Sec. 4-2. Definitions

In the interpretation and enforcement of this regulation, the following definitions apply:

Actual emissions: The actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with the following:

(1)Actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The director may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(2)The director may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(3)For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

Air contaminant: Any smoke, soot, fly ash, cinders, dirt, noxious or obnoxious acids, fumes, oxides, gases, vapors, odors, toxic or radioactive substance, waste, particulate, solid, liquid or gaseous matter, or any other materials in the outdoor atmosphere, but excluding uncombined water.

Air flow permeability: The volumetric rate of air flow of cfm, produced by a pressure decrease of 0.5 in. w.g. across a new, clean filtering fabric, divided by the area of the fabric in ft2. The test air stream is maintained at nominal atmospheric pressure and temperature.

Air pollution: The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants or combinations thereof in such quantities and of such duration that they are or may tend to be injurious to human, plant, or animal life, or property, or that interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property , or that interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property or the conduct of business.

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

(1)The applicable standards under this regulation or in an applicable State Implementation Plan, including those with a future compliance schedule; or

(2) The emissions rate specified as a legally enforceable permit or certificate condition established pursuant to this regulation, including those with a future compliance date.

Asbestos: Any of six (6) naturally occurring, hydrated mineral silicates: Actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite and tremolite.

Begin actual construction: Initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT): An emissions limitation (including a visible emissions limitation) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under this chapter which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through such application of production processes or available methods, systems and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combination techniques for control of each such pollutant. In no event shall the application of "best available control technology" result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable limitation established under Rules 15 and 16. If a source demonstrates to the director that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions limitation infeasible, a design, equipment work practice, operations standard or combination thereof, submitted by the source and approved by the director, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

Board: The Chattanooga-Hamilton County Air Pollution Control board.

Building, structure, facility, or installation: All of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group"(i.e., described by the first two digits in the code which is specified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement [U.S. Government Printing Office stock number 4101-0066 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively]).

Bureau: The Bureau of Air Pollution Control as recognized and/or established by this regulation.

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

(1)Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time as determined by the director; or

(2)Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

Construction: Any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in actual emissions.

Control equipment: Any item of equipment which has as its primary function the elimination or reduction of the emissions of an air contaminant.

Controlled burning: Open burning conducted in such manner or with the aid of such special equipment that emissions are reduced.

Director: The director of the Bureau.

Dwelling unit: Any room or group of rooms located within a dwelling and forming a single habitable unit with facilities which are used or intended to be used for living, cooking, sleeping and eating.

Emission: A release into the outdoor atmosphere of air contaminants.

Emission Limitation: means a requirement established which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reductions.

Emission point: that place where emission occurs.

Emissions unit: Any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulations under this regulation.

Excess air: Air entering a combustion chamber in excess of the amount theoretically

required to complete combustion of materials in the combustion chamber.

Existing: Things, such as equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances or installations which were in being before the 14th day of October, 1969. If any such existing equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance or installation is altered, repaired or rebuilt so that potential air pollutant emission is increased, it shall be reclassified as "new", as defined in this regulation.

Fixed capital cost: The capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

Fly ash: Particulate matter capable of being gas or air borne, resulting from combustion of fuel or refuse.

Fossil fuel: Coal, coke and liquid petroleum fuels other than gasoline, diesel fuels and kerosene.

Fuel burning equipment: Any equipment, device or contrivance used for the burning of any fuel (except refuse) and all appurtenances thereto, including ducts, breechings, fly ash collecting equipment, fuel feeding equipment, ash removal equipment, combustion controls, stacks, chimneys, etc., used for indirect heating in which the material being heated is not contacted by, and adds no substance to, the products of combustion. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, that used for heating water to boiling; raising steam or superheating steam; heating air as in warm air furnaces; furnishing process heat that is conducted through process vessel walls; and furnishing process heat indirectly through its transfer by fluids.

Fugitive dust: Particulate matter emitted from any source other than a fire or stack.

Hand fired fuel burning equipment: Fuel burning equipment in which fresh fuel is manually introduced directly into the combustion chamber.

Incinerator: Refuse burning equipment as in hereinafter defined.

Internal combustion engine: Any engine of 10 horsepower as rated by S.A.E. methods or larger in which the combustion of gaseous, liquid or pulverized solid fuel takes place.

Achievable Emission Rate (LAER): For any source, that rate of emissions which reflects the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice or achievable by such class or category by source. In no event shall a new or modified source emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable provisions of section 9, Rule 15, of this regulation. This rate will be determined by the director prior to the issuance of the installation permit.

Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER): means for any source, that rate of emissions which reflects the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class

or category of source. In no event shall a new or modified source emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable provisions of Section 9, Rule 15, of this regulation. This rate will be determined by the director prior to the issuance of the installation permit.

Major modification: Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to this regulation.

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

(a)Routine maintenance, repair, or replacement;
(b)Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of any order under Section 2(a) and (b) by the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to an applicable federal statute;
(c)Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the federal Clean Air Act;
(d)Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste as determined by the Tennessee Division of Solid Waste Management.
(e)Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which the source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under a legally enforceable permit or certificate condition which was established after January 6, 1975, or under this regulation.
(f)An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under a legally enforceable permit or certificate condition which was established after January 6,1975, or under this regulation.
(g)Any change in ownership.

Minor pollution source: Any fuel burning, refuse burning or process equipment which, without control equipment, would emit less than 1,000 pounds per year and less than ten (10) pounds per day of air contaminants, and which can otherwise be operated in compliance with this regulation; provided that this definition shall not be applicable to sources of asbestos, beryllium, mercury, or vinyl chloride emissions.

Modification, Alteration, Reconstruction: Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an air contaminant source which increases the amount of any air contaminant by such source or which results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted, except that:

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

(2)the following shall not be considered a change in the method or operation:

(a)an increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating designing capacity nor the stated production rate on the permit of the affected source;

(b)an increase in hours of operation if such increase does not exceed the operating hours stipulated as a permit condition of the source;

(c)the use of the alternative fuel if the source is designed to accommodate such alternative fuel; and

(d)required alterations to equipment for the use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Section 2(a) and (b) of the federal Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

(3)The burden of proof establishing that a change is excepted under parts (a) and (b) is on the owner or operator. The director shall rule in a timely fashion on whether a reported change is excepted. Further explanations or restrictions of the definition may be listed in this Regulation.

Multiple chamber incinerator: Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of material to be burned.

Net emissions increase:

(1)"Net emissions increase" means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

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

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

(2)An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

(a)The date five years before a completed application for the particular change is submitted; and

(b)The date that the increase from the particularchange occurs.

(3) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the director has not relied on it in issuing a permit or certificate of operation for the source under regulations

approved pursuant to this regulation, which permit or certificate is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

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

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

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

(a)The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;
(b)It is legally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and
(c)The board or director has not relied on it in issuing any permit or certificate of operation to a new or modified air contaminant source pursuant to Section 4-8, or section 4-41, Rule 18.2, of this chapter or that it has not been relied upon in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress.
(d)It has approximately the same qualitative significance for ambient air quality, considering the nature of the pollutants to be released from the particular change.

(7)An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period as determined by the director,not to exceed 180 days.

New: Things, such as equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances or installations built or installed on or after the 14th day of October, 1969, and things or installations existing at said stated time which are later altered, repaired or rebuilt so that potential air pollutant emission is increased.

Nonattainment area: Beginning at a point, such point being the original beginning point of the composite description of the corporate limits of the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as of September 28, 1967, described thus; proceed from a point on the line between townships 2 and 3, Range 4, west of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, where such line crosses the low water mark on the east side of the Tennessee River at this point, thence proceed down the river on such low water mark of Chattanooga Creek. This last designated point in the low mark of the existing south side of the Tennessee River, being designated as the point of beginning of the above named corporate limits description and the beginning point of the particulate matter nonatttainment area.

Thence, proceed south following the corporate city limits of Chattanooga as defined in the composite description of september 28, 1967, to the state line between Tennessee and Georgia; thence eastwardly with such state line to a point of intersection with the center line oF Waheela Street, from, such point in a generally north direction to South Crest Road, thence in a generally north, northeast direction to a point of intersection, such point of intersection being North Crest Road and Campbell Street, thence in a generally northwest direction, to Glass Street with Roanoke Avenue, thence in a generally south direction along Roanoke Avenue to the intersection of Roanoke Avenue with the intersection of Sherman Street, thence in a generally west direction to the intersection of Sherman Street with Hawthorne to its intersection with Sholar Avenue, thence follow the Sholar Avenue loop north and then west through the Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision, proceed along the center line of Sholar Avenue to its nearest point to the southernmost corner of the apartment at 2001 Sholar Avenue, Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision (near the railroad tracks); from such point at 2001 Sholar Avenue, Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision, proceed generally in a northwest direction as if a line were extended from such a point across the Southern Railroad tracks to a point, such point being the intersection of the center lines of Riverside Drive and Elena Drive, thence proceed in a generally northwest and then north direction along the center line of Elena Drive to Queen's Drive, thence in a generally west and then north direction along Queen's Drive to its intersection with Crutchfield Street., thence in a generally west direction continue along Crutchfield Street to its intersection with Amnicola Highway, thence in a generally west direction as if a line were extended from such a point across the Tennessee River to the intersection of the center lines of Hillcrest Road and Lexington Street, thence in a generally northwest direction along Lexington Street to Falmouth Street to Falmouth Street, thence in a generally south, southwest direction along Falmouth Street to Hixson Pike, thence in a generally south direction along Hixson Pike to Tremont Street, thence in a generally northwest direction and then a southwest direction along Tremont Street to Mississippi Avenue, thence in a generally northwest and then southwest direction along Mississippi Avenue to Forrest Street to Sylvan Street, thence in a generally northwest direction along Sylvan Street to Dallas Road, thence in a generally southwest direction along Dallas Road to North Market Street, thence in a southward direction along North Market Street to Chambliss Street, thence in a generally west direction along Chambliss Street to Pine Ridge Trail, thence in a generally west direction along Pine Ridge Trail to Gurley Street, thence in a generally south direction along Gurley Street to Cherokee Boulevard, thence in a generally northwest direction to East Elmwood Drive to the intersection of East Elmwood Drive with Beason Drive crossing the railroad tracks to West Elmwood Drive to Pineville Road to Moccasin Bend Road (a portion of which is titled Moccasin County Road), thence in a generally south direction along Moccasin Bend Road to its end at the Hospital Loop, thence in a generally south direction as if a line were extended across the hospital property and the Tennessee River to the original point of beginning, which is at the low water mark of the existing south side of the Tennessee River, as described above.

Odor producing equipment: Any equipment, container, device or contrivance which is not process equipment, fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment or control equipment as defined by this section, that releases substances that produce or may tend to produce odors in

the ambient air.

Opacity: That property of a substance tending to obscure vision and is measured in terms of per cent obscuration. As used in this regulation, it does not include obscuration of vision due to uncombined water droplets. The percentage opacity of a plume is numerically equal to twenty (20) times the Ringelmann number for a plume of black smoke having equivalent capacity of obscuration.

Open burning: Unconfined burning of combustible material where no equipment has been provided and used for control of air.

Owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the facility being demolished or renovated or any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises the demolition or renovation, or both.

Particulate matter: Material other than uncombined water, which is suspended in air or other gases, in a finely divided form, as a liquid or solid.

Pathological waste: All, or parts, of organs, bones, muscles, other tissues and organic wastes of human or animal origin, laboratory cultures, and infective dressings and other similar material.

Pathological waste incinerator: Refuse burning equipment used for disposal of pathological waste.

Person: Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

Plant: Means any building, structure, installation, activity, or combination thereof which contains any stationary source of air contaminants.

Pollutant: Those air contaminants which fall under the
categories of criteria and non-criteria pollutants. Criteria pollutants are those for which an ambient air quality standard has been established. The criteria pollutants are found in section 9, Rule 21, Table 1. The non-criteria pollutants are as follows: fluorides, asbestos, beryllium, mercury, vinyl chloride, sulfuric acid mists, hydrogen sulfide (H2S), total reduced sulfur (include H2S), and reduced sulfur compounds (including H2S).

Potential to emit: The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operation design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of

operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is legally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

Ppm: Parts per million by volume at a temperature of twenty (20) degrees Centigrade and at a pressure of seven hundred sixty (760) millimeters of mercury.

Primary Air Quality Standards: Primary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality believed adequate, with an appropriate margin of safety, to protect public health.

Process air: Air used principally as a function of the process.

Process emission: Any emission of an air contaminant to the ambient air other than that from fuel burning equipment, incinerator or open burning.

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

Process weight: The total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which process may cause any discharge of air contaminant. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion and process air will not. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the process weight for a 24-hour period by 24.

Reasonable Further Progress (RFP): Annual incremental reductions in emissions of the applicable pollutant which are sufficient to provide for attainment of the applicable ambient air quality standards by December 31, 1982, or in the case of the primary ambient air quality standard for photochemical oxidants or carbon monoxide (or both) by December 31, 1987, if attainment is not possible by December 31, 1982.

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT): The lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

Reconstruction: Reconstruction will be presumed to have taken where the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. Any final decisions as to whether reconstruction has occurred shall be based on:

(1)The fixed capital cost of the replacements in comparison to the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility;

(2)The estimated life of the facility after the replacements compared to life of a comparable entirely new facility; and

(3)The extent to which the components being replaced cause or contribute to the emissions from the facility.

A constructed facility will be treated as a new stationary source. In determining lowest achievable emission rate for a reconstructed facility any economic or technical limitations on compliance with applicable standards of performance which are inherent in the proposed replacements shall be taken into account in assessing whether a new source performance standard is applicable to such facility.

Refuse burning equipment: Any equipment, device or contrivance used for the destruction of garbage and/or other combustible wastes by burning, and all appurtenances thereto.

Salvage operation: Any operation conducted in whole or in part of the salvage or reclaiming of any product or material.

Secondary Air Quality Standards: Secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality believed adequate, with an appropriate margin of safety, to protect the public welfare from any known anticipated adverse effects of the pollutant.

Secondary emissions: Emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any off-site support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

Shutdown: The removal of equipment from operation.

Significant: In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rate:

(1)Pollutant and Emissions Rate:

Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy
Particulate matte: 25 tpy
Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds
Lead: 0.6 tpy
Asbestos: 0.007 tpy
Beryllium: 0.0004 tpy
Mercury: 0.1 tpy
Vinyl chloride: 1 tpy
Fluorides: 3 tpy
Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy
Hydrogen sulfide (H2S): 10 tpy
Total reduced sulfur (including H2S): 10 tpy
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H2S): 10 tpy

(2)"Significant" means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a pollutant subject to regulation under this chapter and that Section 16, 62. (a) does not list, any emissions rate.

(3)Notwithstanding Section 16, 62. (a) "significant" means any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification, which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than l ug/m3 (24-hour average).

Smoke: Small gas or airborne particles resulting from combustion operations and consisting of carbon and ash and other matter and present in sufficient quantity to be observable.

Source: Any equipment, process or operation which causes or contributes to cause emission at an emission point or any combination of items of equipment, processes or operations which when combined cause emission at an emission point.

Standard conditions: 14.7 psia and a temperature of 70oF.
(seventy degrees Fahrenheit)

Start-up: The placing into operation of new, down or off-line equipment.

Suspended particulate: Particulate matter which will remain suspended in air for an appreciable period of time.

Uncontrolled Emissions: Means the maximum capacity to emit a pollutant absent air pollution control equipment. "Air pollution control equipment" includes control equipment which is not, aside from air pollution control laws and regulations, vital to production of the normal operation. Annual uncontrolled emissions shall be based on the maximum annual rated capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the operating rate or hours of operation, or both. Enforceable permit conditions on the type or amount of materials combusted or processed may be used in determining the uncontrolled emission rate of a source.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs): Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

(1) This includes any such organic compound other than the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity:

methane;
ethane;
methylene chloride (dichloromethane);
1,1,1-trichloethane (methyl chloroform);
l,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);
trifluoromethane (HFC-23);
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);
1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123);
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC- 134a);
1,1-dichloro-l-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
1-chloro-l,1-difluoroethane (HCFC- 142b);
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
pentafluoroethane (HFC- 125);
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a);
parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF);
cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;
acetone;
perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene);
3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca);
1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb);
1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-4g-10mee);

difluoromethane (HFC-32);
ethylfluoride (HFC-161);
1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa);
1,1,2,2,3 pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca);
1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea);
1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb);
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa);
1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea);
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc);
chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31);
1-chloro-l-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a);
1,2-dichloro-l,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a);
1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$, HFE-7100);
2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane [$(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$];
1-ethoxy-l,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$, HEE-7200);
2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane [$(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$];
methyl acetate;
1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (n-$C_3F_7OCH_3$, HFE—7000);
3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexane (HFE-7500);
1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea);
methyl formate ($HCOOCH_3$);
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-(trifluorormethyl)pentane (HFE-7300);
propylene carbonate;
dimethyl carbonate;
trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene;
HCF_2OCF_2H (HFE-134);
$HCF_2OCF_2OCF_2H$ (HFE-236ca12);
$HCF_2OCF_2CF_2OCF_2H$ (HFE-338pcc13);
$HCF_2OCF_2OCF_2CF_2OCF_2H$ (H-Galden 1040x or H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180));
trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene;
2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene;
2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol; and
perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated alkanes;
Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(2) For purposes of determining compliance with emissions limits, VOC will be measured by the test methods in this chapter or Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 60,

Appendix A, which has been incorporated by reference, as applicable. Where such a method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of such compounds is accurately quantified, and such exclusion is approved by the Director.

(3) As a precondition to excluding these compounds as VOC or at any time thereafter, the Director may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Director, the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions.

(4) For purposes of enforcement for a specific source, the test methods specified in these regulations, in the EPA-approved SIP, or in a permit or certificate issued pursuant to these regulations shall be used.

(5) The following compound is a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports, but is not a VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements: t-butyl acetate.

(Code 1968, Sec. 4-20; Ord. No. 6502, Sec. 31, 10-3-72; Ord. No. 6838, SEc. 24, 1-14-75; Ord. No. 7098, Sec. 26 and 27, 10-5-76; Ord. No. 7335, Sec. 11, 3-7-78; Ord. No. 7719, Sec. 7, 9-2-80; Ord. No. 7963, Sec. 3, 3-23-82; Ord. No. 8086, Sec. 4 through 6, 12-21-82)

Cross reference-Definitions and rules of construction generally, Sec. 1-2.

THIS IS THE FEDERALLY APPROVED REGULATION AS OF JUNE 3, 1996

	DATE SUBMITTED to EPA	DATE APPROVED by EPA	FEDERAL REGISTER
Original Reg	JUL 20, 1989	MAY 8, 1990	55FR19066
1st Revision	MAY 18, 1993	JUN 3, 1996	61FR14634
2nd Revision	AUG 16, 1995	FEB 18, 1997	62FR7163
3rd Revision	JUN 25, 2008	SEPT 26, 2018	83FR48547
4th Revision	SEPT 18, 2018	MAR 26, 2020	85FR17032