

SECTION 200 - DEFINITIONS

The terms used in the Regulation of the NWCAA are defined in this section as follows:

ACTUAL EMISSIONS - The actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emission unit, as determined in accordance with (A) through (C) of this definition.

- (A) In general, the actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal stationary source operation. The NWCAA shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination by the NWCAA that it is more representative of normal stationary source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.
- (B) The NWCAA may presume that stationary source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit.
- (C) For any emissions unit that has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the emissions unit on that date.

AIR CONTAMINANT or AIR POLLUTANT - Dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance, or any combination thereof.

AIR POLLUTION - The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant, or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life and property. For the purposes of the NWCAA Regulation, air pollution shall not include air contaminants emitted in compliance with chapter 17.21 RCW, the Washington Pesticide Application Act, which regulates the application and control of the use of various pesticides.

AIR QUALITY OBJECTIVE - The concentration and exposure time of one or more air contaminants in the ambient air below which, according to available knowledge, undesirable effects will not occur.

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

- (A) The applicable standards as in 40 CFR Part 60, 61, 62, or 63;

- (B) Any applicable SIP emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or
- (C) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

AMBIENT AIR - The surrounding outside air.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD or AIR QUALITY STANDARD - An established concentration, exposure time, and frequency of occurrence of one or more air contaminants in the ambient air which shall not be exceeded.

AMBIENT AIR MONITORING STATION - A station so designated by the Control Officer for the purpose of measuring air contaminant concentrations in the ambient air.

ATTAINMENT AREA - A geographic area designated by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81 as having attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for a given criteria pollutant.

BEGIN ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION - In general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipe work, 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 emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air pollutant subject to regulation under chapter 70.94 RCW emitted from or which results from any new or modified stationary source, which the NWCAA, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts, and other costs, determines is achievable for such stationary source or modification through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant. In no event shall application of the Best Available Control Technology result in emissions of any pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63. Emissions from any stationary source utilizing clean fuels, or any other means, to comply with this paragraph shall not be allowed to increase above levels that would have been required under the definition of BACT in the Federal Clean Air Act as it existed prior to enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

BOARD - Board of Directors of the NWCAA.

BOTTOM LOADING - The filling of a tank through a line entering the bottom of the tank.

BUBBLE - A set of emission limits which allows an increase in emissions from a given emissions unit in exchange for a decrease in emissions from another emissions unit, pursuant to RCW 70.94.155 and WAC 173-400-120.

BULK GASOLINE PLANT - A gasoline storage and transfer facility that receives more than 90 percent of its annual gasoline throughput by transport tank and reloads gasoline into transport tanks.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT - A facility and/or place where commercial and/or professional dealings are conducted.

CATALYTIC CRACKING UNIT - A petroleum refinery cracking unit of the fluid or compact moving bed type consisting of a reactor, regenerator, and fractionating tower and, where employed, a carbon monoxide boiler.

CLOSED REFINERY SYSTEM - A disposal system that will process or dispose of those VOC collected from another system.

COMMERCIAL COMPOSTING FACILITY - A facility that is operated for the purpose of selling or off-site distribution of compost produced via the controlled biological degradation of organic material.

COMPLIANCE ORDER - An order issued by the NWCAA pursuant to the authority of RCW 70.94.332 and 70.94.141(3) that addresses or resolves a compliance issue regarding any requirement of chapter 70.94 RCW or the rules adopted thereunder. Compliance orders may include, but are not limited to, time schedules and/or necessary actions for preventing, abating, or controlling emissions.

CONCEALMENT - Any action taken to reduce the observed or measured concentrations of a pollutant in a gaseous effluent while, in fact, not reducing the total amount of pollutant discharged.

CONTROL FACILITY - Includes any treatment works, control devices and disposal systems, machinery equipment, structures, property or any part of accessories thereof, installed or acquired for the primary purpose of reducing, controlling, or disposing of industrial waste which, if released to the outdoor atmosphere, could cause air pollution.

CONTROL OFFICER - Air Pollution Control Officer of the NWCAA, also known as Director.

CRITERIA POLLUTANT - A pollutant for which there is established a National Ambient Air Quality Standard at 40 CFR Part 50. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

CUTBACK ASPHALT - An asphalt that has been blended with more than 7 percent petroleum distillates by weight.

DAYLIGHT HOURS - The hours between official sunrise and official sunset.

DISPOSAL SYSTEM - A process or device that reduces the mass quantity of the uncontrolled VOC emissions by at least 90 percent.

ECOLOGY - Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE).

EMISSION - A release of air contaminants into the ambient air.

EMISSION REDUCTION CREDIT (ERC) - A credit granted pursuant to WAC 173-400-131. This is a voluntary reduction in emissions.

EMISSION POINT - The location (place in horizontal plane and vertical elevation) from which an emission enters the atmosphere.

EMISSION STANDARD, EMISSION LIMITATION, or EMISSION LIMIT – A requirement established under the Federal Clean Air Act or chapter 70.94 RCW which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a stationary source to assure continuous emission reduction and any design, equipment work practice, or operational standard adopted under the Federal Clean Air Act or chapter 70.94 RCW.

EMISSIONS UNIT - Any part of a stationary source or source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, chapter 70.94 RCW, chapter 70.98 RCW, or the Regulation of the NWCAA.

EQUIPMENT - Any stationary or portable device or any part thereof capable of causing the emission of any contaminant into the atmosphere or ambient air.

EXCESS EMISSIONS - Emissions of an air pollutant in excess of any applicable emission standard.

FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT (FCAA) - The Federal Clean Air Act, also known as Public Law 88-206, 77 Stat. 392, December 17, 1963, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as last amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-549, November 15, 1990.

FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE - All limitations and conditions which are enforceable by EPA, including those requirements developed under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, and 63, requirements within the Washington SIP, requirements within any permit established under 40 CFR 52.21 or order of approval under a SIP-approved new source review regulation, or any voluntary limits on emissions pursuant to WAC 173-400-091.

FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT - Any device used for the external combustion of fuel for the primary purpose of producing useful heat or power.

FUGITIVE DUST - A particulate emission made airborne by forces of wind, man's activity, or both. Unpaved roads, construction sites, and tilled land are examples of areas that generate fugitive dust. Fugitive dust is a type of fugitive emission.

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS - Emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

GASOLINE - A petroleum distillate that is liquid at standard conditions, has a true vapor pressure greater than 4 psia at 20 degrees C, and is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY (GDF) - Any stationary facility that dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment.

GASOLINE LOADING TERMINAL - A gasoline transfer facility that receives more than 10 percent of its annual gasoline throughput solely or in combination by pipeline, ship, or barge, and loads gasoline into transport tanks.

GREENHOUSE GASES (GHGs) - Includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP) - Any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7412.

HEAT INPUT CAPACITY - The maximum actual or design heat capacity, whichever is greater, stated in British thermal units per hour (BTU/hr), generated by the stationary source and expressed using the higher heating value of the fuel unless otherwise specified.

INCINERATOR - A furnace used primarily for the thermal destruction of waste.

INSTALLATION - The placement, assemblage, or construction of equipment or control equipment at the premises where the equipment or control equipment will be used, and includes all preparatory work at such premises.

LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE (LAER) - For any stationary source, the more stringent emissions rate based on the following:

- (A) The most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed new or modified stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achieved in practice; or

- (B) The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of stationary sources. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within a stationary source.

In no event shall the application of this term allow a proposed new or modified stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable New Source Performance Standards.

MAJOR MODIFICATION – (A) Major modification as it applies to stationary sources subject to requirements for new stationary sources in nonattainment areas, is defined in WAC 173-400-112. (B) Major modification as it applies to stationary sources subject to requirements for new stationary sources in attainment or unclassified areas is defined in WAC 173-400-113.

MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE - (A) Major stationary source as it applies to stationary sources subject to requirements for new stationary sources in nonattainment areas is defined in WAC 173-400-112. (B) Major stationary source as it applies to stationary sources subject to requirements for new stationary sources in attainment or unclassified areas is defined in WAC 173-400-113.

MASKING - The mixing of a chemically nonreactive control agent with a malodorous gaseous effluent to change the perceived odor.

MATERIAL HANDLING - The handling, transporting, loading, unloading, storage, and transfer of materials with no significant chemical or physical alteration.

MODIFICATION - Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such stationary source or that results in the emissions of any air contaminant not previously emitted. The term modification shall be construed consistent with the definitions of modification in Section 7411, Title 42, United States Code, and with rules implementing that section.

MULTIPLE CHAMBER INCINERATOR - Any incinerator consisting of two or more combustion chambers in series, employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS) – An ambient air quality standard set by EPA at 40 CFR Part 50 and includes standards for carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHAP) - The federal rules in 40 CFR Part 61.

NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES – The federal rules in 40 CFR Part 63.

NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) - The permit program that addresses water pollution by regulating facilities that discharge to waters of the United States.

NEW SOURCE - means one or more of the following:

- (A) The construction or modification of a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such stationary source or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted
- (B) The restart of a stationary source after permanent shutdown
- (C) Any other project that constitutes a new stationary source under the Federal Clean Air Act

NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS) - The federal rules in 40 CFR Part 60.

NONATTAINMENT AREA - A geographic area designated by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81 as exceeding a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for a given criteria pollutant. An area is nonattainment only for the pollutants for which the area has been designated nonattainment.

NONROAD ENGINE – (A) Except as discussed in (B) of this definition, a nonroad engine is any internal combustion engine:

- (1) In or on a piece of equipment that is self-propelled or serves a dual purpose by both propelling itself and performing another function (such as garden tractors, off-highway mobile cranes and bulldozers); or
- (2) In or on a piece of equipment that is intended to be propelled while performing its function (such as lawnmowers and string trimmers); or
- (3) That, by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.

(B) An internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine if:

- (1) The engine is used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or is subject to standards promulgated under section 202 of the Federal Clean Air Act; or

- (2) The engine is regulated by a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) promulgated under section 111 of the Federal Clean Air Act; or
- (3) The engine otherwise included in (A)(3) of this definition remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine (or engines) that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period. An engine located at a seasonal source is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. A seasonal source is a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., at least two years) and that operates at that single location approximately three months (or more) each year. This paragraph does not apply to an engine after the engine is removed from the location.

NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION APPLICATION - A written application to allow construction of a new source, modification of an existing stationary source or replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

ODOR - That property of a substance that enables its detection by the sense of smell and/or taste.

ODOR SOURCE - Any source that incurs two verified odor nuisance complaints within a 12 month time period. Odor nuisance complaints are verified by a NWCAA representative according to the criteria in NWCAA Sections 530 and 535.

OPACITY - The degree to which an object seen through a plume is obscured, stated as a percentage.

ORDER - Any order issued by the NWCAA pursuant to chapter 70.94 RCW, including, but not limited to RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.152, 70.94.153, 70.94.154, and 70.94.141(3), and includes, where used in the generic sense, the terms order, compliance order, order of approval, and regulatory order.

ORDER OF APPROVAL or ORDER OF APPROVAL TO CONSTRUCT (OAC) - A regulatory order issued by the NWCAA to approve the notice of construction application for a proposed new source or modification or the replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

OWNER, OPERATOR, OR AGENT - Includes the person who leases, supervises, or operates the equipment or control facility.

OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCE – Substance listed in Appendices A and B to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 82.

PARTICLE - A small discrete mass of solid or liquid matter.

PARTICULATE MATTER or PARTICULATES - Any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 micrometers.

PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) - parts of a contaminant per million parts of gas, by volume, exclusive of water or particulates.

PERMANENT SHUTDOWN - Permanently stopping or terminating all processes at a “stationary source” or “emissions unit.” Except as provided in subsections (A) and (B), whether a shutdown is permanent depends on the intention of the owner or operator at the time of the shutdown as determined from all facts and circumstances, including the cause of the shutdown.

(A) A shutdown is permanent if the owner or operator files a report of shutdown, as provided in NWCAA Section 325. Failure to file such a report does not mean that a shutdown was not permanent.

(B) Any shutdown lasting 2 or more years is considered to be permanent.

PERSON - An individual, firm, public or private corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision, municipality, or government agency.

PETROLEUM LIQUIDS – Petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean Numbers 2 through 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D396-78, 89, 90, 92, 96, or 98, gas turbine fuel oils Numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in ASTM D2880-78 or 96, or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in ASTM D975-78, 96, or 98a.

PETROLEUM REFINERY - A facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, asphalt, or other products by distilling crude oils or redistilling, cracking, extracting, or reforming unfinished petroleum derivatives.

PM_{2.5} - Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

PM_{2.5} EMISSIONS - Finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the SIP. PM_{2.5} emissions are also known as primary PM_{2.5}, direct PM_{2.5}, total PM_{2.5}, or combined filterable PM_{2.5} and condensable PM. These solid

particles are emitted directly from an air emissions source or activity, or are the gaseous emissions or liquid droplets from an air emissions source or activity that condense to form PM at ambient temperatures.

PM₁₀ - Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

PM₁₀ EMISSIONS - Finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensible particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in Appendix M of 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the SIP.

PORTLAND CEMENT PLANT - Any facility manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process.

POTENTIAL TO EMIT (PTE) - The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary 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 only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) - The program in WAC 173-400-700 through 750.

PROCESS - A physical and/or chemical modification or treatment of a material from its previous state or condition.

PROCESS UNIT - All the equipment essential to a particular production process.

PROPER ATTACHMENT FITTINGS - Connecting hardware for the attachment of fuel transfer or vapor lines that meets or exceeds industrial standards or specifications and the standards of other agencies or institutions responsible for health and safety.

REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (RACT) - The lowest emission limit that a particular stationary source or source category is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for an individual stationary source or source category taking into account the impact of the stationary source upon air quality, the availability of additional controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls.

RACT requirements for any stationary source or source category shall be adopted only after notice and opportunity for comment are afforded.

REFUSE - Putrescible and non-putrescible solid waste including garbage, rubbish, ashes, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, solid market wastes, street cleanings, and industrial wastes including waste disposal in industrial salvage.

REFUSE BURNING EQUIPMENT - Equipment designed to burn waste (refuse) material, scrap or combustion remains.

REGISTRATION - The process of identifying, delineating, and itemizing all air contaminant sources within the jurisdiction of the NWCAA including the making of periodic reports, as required, by the persons operating or responsible for such sources and may contain information concerning location, size, height of contaminant outlets, processes employed, nature of the contaminant emissions and such other information as is relevant to air pollution and available or reasonably capable of being assembled.

REGULATORY ORDER - An Order issued by the NWCAA to an air contaminant source or sources pursuant to chapter 70.94 RCW including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.141(3). A Regulatory Order includes an Order that requires compliance with any applicable provision of chapter 70.94 RCW, rules adopted thereunder, or the NWCAA Regulation.

SMOKE - Gas borne particulate matter in a sufficient amount to be observable.

SOLID WASTE - All putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and discarded commodities. This includes all liquid, solid, and semisolid materials, which are not primary products of public, private, industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations. Solid waste includes but is not limited to septage from septic tanks, dangerous waste, and problem wastes. Solid waste does not include wood waste or sludge from wastewater treatment plants.

SOURCE - All of the emissions unit(s) including quantifiable fugitive emissions, that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control, whose activities are ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related groups of products.

SOURCE CATEGORY - All sources of the same type or classification.

STACK - Any point in a stationary source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct.

STAGE I VAPOR RECOVERY – Vapor recovery system that captures gasoline vapors during gasoline transfer operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, except during motor vehicle refueling.

STAGE II VAPOR RECOVERY – Vapor recovery system that captures gasoline vapors during motor vehicle refueling operations from stationary tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities.

STANDARD CONDITIONS - A temperature of 20 degrees C (68 degrees F) and a pressure of 760 mm (29.92 inches) of mercury.

STANDARD CUBIC FOOT OF GAS - That amount of gas which would occupy a cube having dimensions of one foot on each side, if the gas were free of water vapor at a pressure of 14.7 psia and a temperature of 68 degrees F.

STATE ACT - Washington Clean Air Act (chapter 70.94 RCW) and chapter 43.21B RCW.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP) - Washington and NWCAA SIP in 40 CFR Part 52, subpart WW. The SIP contains state, local, and federal regulations and orders, the state plan, and compliance schedules approved and promulgated by EPA for the purpose of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

STATIONARY SOURCE - Any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air contaminant. This term does not include emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in Section 216(11) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

SUBMERGED FILL LINE - Any discharge pipe or nozzle that meets either of the following conditions:

- (A) Where the tank is filled from the top, the end of the discharge pipe or nozzle must be totally submerged when the liquid level is 6 inches from the bottom of the tank, or
- (B) Where the tank is filled from the side, the discharge pipe or nozzle must be totally submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches from the bottom of the tank.

SUBMERGED LOADING - The filling of a tank with a submerged fill line.

SUITABLE CLOSURE or SUITABLE COVER - A door, hatch, cover, lid, pipe cap, pipe blind, valve, or similar device that prevents the accidental spilling or emitting of VOC. Pressure relief valves, aspirator vents, or other devices specifically required for safety and fire protection are not included.

SULFURIC ACID PLANT - Any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, or acid sludge.

SYNTHETIC MINOR - Any stationary source whose potential to emit has been limited below applicable thresholds by means of a federally enforceable order, rule, or permit condition.

TEMPORARY SOURCE – An emissions unit that remains or will remain at one location for less than 12 consecutive months. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. A nonroad engine is not considered a temporary source.

THROUGHPUT - means the amount of material passing through a facility.

TON - Short ton or 2,000 pounds (a long ton is considered 2,240 pounds).

TOTAL SUSPENDED PARTICULATE - Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix B.

TOXIC AIR POLLUTANT (TAP) or TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT - Any toxic air pollutant listed in WAC 173-460-150. The term toxic air pollutant may include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds if an individual substance or a group of substances within either of these classes is listed in WAC 173-460-150. The term toxic air pollutant does not include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds as generic classes of compounds.

TRANSPORT TANK - A container with a capacity greater than 264 gallons used for transporting gasoline, including, but not limited to, tank truck, tank trailer, railroad car, and metallic or nonmetallic tank or cell conveyed on a flatbed truck, trailer, or railroad car.

TRUE VAPOR PRESSURE - The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a hydrocarbon at storage conditions.

TURNAROUND or PROCESS UNIT TURNAROUNDS - The shutting down and starting up of process units for periodic major maintenance and repair of equipment, or other planned purpose.

UNCLASSIFIABLE AREA - An area that cannot be designated attainment or nonattainment on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the criteria pollutant and that is listed by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - Referred to as EPA.

VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM - A combination of pipes or hoses that create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and receiving tank such that the vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM - A process and equipment that prevents emission to the atmosphere of volatile organic compounds released by the operation of any transfer, storage, or process equipment.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) - Any carbon compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions as defined in WAC 173-400-030(95).

WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (WAC) - Regulations of executive branch agencies in the state of Washington, such as the Department of Ecology.

WAXY, HEAVY POUR CRUDE OIL - A crude oil with a pour point of 10 degrees C or higher (determined by the ASTM Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils").

WOOD WASTE BURNER - A sheet metal or other type of enclosure to form a truncated cone or a single chamber cylindrically shaped incinerator line or constructed of suitable refractory material that is designed and used for the disposal of wood and bark wastes by incineration.

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