any fire or combustion which occurs in a chiminea, fire pit, outdoor fireplace or grill. {Amended November 13, 2014, effective January 1, 2015.}

**X. Revisions and additions to definitions relating to sale and usage of commercial fuel oil, federally effective 6/3/2019.**

**The following new definitions are being added to §2101.20**

**§2101.20 DEFINITIONS {following added by 11/28/2017 amendment, effective 12/8/2017}**

**“Commercial fuel oil”** means a fuel oil specifically produced manufactured for sale and intended for use in fuel-burning or combustion equipment. A mixture of commercial fuel oil with noncommercial fuel when greater than 50% of the heat content is derived from the commercial fuel oil portion is considered a commercial fuel oil. The term includes home heating oil.

**“Noncommercial fuel”** means a gaseous or liquid fuel generated as a byproduct or waste product which is not specifically produced and manufactured for sale. A mixture of noncommercial and a commercial fuel oil where at least 50% of the heat content is derived from the noncommercial fuel portion is considered a noncommercial fuel.

**“Transferee”** means:

- a. A person who is the recipient of a sale or transfer.
- b. For purposes of §2104.10, the term includes the following:
  1. Terminal owner ore operator
  2. Carrier
  3. Distributor
  4. Retail outlet owner or operator
  5. Ultimate consumer.

**“Transferor”** means:

- a. A person who initiates a sale or transfer.
- b. For purposes of §2104.10, the term includes the following:
  1. Refinery owner or operator.
  2. Terminal owner or operator.
  3. Carrier.
  4. Distributor.
  5. Retail outlet owner or operator.

**“Ultimate consumer”** means, with respect to a commercial fuel oil transfer or purchase, the last person, facility owner or operator or entity who in good faith receives the commercial fuel oil for the purpose of using it in fuel-burning or combustion equipment or combustion equipment or for purposes other than resale.

**The following existing definitions are being revised in §2101.20**

**{Deletions are shown with strikethroughs. Additions to are shown in bolded and enlarged font, and underlined.}**

**§2101.20 DEFINITIONS {Amended 11/28/2017, effective 12/8/2017}**

**“Carrier”** means a distributor who transports or stores or causes the transportation or storage of **commercial fuel oil or gasoline** without taking title to or otherwise having ownership of the **commercial fuel oil or gasoline**, and without altering either the quality or quantity of the **commercial fuel oil or gasoline**. The term includes a pipeline, truck or marine vessel distributor.

{Added by May 7, 1998 amendment, effective May 15, 1998. Amended 11/28/2017, effective 12/8/2017}

**“Distributor” means: -**

- a. for purposes of the gasoline volatility program, means a person who transports, stores or causes the transportation or storage of gasoline at any point between a refinery an oxygenate blending facility or terminal and retail outlet or wholesale purchaser-consumer’s facility. The term distributor includes a refinery, an oxygenate blending facility or a terminal.

{Added by May 7, 1998 amendment, effective May 15, 1998.}

- b. **for purposes of commercial fuel oil under §2104.10, a person who transports, stores, or causes the transportation or storage of commercial fuel oil at any point between a refinery, blending facility or terminal and a retail outlet, wholesale purchases-consumer’s facility or ultimate consumer. The term distributor includes a refinery, a blending facility or a terminal.**

{Added by 11/28/2017 amendment, effective 12/8/2017.}

**“Retail Outlet”** means an establishment at which **commercial fuel oil or gasoline** is sold or offered for sale to the ultimate consumer for use in **fuel-burning or combustion equipment or motor vehicles, respectively.**

{Added by May 7, 1998 amendment, effective May 15, 1998. Amended 11/28/2017, effective 12/8/2017}

**“Terminal”** means

- a. a facility at which gasoline is sold, or dispensed into trucks for transportation to retail outlets or wholesale purchaser-consumer facilities.

{Added by May 7, 1998 amendment, effective May 15, 1998.}

- b. **For purposes of commercial fuel oil under §2104.10, a facility which is capable of receiving commercial fuel oil in bulk that is by pipeline, barge, ship or other transport, and at which commercial fuel oil is sold or transferred into trucks for transportation to retail outlets or wholesale purchaser-consumer’s facilities or ultimate consumers.**

{Added by 11/28/2017 amendment, effective 12/8/2017.}

**XI. the Approved change to section 2101.20 is the addition of the following definition- "County Council" means the Council of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania – effective 5/8/20.**

"County Council" means the Council of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

**XIII.** *The following existing definition is being revised in §2101.20.*

*{Deletions are shown with strikethroughs. Additions to are shown in bolded and enlarged font and underlined.}*

**§2101.20 DEFINITIONS** *{Amended 2/21/2019, effective 3/3/2019}*

"**Significant air quality impact**" means an increase in pollutant concentrations exceeding the following:

Pollutant Average Time

**Annual 24 Hour 8 Hour 3 Hour**

PM-10 1.0 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

Particulate I ug/m<sup>3</sup> 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

**PM2.5 0.2 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 1.2 ug/m<sup>3</sup>**

SO<sub>2</sub> I ug/m<sup>3</sup> 5 ug/m<sup>3</sup> 25 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

NO<sub>x</sub> I ug/m<sup>3</sup>

CO 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 2.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Lead 0.1 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

All major new or modified sources of volatile organic compounds shall be considered to have a significant air quality impact. *{Lead added September 6, 1995, effective October 20, 1995}*

***End of Regulation Changes***

***From ACHD regulations***

"Significant air quality impact" means an increase in pollutant concentrations exceeding the following:

*{PM2.5 added February 21, 2019, effective March 3, 2019}*

| Pollutant       | Average Time          |                       |                       |                      |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|                 | Annual                | 24 Hour               | 8 Hour                | 3 Hour               | 1 Hour                |
| PM-10           | 1.0 ug/m <sup>3</sup> | 5 ug/m <sup>3</sup>   | -----                 | -----                | -----                 |
| Particulate     | 1 ug/m <sup>3</sup>   | 5 ug/m <sup>3</sup>   | -----                 | -----                | -----                 |
| PM2.5           | 0.2 ug/m <sup>3</sup> | 1.2 ug/m <sup>3</sup> | -----                 | -----                | -----                 |
| SO <sub>2</sub> | 1 ug/m <sup>3</sup>   | 5 ug/m <sup>3</sup>   | -----                 | 25 ug/m <sup>3</sup> | -----                 |
| NO <sub>x</sub> | 1 ug/m <sup>3</sup>   | -----                 | -----                 | -----                | -----                 |
| CO              | -----                 | -----                 | 0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | -----                | 2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Lead            | -----                 | 0.1 ug/m <sup>3</sup> | -----                 | -----                | -----                 |

All major new or modified sources of volatile organic compounds shall be considered to have a significant air quality impact. *{Lead added September 6, 1995, effective October 20, 1995}*