

## **10 CSR 10-6.020 Definitions and Common Reference Tables**

(1) Applicability. This rule shall apply throughout Missouri defining terms and expressions used in all Title 10, Division 10-Air Conservation Commission rules. If a definition in this rule conflicts with a definition in any other 10 CSR 10 rule, the definition in 10 CSR 10-6.020 shall take precedence with the exception that federal definitions incorporated by reference into a 10 CSR 10 rule take precedence over definitions in 10 CSR 10-6.020.

(2) Definitions.

(A) All terms beginning with A.

1. Account holder—Any person that chooses to participate in the emission reduction credit (ERC) program by generating, buying, selling, or trading ERCs.

2. Acid rain emissions limitation—As defined in 40 CFR 72.2, a limitation on emissions of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides under the Acid Rain Program under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

3. Act—The Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401. References to the word Title pertain to the titles of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-549.

4. Active collection system—A gas collection system that uses gas mover equipment.

5. Active landfill—A landfill in which solid waste is being placed or a landfill that is planned to accept waste in the future.

6. Activity level—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.410, the amount of activity at a source measured in terms of production, use, raw materials input, vehicle miles traveled, or other similar units that have a direct correlation with the economic output of the source and is not affected by changes in the emissions rate (i.e., mass per unit of activity); and

B. For all other purposes, the measurable factor or parameter that relates directly or indirectly to the emissions of an air pollution source. Depending on the source category, activity information includes but is not limited to the amount of fuel

combusted, raw material processed, product manufactured, or material handled or processed.

7. Actual emissions—The actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from a source operation is determined as follows:

A. Actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the source operation or installation actually emitted the pollutant during the previous two- (2-) year period and which represents normal operation. A different time period for averaging may be used if the director determines it to be more representative. Actual emissions shall be calculated using actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period;

B. The director may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for a source operation or installation are equivalent to the actual emissions of the source operation or installation; and

C. For source operations or installations, which have not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential emissions of the source operation or installation on that date.

8. Adhesive—Any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two (2) surfaces together other than by mechanical means. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.330, an adhesive is considered a surface coating.

9. Administrator—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.360, the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the administrator's duly authorized representative; and

B. For all other purposes, the regional administrator for Region VII, EPA.

10. Adsorption cycle—The period during which the adsorption system is adsorbing and not desorbing.

11. Adverse impact on visibility—The visibility impairment which interferes with the protection, preservation, management, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of a Class I area, which is an area designated as Class I in 10 CSR 10-

6.060(11) (A). This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairments and how these factors correlate with the times of visitor use of the Class I area and the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

12. Aerospace manufacture and/or rework facility—Any installation that produces, reworks, or repairs in any amount any commercial, civil, or military aerospace vehicle or component.

13. Aerospace vehicle or component—Any fabricated part, processed part, assembly of parts, or completed unit, with the exception of electronic components, of any aircraft.

14. Affected source—A source that includes one (1) or more emission units subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV of the Act.

15. Affected states—All states contiguous to the permitting state whose air quality may be affected by the permit, permit modification, or permit renewal; or is within fifty (50) miles of a source subject to permitting under Title V of the Act.

16. Affected unit—A unit that is subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV of the Act.

17. Air cleaning device—Any method, process, or equipment which removes, reduces, or renders less obnoxious air contaminants discharged into the ambient air.

18. Air contaminant—Any particulate matter or any gas or vapor or any combination of them.

19. Air contaminant source—Any and all sources of emission of air contaminants whether privately or publicly owned or operated.

20. Air pollutant—Agent, or combination of agents, including any physical, chemical, biological, radioactive (including source material, special nuclear material, and by-product material) substance, or matter which is emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air. Such term includes any precursors to the formation of any air pollutant, to the extent the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or the administrator's duly authorized representative has

identified such precursor(s) for the particular purpose for which the term air pollutant is used.

21. Air pollution—The presence in the ambient air of one (1) or more air contaminants in quantities, of characteristics, and of a duration which directly and approximately cause or contribute to injury to human, plant, or animal life or health, or to property or which unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or use of property.

22. Air pollution alert—The level of an air pollution episode known as an air pollution alert is that condition when the concentration of air contaminants reaches the level at which the first stage control actions are to begin.

23. Air Stagnation Advisory—A special bulletin issued by the National Weather Service entitled Air Stagnation Advisory, which is used to warn air pollution control agencies that stagnant atmospheric conditions are expected which could cause increased concentrations of air contaminants near the ground.

24. Allocate or allocation—The determination by the director or the administrator of the number of NO<sub>x</sub> allowances to be initially credited to a NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit or an allocation set-aside.

25. Allowable emissions—The emission rate calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the installation (unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the operating rate or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

A. Emission limit established in any applicable emissions control rule including those with a future compliance date; or

B. The emission rate specified as a permit condition.

26. Alternate authorized account representative—The alternate person who is authorized by the owners or operators of the unit to represent and legally bind each owner and operator in matters pertaining to the Emissions Banking and Trading Program or any other trading program in place of the authorized account representative.

27. Ambient air—That portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

28. Animal matter—Any product or derivative of animal life.

29. Anode bake plant—A facility which produces carbon anodes for use in a primary aluminum reduction installation.

30. Applicability analysis—The process of determining if the federal action must be supported by a conformity determination.

31. Applicable implementation plan or applicable state implementation plan (SIP)—The portion (or portions) of the SIP or most recent revision thereof, which has been approved under section 110(k) of the Act, a federal implementation plan promulgated under section 110(c) of the Act, or a plan promulgated or approved pursuant to section 301(d) of the Act (tribal implementation plan) and which implements the relevant requirements of the Act.

32. Applicable requirement—All of the following listed in the Act:

A. Any standard or requirement provided for in the implementation plan approved or promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency through rulemaking under Title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR 52;

B. Any term or condition of any preconstruction permit issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under Title I, including part C or D of the Act;

C. Any standard or requirement under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d);

D. Any standard or requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7);

E. Any standard or requirement of the Acid Rain Program under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated under it;

F. Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act;

G. Any standard or requirement governing solid waste incineration under section 129 of the Act;

H. Any standard or requirement for consumer and commercial products under section 183(e) of the Act;

I. Any standard or requirement for tank vessels under section 183(f) of the Act;

J. Any standard or requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources under section 328 of the Act;

K. Any standard or requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Act, unless the administrator has determined that these requirements need not be contained in a Title V permit;

L. Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of Title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e); and

M. Any standard or requirement established in 643.010-643.190, RSMo, of the Missouri Air Conservation Law and rules adopted under them.

33. Area—Any or all regions within the boundaries of the state of Missouri, as specified.

34. Area of the state—Any geographical area designated by the commission.

35. Asbestos—The asbestiform varieties of chrysotile, crocidolite, amosite, anthophyllite, tremolite, and actinolite.

36. Asbestos abatement—The encapsulation, enclosure, or removal of asbestos-containing materials, in or from a building, or air contaminant source; or preparation of friable asbestos-containing material prior to demolition.

37. Asbestos-containing material (ACM)—Any material or product which contains more than one percent (1%) asbestos.

38. Asbestos contractor—Any person who by agreement, contractual or otherwise, conducts asbestos abatement projects at a location other than his/her own place of business.

39. Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA)—Law enacted in 1986 (P.L. 99-519).

40. Asbestos projects—An activity undertaken to encapsulate, enclose, or remove at least one hundred sixty (160) square feet,

two hundred sixty (260) linear feet, or thirty-five (35) cubic feet of regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) from buildings and other air contaminant sources, or to demolish buildings and other air contaminant sources containing the previously mentioned quantities of RACM.

41. Asphalt prime coat—Application of low-viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface such as a previously untreated surface.

42. Asphalt seal coat—An application of a thin asphalt surface treatment used to waterproof and improve the texture of an absorbent surface or a nonabsorbent surface such as asphalt or concrete.

43. Authorized account representative—The person who is authorized by the owners or operators of the unit to represent and legally bind each owner and operator in matters pertaining to the Emissions Banking and Trading Program or any other budget trading program.

44. Automobile and light-duty truck adhesive—An adhesive, including glass bonding adhesive, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied for the purpose of bonding two (2) motor vehicle surfaces together without regard to the substrates involved.

45. Automobile and light-duty truck bedliner—A multicomponent coating, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied to a cargo bed after the application of topcoat and outside of the topcoat operation to provide additional durability and chip resistance.

46. Automobile and light-duty truck cavity wax—A coating, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied into the cavities of the motor vehicle primarily for the purpose of enhancing corrosion protection.

47. Automobile and light-duty truck deadener—A coating, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied to selected motor vehicle surfaces primarily for the purpose of reducing the sound of road noise in the passenger compartment.

48. Automobile and light-duty truck gasket/gasket-sealing material—A fluid, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied to coat a gasket or

replace and perform the same function as a gasket. Automobile and light-duty truck gasket/gasket-sealing material includes room temperature vulcanization seal material.

49. Automobile and light-duty truck glass bonding primer—A primer, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied to windshield or other glass, or to body openings, to prepare the glass or body opening for the application of glass bonding adhesives or the installation of adhesive bonded glass. Automobile and light-duty truck glass bonding primer includes glass bonding/cleaning primers that perform both functions (cleaning and priming of the windshield or other glass or body openings) prior to the application of adhesive or the installation of adhesive bonded glass.

50. Automobile and light-duty truck lubricating wax/compound—A protective lubricating material, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied to motor vehicle hubs and hinges.

51. Automobile and light-duty truck sealer—A high viscosity material, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, generally, but not always, applied in the paint shop after the body has received an electrodeposition primer coating and before the application of subsequent coatings (e.g., primer-surfacer). Such materials are also referred to as sealant, sealant primer, or caulk.

52. Automobile and light-duty truck trunk interior coating—A coating, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation outside of the primer-surfacer and topcoat operations, applied to the trunk interior to provide chip protection.

53. Automobile and light-duty truck underbody coating—A coating, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied to the undercarriage or firewall to prevent corrosion and/or provide chip protection.

54. Automobile and light-duty truck weatherstrip adhesive—An adhesive, used at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating installation, applied to weatherstripping material for the purpose of bonding the weatherstrip material to the surface of the motor vehicle.

55. Average emission rate—The simple average of the hourly NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate as recorded by approved monitoring systems.



(B) All terms beginning with B.

1. Base year—The year chosen in the state implementation plan to directly correlate emissions of the nonattainment pollutant in the nonattainment area with ambient air quality data pertaining to the pollutant. From the base year, projections are made to determine when the area will attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards.

2. Baseline area—The continuous area in which the source constructs as well as those portions of the intrastate area which are not part of a nonattainment area and which would receive an air quality impact equal to or greater than one microgram per cubic meter ( $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) annual average (established by modeling) for each pollutant for which an installation receives a permit under 10 CSR 10-6.060(8) and for which increments have been established in 10 CSR 10-6.060(11)(A). Each of these areas are references to the standard United States Geological Survey (USGS) County-Township-Range-Section system. The smallest unit of area for which a baseline date will be set is one (1) section (one (1) square mile).

3. Baseline concentration—That ambient concentration level which exists at locations of anticipated maximum air quality impact or increment consumption within a baseline area at the time of the applicable baseline date, minus any contribution from installations, modifications, and major modifications subject to 10 CSR 10-6.060(8) or subject to 40 CFR 52.21 on which construction commenced on or after January 6, 1975, for sulfur dioxide and particulate matter, and February 8, 1988, for nitrogen dioxide. The baseline concentration shall include contributions from—

A. The actual emissions of other installations in existence on the applicable baseline date; and

B. The potential emissions of installations and major modifications which commenced construction before January 6, 1975, but were not in operation by the applicable baseline date.

4. Baseline date—The date, for each baseline area, of the first complete application after August 7, 1977, for sulfur dioxide and particulate matter, and February 8, 1988, for nitrogen dioxide for a permit to construct and operate an installation subject to 10 CSR 10-6.060(8) or subject to 40 CFR 52.21.

5. Basic state installations—Installations which meet any of the following criteria, but are not part 70 installations:

A. Emit or have the potential to emit any air pollutant in an amount greater than the *de minimis* levels. The fugitive emissions of an installation shall not be considered unless the installation belongs to one (1) of the source categories listed in subsection (3) (B) of this rule; or

B. Either of the following criteria, provided the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administrator has deferred a decision on whether the installation would be subject to part 70:

(I) Are subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under section 111 of the Act, including area sources subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under section 111 of the Act; or

(II) Are subject to a standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, except that a source is not required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to rules or requirements under section 112(r) of the Act, including area sources subject to a standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, except that an area source is not required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to regulations or requirements under section 112(r) of the Act.

6. Batch—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.442, a supply of fountain solution that is prepared and used without alteration until completely used or removed from the printing process. This term may apply to solutions prepared in either discrete batches or solutions that are continuously blended with automatic mixing units; and

B. For all other purposes, a discontinuous process involving the bulk movement of material through sequential manufacturing steps, typically not characterized as steady state.

7. Batch HMIWI—A hospital medical infectious waste incinerator that is designed such that neither waste charging nor ash removal can occur during combustion.

8. Best available control technology (BACT)—An emission limitation (including a visible emission limit) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed installation 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 the installation or major modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of the pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable emissions control regulation, including New Source Performance Standards established in 10 CSR 10-6.070 and 40 CFR 60 and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants established in 10 CSR 10-6.080 and 40 CFR 61. If the director determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular source operation would make the imposition of an emission limitation infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination of these may be prescribed instead to require the application of BACT. This standard, to the degree possible, shall set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of the design, equipment, work practice, or operation and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

9. Biologicals—Preparations made from living organisms and their products, including vaccines, cultures, etc., intended for use in diagnosing, immunizing, or treating humans or animals or in research pertaining thereto.

10. Blood products—Any product derived from human blood, including but not limited to blood plasma, platelets, red or white blood corpuscles, and other derived licensed products, such as interferon, etc.

11. Body fluids—Liquid emanating or derived from humans and limited to blood; dialysate, amniotic, cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal, and pericardial fluids; and semen and vaginal secretions.

12. Boiler—An enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or other medium.

13. Bulk plant—Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge, or cargo tank and subsequently loads the gasoline into gasoline cargo tanks for transport to gasoline dispensing facilities, and has a gasoline throughput of less than twenty thousand (20,000) gallons per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under federal, state, or local law.

14. Bulk terminal—Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge, or delivery tank and has a gasoline throughput of twenty thousand (20,000) gallons per day or greater. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under federal, state, or local law.

15. Business day—All days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and state holidays, that a facility is open to the public.

(C) All terms beginning with C.

1. Capture efficiency—The fraction of all organic vapors or other pollutants generated by a process that is directed to a control device.

2. Carbon adsorption system—A device containing adsorbent material (for example, activated carbon, aluminum, silica gel); an inlet and outlet for exhaust gases; and a system to regenerate the saturated adsorbent. The carbon adsorption system must provide for the proper disposal or reuse of all volatile organic compounds adsorbed.

3. Catalytic incinerator—A control device using a catalyst to allow combustion to occur at a lower temperature.

4. Cause or contribute to a new violation—A federal action that—

A. Causes a new violation of a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) at a location in a nonattainment or maintenance area which would otherwise not be in violation of the standard during the future period in question if the federal action were not taken; or

B. Contributes, in conjunction with other reasonably foreseeable actions, to a new violation of a NAAQS at a location in a nonattainment or maintenance area in a manner that would increase the frequency or severity of the new violation.

5. Caused by, as used in the terms direct emissions and indirect emissions—Emissions that would not otherwise occur in the absence of the federal action.

6. Charcoal kiln—Any closed structure used to produce charcoal by controlled burning (pyrolysis) of wood. Retorts and furnaces used for charcoal production are not charcoal kilns.

7. Chemotherapeutic waste—Waste material resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of stopping or reversing the growth of malignant cells.

8. Circumvention—Building, erecting, installing, or using any article, machine, equipment, process, or method which, when used, would conceal an emission that would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard or requirement. That concealment includes but is not limited to the use of gaseous adjuncts to achieve compliance with a visible emissions standard, and the piecemeal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a standard that applies only to operations larger than a specific size.

9. Class IA concentrated animal feeding operation—Any concentrated animal feeding operation with a capacity of seven thousand (7,000) animal units or more and corresponding to the following number of animals by species listed below:

Class IA concentrated animal feeding operation 7,000 animal unit equivalents		
Animal species	Animal unit equivalent	Number of animals
Beef cow, feeder, veal calf, cow/calf pair, and dairy heifer	1.0	7,000
Horses	0.5	3,500
Mature dairy cows	0.7	4,900
Swine weighing > 55 lbs.	2.5	17,500

Swine weighing < 55 lbs.	10	70,000
Ducks with a wet handling system	5	35,000
Ducks without a wet handling system	30	210,000
Sheep, lambs, and meat and dairy goats	10	70,000
Chicken laying hens, pullets, and broilers with a wet handling system	30	210,000
Chicken laying hens without a wet handling system	82	574,000
Turkeys in grow-out phase	55	385,000
Chicken broilers and pullets, and turkey poults in brood phase, all without a wet handling system	125	875,000

10. Clean Air Act (CAA)—The Clean Air Act, as amended; also refer to Act.

11. Cleaning operations—Processes of cleaning products, product components, tools, equipment, or general work areas during production, repair, maintenance, or servicing, including but not limited to spray gun cleaning, spray booth cleaning, large and small manufactured component cleaning, parts cleaning, equipment cleaning, line cleaning, floor cleaning, and tank cleaning, at sources with emission units.

12. Cleaning solution—A liquid solvent used to remove printing ink and debris from the surfaces of the printing press and its parts. Cleaning solutions include but are not limited to blanket wash, roller wash, metering roller cleaner, plate cleaner, impression cylinder washes, and rubber rejuvenators.

13. Clinker—The product of a Portland cement kiln from which finished cement is manufactured by milling and grinding.

14. Closed container—A container with a cover fastened in place so that it will not allow leakage or spilling of the contents.

15. Closed landfill—A landfill in which solid waste is no longer being placed and in which no additional wastes will be placed without first filing a notification of modification as prescribed under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4). Once a notification of modification has been filed, and additional solid waste is placed in the landfill, the landfill is no longer closed.

16. Closure—That point in time when a landfill becomes a closed landfill.

17. Coating—A protective, decorative, or functional material applied in a thin layer to a surface. Such materials include but are not limited to paints, topcoats, varnishes, sealers, stains, washcoats, basecoats, inks, and temporary protective coatings. Inks not included in the coating definition are—

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.330, ink used in printing operations regulated under 10 CSR 10-5.340 and 10 CSR 10-5.442; and

B. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-2.230, ink used in printing operations regulated under 10 CSR 10-2.290 and 10 CSR 10-2.340.

18. Coating applicator—An apparatus used to apply a surface coating.

19. Coating line—One (1) or more apparatus or operations which include a coating applicator, flash-off area, and oven where a surface coating is applied, dried, or cured, or a combination of these.

20. Coating solids (or solids)—The part of the coating that remains after the coating is dried or cured; solids content is determined using data from EPA Method 24 or an alternative or equivalent method.

21. Co-fired combustor—A unit combusting hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste with other fuels or wastes and subject to an enforceable requirement limiting the unit to combusting a fuel feed stream, ten percent (10%) or less of the weight of which is comprised, in aggregate, of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste as measured on a calendar-quarter basis. For purposes of this definition, pathological waste,

chemotherapeutic waste, and low-level radioactive waste are considered other wastes when calculating the percentage of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste combusted.

22. Cold cleaner—Any device or piece of equipment that contains and/or uses liquid solvent, into which parts are placed to remove soils from the surfaces of the parts or to dry the parts. Cleaning machines that contain and use heated nonboiling solvent to clean the parts are classified as cold cleaning machines.

23. Combustion turbine—An enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired device that is comprised of a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine.

24. Commence—For the purposes of major stationary source construction or major modification, the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and—

A. Began, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

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

25. Commence operation—Initially set into operation air pollution control equipment or process equipment.

26. Commercial hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI)—An HMIWI which offers incineration services for hospital/medical/infectious waste generated off-site by firms unrelated to the firm that owns the HMIWI.

27. Commercial solid waste—All types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

28. Commission—The Missouri Air Conservation Commission established pursuant to 643.040, RSMo.



29. Common stack—A single flue through which emissions from two (2) or more NO<sub>x</sub> units are exhausted.

30. Compliance certification—A submission to the director or the administrator, that is required to report a NO<sub>x</sub> budget source's or a NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit's compliance or noncompliance with stated requirements and that is signed by the NO<sub>x</sub> authorized account representative in accordance with 10 CSR 10-6.360.

31. Compliant coating—A finishing material or strippable booth coating that meets the emission limits as specified.

32. Condenser—Any heat transfer device used to liquefy vapors by removing their latent heats of vaporization including but not limited to shell and tube, coil, surface, or contact condensers.

33. Confidential business information—Secret processes, secret methods of manufacture or production, trade secrets, and other information possessed by a business that, under existing legal concepts, the business has a right to preserve as confidential and to limit its use by not disclosing it to others in order that the business may obtain or retain business advantages it derives from its rights in the information.

34. Conformity determination—The evaluation (made after an applicability analysis is completed) that a federal action conforms to the applicable implementation plan and meets the requirements of rule 10 CSR 10-6.300.

35. Conformity evaluation—The entire process from the applicability analysis through the conformity determination that is used to demonstrate that the federal action conforms to the requirements of rule 10 CSR 10-6.300.

36. Conservation vent—Any valve designed and used to reduce evaporation losses of volatile organic compounds by limiting the amount of air admitted to, or vapors released from, the vapor space of a closed storage vessel.

37. Construct a major source—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.060(9), fabricate, erect, or install—

A. For a greenfield site, a stationary source or group of stationary sources which is located within a contiguous area and under common control and which emits or has the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or twenty-five (25) tons per year of any combination of HAPs; or

B. For a developed site, a new process or production unit which in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year of any HAP or twenty-five (25) tons per year of any combination of HAPs.

38. Construction—Fabricating, erecting, reconstructing, or installing a source operation. Construction shall include installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipe work, building of permanent storage structures, and other construction activities related to the source operation.

39. Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)—A monitoring system for continuously measuring and recording the emissions of a pollutant from an affected facility.

40. Continuous hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI)—An HMIWI that is designed to allow waste charging and ash removal during combustion.

41. Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS)—All equipment required to continuously measure and record the opacity of emissions within a stack or duct. COMS consists of sample interface, analyzer, and data recorder components and usually includes, at a minimum, transmissometers, transmissometer control equipment, and data transmission, acquisition, and recording equipment.

42. Continuous recorder—A data recording device recording an instantaneous data value at least once every fifteen (15) minutes.

43. Contractor—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.381, the state contracted company who shall implement the decentralized motor vehicle emissions inspection program as specified in 643.300-643.355, RSMo, and the state contracted company who shall implement the acceptance test procedure; and

B. For all other purposes, any person, who by agreement, contractual or otherwise, conducts projects or provides services.

44. Control device—Any equipment that reduces the quantity of a pollutant that is emitted to the air. The device may destroy

or secure the pollutant for subsequent recovery. Includes but is not limited to incinerators, carbon adsorbers, and condensers.

45. Control device efficiency—The ratio of the pollution released by a control device and the pollution introduced to the control device, expressed as a fraction.

46. Control period—Defined as follows:

A. For the purposes of 10 CSR 10-5.490 and 10 CSR 10-6.310, the interval of time for which the collection and control system has been operated; and

B. For all other purposes, the period beginning May 1 of a calendar year and ending on September 30 of the same calendar year.

47. Control system—The combination of capture and control devices used to reduce emissions to the atmosphere.

48. Controlled landfill—Any landfill at which collection and control systems are required as a result of the nonmethane organic compounds emission rate. The landfill is considered controlled if a collection and control system design plan is submitted in compliance with the applicable rule.

49. Conveyorized degreaser—A type of degreaser in which the parts are loaded continuously.

50. Criteria pollutant or standard—Any pollutants for which there is established a National Ambient Air Quality Standard at 40 CFR 50.

51. Cutback asphalt—Any asphaltic cement that has been liquefied by blending with volatile organic compound liquid diluents.

(D) All terms beginning with D.

1. Day—A period of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours beginning at midnight local time, or beginning at a time consistent with a facility's operating schedule.

2. Degreasing—A solvent metal cleaning in which nonaqueous solvents are used to clean and remove soils from metal surfaces.

3. *De minimis* levels—Any emissions level less than or equal to the rates listed in subsection (3) (A) of this rule.

4. Demolition—The wrecking, razing, intentional burning, or removing of any load-supporting structural member or portion of a structure together with any related handling operation.

5. Department—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.381, the state agency responsible for oversight of the vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance program required by the 1990 Federal Clean Air Act Amendments; and

B. For all other purposes, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, which includes the director thereof, or the person or division or program within the department delegated the authority to render the decision, order, determination, finding, or other action that is subject to review by the commission. PO Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

6. Design capacity—For the purposes of 10 CSR 10-5.490 and 10 CSR 10-6.310, the maximum amount of solid waste the landfill can accept, as indicated in terms of volume or mass in the most recent operating or construction permit issued by the county or state agency responsible for regulating the landfill, plus any in-place waste not accounted for in the most recent permit. If the owner or operator chooses to convert the design capacity from volume to mass or from mass to volume to demonstrate its design capacity is less than two and one-half (2.5) million megagrams or two and one-half (2.5) million cubic meters, the calculation must include a site-specific density, which must be recalculated annually.

7. Designated representative—A responsible individual authorized by the owner or operator of an affected source and of all affected units at the source, as evidenced by a certificate of representation submitted in accordance with 40 CFR 72, subpart B, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters pertaining to the Acid Rain Program. Whenever the term responsible official is used in 40 CFR 70, 10 CSR 10-6.065, or in any other regulations implementing Title V of the Act, it shall be deemed to refer to the designated representative with regard to all matters under the Acid Rain Program.

8. Diesel engine—A compression-ignited two- (2-) or four- (4-) stroke engine in which liquid fuel is injected into the combustion chamber and ignited when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for autoignition.

9. Digital printing—A print-on-demand method of printing in which an electronic output device transfers variable data, in the form of an image, from a computer to a variety of substrates. Digital printing methods include but are not limited to inkjet printing, electrophotographic printing, dye sublimation printing, thermal wax printing, and solid ink printing.

10. Direct emissions—Those emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors that are caused or initiated by the federal action and originate in a nonattainment or maintenance area and occur at the same time and place as the action and are reasonably foreseeable.

11. Director or department director—Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, or a designated representative, to carry out the duties as described in section 643.060, RSMo.

12. Dispersion technique—

A. Any technique designed to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by—

(I) Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;

(II) Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or

(III) Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters, or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one (1) stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise; and

B. This definition does not include—

(I) The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the installation generating the gas stream;

(II) The merging of exhaust gas streams where—

(a) The installation owner or operator demonstrates that the installation was originally designed and constructed with the merged gas streams;

(b) After July 8, 1985, the merging is part of a change in operation at the installation that includes the installation of emissions control equipment and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of dispersion technique shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by a change in operation; or

(c) Before July 8, 1985, the merging was part of a change in operation at the installation that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, the director shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Without a demonstration by the source owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by that intent, the director shall deny credit for the effects of merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the source;

(III) Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs;

(IV) Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning; or

(V) Techniques under part (2)(D)12.A.(III) of this rule which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the installation do not exceed five thousand (5,000) tons per year.

13. Distillation operation—An operation separating one (1) or more feed stream(s) into two (2) or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentration different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid- and vapor-phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.

14. Distillation unit—A device or vessel in which distillation operations occur, including all associated internals (such as trays or packing) and accessories (such as reboiler, condenser, vacuum pump, steam jet, etc.), plus any associated recovery system.

15. Draft permit—The version of a permit for which the permitting authority offers public participation or affected state review.

16. Drum—Any cylindrical container of thirteen to one hundred ten- (13-110-) gallon capacity.

(E) All terms beginning with E.

1. Electric generating unit (EGU)—Any fossil-fuel-fired boiler or turbine that serves an electrical generator with the potential to use more than fifty percent (50%) of the usable energy from the boiler or turbine to generate electricity.

2. Electrodeposition primer (EDP)—A protective, corrosion-resistant waterborne primer on exterior and interior surfaces that provides thorough coverage of recessed areas. It is a dip coating method that uses an electrical field to apply or deposit the conductive coating onto the part. The object being painted acts as an electrode that is oppositely charged from the particles of paint in the dip tank.

3. Electronic component—All portions of an electronic assembly, including but not limited to circuit board assemblies, printed wire assemblies, printed circuit boards, soldered joints, ground wires, bus bars, and associated electronic component manufacturing equipment such as screens and filters.

4. Emergency—A situation or occurrence of a serious nature that develops suddenly, unexpectedly, and demands immediate action.

5. Emission(s)—The release or discharge, whether directly or indirectly, into the atmosphere of one (1) or more air contaminants.

6. Emission data—

A. The identity, amount, frequency, concentration, or other characteristics (related to air quality) of any air contaminant which—

(I) Has been emitted from an emission unit;

(II) Results from any emission by the emissions unit;

(III) Under an applicable standard or limitation, the emissions unit was authorized to emit; or

(IV) Is a combination of any of the parts (2) (E) 6.A. (I), (II), or (III) of this rule;

B. The name, address (or description of the location), and the nature of the emissions unit necessary to identify the emission units including a description of the device, equipment, or operation constituting the emissions unit; and

C. The results of any emission testing or monitoring required to be reported under any rules of the commission.

7. Emission inventory—A listing of information on the location, type of source, type and quantity of pollutant emitted, as well as other parameters of the emissions.

8. Emission limitation—A regulatory requirement, permit condition, or consent agreement which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions on a continuous basis, including any requirement which limits the level of opacity, prescribes equipment, sets fuel specifications, or prescribes operation or maintenance procedures for an installation to assure continuous emission reduction.

9. Emissions budgets—Those portions of the total allowable emissions defined in a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-approved revision to the applicable implementation plan for a certain date for the purpose of meeting reasonable further progress milestones or attainment or maintenance demonstrations, for any criteria pollutant or its precursors, specifically allocated by the applicable implementation plan to mobile sources, to any stationary source or class of stationary sources, to any federal action or class of action, to any class of area sources, or to any subcategory of the emissions inventory. The allocation system must be specific enough to assure meeting the criteria of section 176(c) (1) (B) of the Clean Air Act. An emissions budget may be expressed in terms of an annual period, a daily period, or other period established in the applicable implementation plan.



10. Emissions inspection—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.381, tests performed on a vehicle in order to evaluate whether the vehicle's emissions control components are present and properly functioning.

11. Emissions report—A report that satisfies the provisions of 10 CSR 10-6.110 and is either a—

A. Full emissions report—Contains all required data elements for current reporting year; or

B. Reduced reporting form—Represents data elements and emissions from the last full emissions report.

12. Emissions unit—Any part or activity of an installation that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term unit for the purposes of Title IV of the Act.

13. Enamel—A surface coating that is a mixture of paint and varnish, having vehicles similar to those used for varnish, but also containing pigments.

14. Enclosed combustor—An enclosed firebox which maintains a relatively constant limited peak temperature generally using a limited supply of combustion air. An enclosed flare is considered an enclosed combustor.

15. Equipment—Any item that is designed or intended to perform any operation and includes any item attached to it to assist in the operation.

16. Equipment leak—Emissions of volatile organic compounds from pumps, valves, flanges, or other equipment used to transfer or apply finishing materials or organic solvents.

17. Equivalent method—Any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the director's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method under specific conditions.

18. Ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) roof membrane—A prefabricated single sheet of elastomeric material composed of ethylene propylene diene monomer and that is applied to a building roof in the field using one (1) layer of membrane material.

19. Excess emissions—The emissions which exceed the requirements of any applicable emission control regulation.

20. Excessive concentration—

A. For installations seeking credit for reduced ambient pollutant concentrations from stack height exceeding that defined in subparagraph (2)(G)7.B. of this rule, an excessive concentration is a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which are at least forty percent (40%) in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of the downwash, wakes, or eddy effects, and that contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all installations that is greater than an ambient air quality standard. For installations subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program as set forth in 10 CSR 10-6.060(8), an excessive concentration means a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due to the same conditions as mentioned previously and is greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emission rate to be used in making demonstrations under this definition shall be prescribed by the new source performance regulation as referenced by 10 CSR 10-6.070 for the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that this emission rate is infeasible. Where demonstrations are approved by the director, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the source owner or operator;

B. For installations seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in stack heights up to the heights established under subparagraph (2)(G)7.B. of this rule, an excessive concentration is either—

(I) A maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in subparagraph (2)(E)20.A. of this rule, except that the emission rate used shall be the applicable emission limitation (or, in the absence of this limit, the actual emission rate); or

(II) The actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the stack, as determined by the director; and

C. For installations seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined under subparagraph (2)(G)7.B. of

this rule where the director requires the use of a field study of fluid model to verify good engineering practice stack height, for installations seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984, based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers, and for installations seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not represented adequately by the equations in subparagraph (2)(G)7.B. of this rule, a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least forty percent (40%) in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.

21. Existing—Any equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance, or installation that is existing, installed, or under construction in the Kansas City metropolitan area on September 25, 1968 (Buchanan County, January 21, 1970), in the St. Louis metropolitan area on March 24, 1967 (Franklin County, January 18, 1972), in the Springfield metropolitan area on September 24, 1971, and in the outstate Missouri area on February 24, 1971, except that if equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance, or installation subsequently is altered, repaired, or rebuilt at a cost of fifty percent (50%) or more of its replacement cost exclusive of routine maintenance, it shall no longer be existing but shall be considered new as defined in this regulation. The cost of installing equipment designed principally for the purpose of air pollution control is not to be considered a cost of altering, repairing, or rebuilding existing equipment for the purpose of this definition.

(F) All terms beginning with F.

1. Facilities manager—The individual in charge of purchasing, maintaining, and operating the HMIWI or the owner's or operator's representative responsible for the management of the HMIWI. Alternative titles may include director of facilities or vice president of support services.

2. Facility—See installation.

3. Federal agency—A federal department, agency, or instrumentality of the federal government.

4. Federally enforceable—All limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the administrator, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR 55, 60, 61, and 63; requirements within any applicable state implementation plan; requirements in operating permits issued pursuant to 40 CFR 70

or 71, unless specifically designated as nonfederally enforceable; and any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.10, 52.21, or 55, or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51, subpart I, including operating permits issued under a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-approved program that is incorporated into the state implementation plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.

5. Final permit—The version of a part 70 permit issued by the permitting authority that has completed all review procedures as required in 40 CFR 70.7 and 70.8.

6. Finishing material—A coating used in the wood furniture industry.

7. Finishing operation—Those activities in which a finishing material is applied to a substrate and is subsequently air-dried, cured in an oven, or cured by radiation.

8. Firebox—The chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned but does not mean the combustion chamber of an incinerator.

9. Flame zone—The portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler occupied by the flame envelope.

10. Flare—An open combustor without enclosure or shroud.

11. Flash-off area—The space between the application area and the oven.

12. Flexible package printing—The application of a coating, or the performance of a graphic arts operation, to flexible packaging. The printing processes used for flexible package printing are rotogravure and flexography. The printing of shrink-wrap labels or wrappers conducted on or in-line with a flexible package printing press is flexible package printing. The printing of self-adhesive labels is not flexible package printing.

13. Flexible packaging—Any package or part of a package the shape of which can be readily changed. Flexible packaging includes but is not limited to bags, pouches, liners, and wraps utilizing paper, plastic, film, aluminum foil, metalized or coated paper or film, or any combination of these materials.

14. Flexographic printing—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.

15. Fossil fuel—Natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

16. Fossil-fuel-fired—With regard to a unit, the combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel is projected to comprise more than fifty percent (50%) of the annual heat input.

17. Friable asbestos-containing material—Any material that contains more than one percent (1%), as determined by either the method specified in appendix E, section 1 Polarized Light Microscopy in 40 CFR 61, subpart M or EPA/600/R-93/116 *Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials*, asbestos that, when dry, may be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

18. Fugitive emissions—Those emissions which according to good engineering practice could not pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(G) All terms beginning with G.

1. Gas mover equipment—The equipment (i.e., fan, blower, compressor) used to transport landfill gas through the header system.

2. Gaseous fuel—A combustible gas that includes but is not limited to natural gas, landfill gas, coal-derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas is not considered a gaseous fuel under this definition.

3. Gasoline—A petroleum liquid having a Reid vapor pressure four pounds (4 lbs) per square inch or greater.

4. Gasoline distribution facility—Any stationary facility which transfers, loads, and/or unloads gasoline, including but not limited to gasoline bulk terminals, bulk plants, and pipeline facilities, that also does not meet the definition of a gasoline dispensing facility.

5. General account—A NO<sub>x</sub> allowance tracking system account that is not a compliance account or an overdraft account.

6. Generator—A device that produces electricity.

7. Good engineering practice (GEP) stack height—The greater of—

A. Sixty-five meters (65 m) measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack;

B. For stacks on which construction commenced on or before January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permits or approvals required under 40 CFR 51 and 52,

$$H_g = 2.5H$$

provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation; and for all other stacks,

$$H_g = H + 1.5L$$

Where:

H<sub>g</sub> = GEP stack height, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack;

H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack; and

L = lesser dimension, height, or projected width of the nearby structure(s). Provided that the director may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the installation; or

C. The height demonstrated by a fluid model or field study approved by the director, which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source itself, nearby structures, or nearby terrain features.

8. Gravity-based assessment—The degree of seriousness of a violation taking into consideration the risk to human health and the environment posed by the violation and considering the extent of deviation from sections 643.010-643.250, RSMo.

9. Greenfield site—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.060(9), a contiguous area under common control that is an undeveloped site.

10. Gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR)—The value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum design loaded weight of a single vehicle.

11. Ground-level ozone—A colorless, odorless gas formed by the mixing of volatile organic compounds and oxides of nitrogen from stationary and mobile pollution sources in the presence of heat and sunlight. Ground-level ozone is a strong oxidizer that negatively affects human health by causing diminished lung function in both healthy individuals and those with pre-existing respiratory problems.

(H) All terms beginning with H.

1. Hand-fired fuel-burning equipment—Any stove, furnace, or other fuel-burning device in which fuel is manually introduced directly into the combustion chamber.

2. Hardboard—A panel manufactured primarily from interfelted lignocellulosic fibers that are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press.

3. Hardwood particleboard—A manufactured board one-fourth inch (1/4") or less in thickness made of individual wood particles that have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.

4. Hazardous air pollutant—Any of the air pollutants listed in subsection (3) (C) of this rule.

5. Hearing—Any presentation to, or consideration by, the hearing officer of evidence or argument on a petition seeking the commission's review of an action by the department.

6. Hearing officer—A person appointed by the Administrative Hearing Commission.

7. Heat input—The product (in mmBtu/time) of the gross calorific value of the fuel (in Btu/lb) and the fuel feed rate into a combustion device (in mass of fuel/time), as measured, recorded, and reported to the administrator by the NO<sub>x</sub> authorized account representative and as determined by the administrator in accordance with the approved process, and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

8. Heatset—A class of web-offset lithographic and letterpress printing in which the setting of the printing inks requires a heated dryer to evaporate the ink oils. The setting or curing of inks using only radiation (e.g., infrared, ultraviolet light, or electron beam) is not heatset and is classified as nonheatset.

9. Heavy-duty diesel vehicle—A vehicle that—

A. Has a gross vehicle weight rating greater than ten thousand pounds (10,000 lbs);

B. Is powered by a diesel engine; and

C. Is designed primarily for transporting persons or property on a public street or highway.

10. Heavy-duty vehicle (HDV)—Any motor vehicle rated at eight thousand five hundred one pounds (8,501 lbs) gross vehicle weight rating or more.

11. High-air phase—The stage of the batch operating cycle when the primary chamber reaches and maintains maximum operating temperatures.

12. Higher heating value (HHV)—The total heat liberated per mass of fuel burned in British thermal units (Btu) per pound, when fuel and dry air at standard conditions undergo complete combustion and all resultant products are brought to their standard states at standard conditions. It can be determined by 10 CSR 10-6.040(2) for solid fuels or 10 CSR 10-6.040(3) for liquid hydrocarbons.

13. HMIWI operator—Any person who operates, controls, or supervises the day-to-day operation of an HMIWI.

14. Hospital—Any facility which has an organized medical staff, maintains at least six (6) inpatient beds, and where the primary function of the institution is to provide diagnostic and therapeutic patient services and continuous nursing care primarily to human in-patients who are not related and who stay on average in excess of twenty-four (24) hours per admissions. This definition does not include facilities maintained for the sole purpose of providing nursing or convalescent care to human patients who generally are not acutely ill but who require continuing medical supervision.



15. Hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI) or HMIWI unit—Any device that combusts any amount of hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste.

16. Hospital waste—Discards generated at a hospital, except unused items returned to the manufacturer. The definition of hospital waste does not include human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation.

17. Household waste—Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including but not limited to single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).

(I) All terms beginning with I.

1. Incinerator—Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure, or part of a structure used to burn refuse or to process refuse material by burning other than by open burning as defined in this rule.

2. Increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard in any area—To cause a nonattainment area to exceed a standard more often or to cause a violation at a greater concentration than previously existed or would otherwise exist during the future period in question, if the project were not implemented.

3. Indirect emissions—Those emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors—

A. That are caused or initiated by the federal action and originate in the same nonattainment or maintenance area but may occur at a different time or place;

B. That are reasonably foreseeable; and

C. That the federal agency can practically control and will maintain control due to a continuing program responsibility of the federal agency, including but not limited to—

(I) Traffic on or to, or stimulated or accommodated by, a proposed facility which is related to increases or other changes in the scale or timing of operations of such facility;

(II) Emissions related to the activities of employees of contractors or federal employees;

(III) Emissions related to employee commutation and similar programs to increase average vehicle occupancy imposed on all employers of a certain size in the locality; or

(IV) Emissions related to the use of federal facilities under lease or temporary permit. For the purposes of this definition, even if a federal licensing, rulemaking, or other approving action is a required initial step for a subsequent activity that causes emissions, such initial steps do not mean that a federal agency can practically control any resulting emissions.

4. Indirect heating source—A source operation in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing steam, hot water, or hot air, or other indirect heating of liquids, gases, or solids where, in the course of doing so, the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with process materials.

5. Indoor floor covering installation adhesive—An adhesive intended by the manufacturer for use in the installation of wood flooring, carpet, resilient tile, vinyl tile, vinyl-backed carpet, resilient sheet, and roll or artificial grass. Adhesives used to install ceramic tile and perimeter bonded sheet flooring with vinyl backing onto a nonporous substrate, such as flexible vinyl, are excluded from this category.

6. Infectious agent—Any organism (such as a virus or bacteria) that is capable of being communicated by invasion and multiplication in body tissues and capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans.

7. Initial emissions inspection—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.381, an emissions inspection consisting of the inspection series that occurs the first time a vehicle is inspected in a compliance cycle.

8. Initial fueling of motor vehicles—The operation, including related equipment, of dispensing gasoline fuel into a newly assembled motor vehicle equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery (ORVR) at an automobile assembly plant while the vehicle is still being assembled on the assembly line. Newly assembled motor vehicles being fueled on the assembly line shall be equipped with ORVR and have fuel tanks that have never before contained gasoline fuel.

9. Ink formulation as applied—The base graphic arts coating and any additives such as thinning solvents to make up the ink material that is applied to a substrate.

10. Innovative control technology—Any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emission reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or non-air quality environmental impacts.

11. Insignificant activity—An activity or emission unit in which the only applicable requirement would be to list the requirement in an operating permit application under 10 CSR 10-6.065 and is either of the following:

A. Emission units whose aggregate emission levels for the installation do not exceed that of the *de minimis* levels; and

B. Emission units or activities listed in 10 CSR 10-6.061 as exempt or excluded from construction permit review under 10 CSR 10-6.060.

12. Installation—All source operations, including activities that result in fugitive emissions, that belong to the same industrial grouping (that have the same two- (2-) digit code as described in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987), and any marine vessels while docked at the installation, located on one (1) or more contiguous or adjacent properties and under the control of the same person (or persons under common control).

13. Institutional cleaning—Cleaning activities conducted at organizations, societies, or corporations including but not limited to schools, hospitals, sanitariums, and prisons.

14. Interior well—Any well or similar collection component located inside the perimeter of the landfill waste. A perimeter well located outside the landfill waste is not an interior well.

15. Intermediate installations—Part 70 installations that become basic state installations based on their potential to emit by accepting the imposition of voluntarily agreed to federally enforceable limitations on the type of materials combusted or processed, operating rates, hours of operation, or

emission rates more stringent than those otherwise required by rule or regulation.

16. Intermittent hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI)—An HMIWI that is designed to allow waste charging, but not ash removal, during combustion.

17. Internal combustion engine—Any engine in which power, produced by heat and/or pressure developed in the engine cylinder(s) by burning a mixture of fuel and air, is subsequently converted to mechanical work by means of one (1) or more pistons.

18. Internal floating roof—A product cover in a fixed roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the volatile organic compound liquid being contained and which is equipped with a sliding seal(s) to close the space between the edge of the covers and tank shell.

(J) All terms beginning with J.

1. Janitorial cleaning—The cleaning of building or facility components such as the floors, ceilings, walls, windows, doors, stairs, bathrooms, kitchens, etc. in nonmanufacturing areas.

2. Jobbing cupola—A cupola which has a single melting cycle operated no more than ten (10) hours in any consecutive twenty-four (24) hours and no more than fifty (50) hours in any consecutive seven (7) days.

(K) All terms beginning with K.

1. Kansas City metropolitan area—The geographical area comprised of Jackson, Cass, Clay, Platte, Ray, and Buchanan counties.

(L) All terms beginning with L.

1. Laminate—A product made by bonding together two (2) or more layers of material.

2. Landfill—An area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile as those terms are defined under 40 CFR 257.2.

3. Large HMIWI—An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is more than five hundred pounds (500 lbs) per hour, or a continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than five hundred pounds (500 lbs) per hour, or a batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than four thousand pounds (4,000 lbs) per day. The following are not large HMIWI: a continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to five hundred pounds (500 lbs) per hour; or a batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to four thousand pounds (4,000 lbs) per day.

4. Lateral expansion—A horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing municipal solid waste landfill. A lateral expansion is not a modification unless it results in an increase in the design capacity of the landfill.

5. Lean-burn engine—Any two- (2-) or four- (4-) stroke spark-ignited (SI) engine with greater than four percent (4%) oxygen in the engine exhaust.

6. Letterpress printing—A printing process in which the image area is raised relative to the nonimage area, and the ink is transferred to the substrate directly from the image surface.

7. Licensed emissions inspection station—Any business that has met the licensing requirements as specified and been licensed to offer vehicle emissions inspection services on behalf of the department.

8. Licensed emissions inspector—Any individual that has met the licensing requirements as specified and been licensed to conduct vehicle emissions inspections on behalf of the department.

9. Life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement—A unit participation power sales agreement under which a utility or industrial customer reserves, or is entitled to receive, a specified amount or percentage of nameplate capacity and associated energy from any specified unit and pays its proportional amount of such unit's total costs, pursuant to a contract—

A. For the life of the unit;

B. For a cumulative term of no less than thirty (30) years, including contracts that permit an election for early termination; or

C. For a period equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) years or seventy percent (70%) of the economic useful life of the unit determined as of the time the unit is built, with option rights to purchase or release some portion of the nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by the unit at the end of the period.

10. Light-duty truck (LDT)—Any motor vehicle rated at eight thousand five hundred pounds (8,500 lbs) gross weight or less, and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of forty-five (45) square feet or less, which is—

A. Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle;

B. Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than twelve (12) persons; or

C. Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

11. Light-duty vehicle (LDV)—A passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating twelve (12) passengers or less that is rated at six thousand pounds (6,000 lbs) gross vehicle weight rating or less.

12. Light-liquid volatile organic compound (VOC)—A fluid VOC with a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at twenty degrees Celsius (20°C).

13. Light-liquid volatile organic compound (VOC) service—A component shall be considered in such service if it contacts a process fluid containing ten percent (10%) or greater light-liquid VOC by weight.

14. Liquid fuel—A combustible liquid that includes but is not limited to distillate oil, residual oil, waste oil, and process liquids.

15. Local air quality modeling analysis—An assessment of localized impacts on a scale smaller than the entire nonattainment or maintenance area, including, for example, congested roadways on a federal facility, which uses an air quality dispersion model (e.g., Industrial Source Complex Model or Emission and Dispersion Model System) to determine the effects of emissions on air quality.

16. Low-level radioactive waste—Waste material which contains radioactive nuclides emitting primarily beta or gamma radiation, or both, in concentrations or quantities that exceed applicable federal or state standards for unrestricted release. Low-level radioactive waste is not high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014(e)(2)).

17. Lowest achievable emission rate (LAER)—That rate of emissions which reflects—

A. The most stringent emission limitation which is contained in any state implementation plan for a class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that the limitations are not achievable; or

B. The most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by the class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. LAER shall not be less stringent than the new source performance standard limit.

(M) All terms beginning with M.

1. Maintenance area—An area that was designated as nonattainment and has been re-designated in 40 CFR 81 to attainment, meeting the provisions of section 107(d)(3)(E) of the Act and has a maintenance plan approved under section 175A of the Act.

2. Maintenance operation—Normal routine maintenance on any stationary internal combustion engine or the use of an emergency standby engine and fuel system during testing, repair, and routine maintenance to verify its readiness for emergency standby use.

3. Maintenance plan—A revision to the applicable Missouri State Implementation Plan, meeting the requirements of section 175A of the Clean Air Act.

4. Malfunction—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.200, malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are

caused, in part, by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. During periods of malfunction the operator shall operate within established parameters as much as possible, and monitoring of all applicable operating parameters shall continue until all waste has been combusted or until the malfunction ceases, whichever comes first; and

B. For all other purposes, malfunction means a sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal and usual manner. Excess emissions caused by improper design shall not be deemed a malfunction.

5. Marine vessel—A craft capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, except amphibious vehicles.

6. Maskant—A coating applied directly to an aerospace component to protect those areas when etching other parts of the component.

7. Mask coating—A thin film coating applied through a template to coat a small portion of a substrate.

8. Material safety data sheet (MSDS)—The chemical, physical, technical, and safety information document supplied by the manufacturer of the coating, solvent, or other chemical product.

9. Maximum achievable control technology (MACT)—The maximum degree of reduction in emissions of the hazardous air pollutants listed in subsection (3)(C) of this rule (including a prohibition on these emissions where achievable) that the administrator, taking into consideration the cost of achieving emissions reductions and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and requirements, determines is achievable for new or existing sources in the category or subcategory to which this emission standard applies, through application of measures, processes, methods, systems, or techniques including but not limited to measures which—

A. Reduce the volume of or eliminate emissions of pollutants through process changes, substitution of materials, or other modifications;

B. Enclose systems or processes to eliminate emissions;

C. Collect, capture, or treat pollutants when released from a process, stack, storage, or fugitive emissions point;



D. Are design, equipment, work practice, or operational standards (including requirements for operational training or certification); or

E. Are a combination of subparagraphs (2)(M)9.A.-D. of this rule.

10. Maximum design heat input—The ability of a unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel per hour on a steady state basis, as determined by the physical design and physical characteristics of the unit.

11. Medical device—An instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, *in vitro* reagent, or other similar article, including any component or accessory that meets one (1) of the following conditions:

A. It is intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease;

B. It is intended to affect the structure or any function of the body; or

C. It is defined in the *National Formulary* or the *United States Pharmacopoeia*, or any supplement to them.

12. Medical/infectious waste—Any waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals as exempted in the applicable rule. The definition of medical/infectious waste does not include hazardous waste identified or listed under the regulations in 40 CFR 261; household waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(1); ash from incineration of medical/infectious waste, once the incineration process has been completed; human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation; and domestic sewage materials identified in 40 CFR 261.4(a)(1).

A. Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, including cultures from medical and pathological laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; discarded live and attenuated vaccines; and

culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.

B. Human pathological waste, including tissues, organs, and body parts and body fluids that are removed during surgery or autopsy, or other medical procedures, and specimens of body fluids and their containers.

C. Human blood and blood products including—

(I) Liquid waste human blood;

(II) Products of blood;

(III) Items saturated and/or dripping with human blood;  
and

(IV) Items that were saturated and/or dripping with human blood that are now caked with dried human blood including serum, plasma, and other blood components, and their containers, which were used or intended for use in either patient care, testing and laboratory analysis, or the development of pharmaceuticals. Intravenous bags are also included in this category.

D. Sharps that have been used in animal or human patient care or treatment or in medical, research, or industrial laboratories, including hypodermic needles, syringes (with or without the attached needle), pasteur pipettes, scalpel blades, blood vials, needles with attached tubing, and culture dishes (regardless of presence of infectious agents). Also included are other types of broken or unbroken glassware that were in contact with infectious agents, such as used slides and cover slips.

E. Animal waste including contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that were known to have been exposed to infectious agents during research (including research in veterinary hospitals), production of biologicals, or testing of pharmaceuticals.

F. Isolation wastes including biological waste and discarded materials contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans who are isolated to protect others from certain highly communicable diseases, or isolated animals known to be infected with highly communicable diseases.

G. Unused sharps including the following unused, discarded sharps: hypodermic needles, suture needles, syringes, and scalpel blades.

13. Medium hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI)—An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is more than two hundred pounds (200 lbs) per hour but less than or equal to five hundred pounds (500 lbs) per hour, or a continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than two hundred pounds (200 lbs) per hour but less than or equal to five hundred pounds (500 lbs) per hour, or a batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than one thousand six hundred pounds (1,600 lbs) per day, but less than or equal to four thousand pounds (4,000 lbs) per day. The following are not medium HMIWI: a continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to two hundred pounds (200 lbs) per hour or more than five hundred pounds (500 lbs) per hour; or a batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than four thousand pounds (4,000 lbs) per day or less than or equal to one thousand six hundred pounds (1,600 lbs) per day.

14. Milestone—The meaning given in sections 182(g)(1) and 189(c)(1) of the Clean Air Act. It consists of an emissions level and the date on which it is required to be achieved.

15. Minimum dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average dioxin/furan sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit.

16. Minimum mercury (Hg) sorbent flow rate—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average Hg sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the Hg emission limit.

17. Minimum horsepower or amperage—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average horsepower or amperage to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

18. Minimum hydrogen chloride (HCl) sorbent flow rate—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average HCl sorbent flow rate (taken, at a minimum, once every hour)

measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the HCl emission limit.

19. Minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average pressure drop across the wet scrubber particulate matter (PM) control device (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limit.

20. Minimum reagent flow rate—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average reagent flow rate at the inlet to the selective noncatalytic reduction technology (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limit.

21. Minimum scrubber liquor flow rate—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average liquor flow rate at the inlet to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limits.

22. Minimum scrubber liquor pH—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average liquor pH at the inlet to the wet scrubber (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all hydrogen chloride emission limits.

23. Minimum secondary chamber temperature—Ninety percent (90%) of the highest three- (3-) hour average secondary chamber temperature (taken, at a minimum, once every minute) measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM, carbon monoxide (CO), dioxin/furan, and NO<sub>x</sub> emission limits.

24. Minor violation—A violation which possesses a small potential to harm the environment or human health or cause pollution, was not knowingly committed, and is not defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as other than minor.

25. Missouri Department of Revenue (MDOR)—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.381, the Missouri Department of Revenue is the state agency responsible for the oversight of vehicle registration at contract offices and via

the Internet. This agency is also responsible for the registration denial method of enforcement for the vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance program; and

B. For all other purposes, Missouri Department of Revenue means the state agency that serves as the central collection agency for all state revenue with primary duties of collecting tax, registering and titling vehicles, and licensing drivers.

26. Missouri Emissions Inventory System (MoEIS)—Online interface of the state of Missouri's air emissions inventory database.

27. Missouri performance evaluation test procedure (MOPETP)—The set of standards and test procedures for evaluating performance of Stage I/II vapor recovery control equipment and systems to be installed or that have been installed in Missouri.

28. Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP)—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.381, the Missouri State Highway Patrol is the state agency responsible for the oversight of the vehicle safety inspection program and joint oversight with the department of the vehicle emissions inspection and maintenance program; and

B. For all other purposes, Missouri State Highway Patrol is the state law enforcement agency with the primary duties of enforcing the traffic laws and promoting highway safety.

29. Mitigation measure—Any method of reducing emissions of the pollutant or its precursor taken at the location of the federal action and used to reduce the impact of the emissions of that pollutant caused by the action.

30. Mobile equipment—Any equipment that is physically capable of being driven or drawn on a roadway, including but not limited to the following types of equipment:

A. Construction vehicles such as mobile cranes, bulldozers, concrete mixers, etc.;

B. Farming equipment such as a wheel tractor, plow, pesticide sprayer, etc.;

C. Hauling equipment such as truck trailers, utility bodies, etc.; and

D. Miscellaneous equipment such as street cleaners, golf carts, etc.

31. Model year—The manufacturer's annual production period which includes January 1 of such calendar year. If the manufacturer has no annual production period, model year shall refer to the calendar year.

32. Modeling domain—A geographic area covered by an air quality model.

33. Modification—Defined as follows:

A. For the purposes of 10 CSR 10-5.490 and 10 CSR 10-6.310, modification is an increase in the permitted volume design capacity of the landfill by either horizontal or vertical expansion based on its most recent permitted design capacity; modification does not occur until the owner or operator commences construction on the horizontal or vertical expansion;

B. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.165, modification is any change to a source of odor emissions or source operations, including odor controls, that causes or could cause an increase in potential odor emissions; and

C. For all other purposes, modification means any physical change to, or change in method of operation of, a source operation or attendant air pollution control equipment which would cause an increase in potential emissions of any air pollutant emitted by the source operation.

34. Modification, Title I—See Title I modification.

35. Modified hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI)—Any change to an HMIWI unit after the effective date of these standards such that the cumulative costs of the modifications, over the life of the unit, exceed fifty percent (50%) of the original cost of the construction and installation of the unit (not including the cost of any land purchased in connection with such construction or installation) updated to current costs, or the change involves a physical change in or change in the method of operation of the unit which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by the unit for which standards have been established under section 129 or section 111 of the Clean Air Act.

36. Monitoring system—Any monitoring system that meets the requirements as described in a specific rule, including a continuous emissions monitoring system, an excepted monitoring system, or an alternative monitoring system.

37. Motor tricycle—A motor vehicle operated on three (3) wheels, including a motorcycle with any conveyance, temporary or otherwise, requiring the use of a third wheel.

38. Motor vehicle—Any self-propelled vehicle.

39. Motorcycle—A motor vehicle operated on two (2) wheels.

40. Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill—An entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on land. An MSW landfill may also receive other types of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D wastes per 40 CFR 257.2, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Portions of an MSW landfill may be separated by access roads. An MSW landfill may be publicly or privately owned. An MSW landfill may be a new MSW landfill, an existing MSW landfill, or a lateral expansion.

41. Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill emissions—Gas generated by the decomposition of organic waste deposited in an MSW landfill or derived from the evolution of organic compounds in the waste.

(N) All terms beginning with N.

1. Nameplate capacity—The maximum electrical generating output (expressed as megawatt) that a generator can sustain over a specified period of time when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings, as listed in the National Allowance Data Base (NADB) under the data field "NAMECAP" if the generator is listed in the NADB or as measured in accordance with the United States Department of Energy standards. For generators not listed in the NADB, the nameplate capacity shall be used.

2. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)—Those standards established pursuant to section 109 of the Act and defined by 40 CFR 50. It includes standards for carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) or oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), ozone, particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) or sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>).

3. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)—The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

4. Nearby—Nearby, as used in the definition good engineering practice (GEP) stack height in subparagraph (2)(G)7.B. of this rule, is defined for a specific structure or terrain feature—

A. For purposes of applying the formula provided in subparagraph (2)(G)7.B. of this rule, nearby means that distance up to five (5) times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than one-half (1/2) mile; and

B. For conducting fluid modeling or field study demonstrations under subparagraph (2)(G)7.C. of this rule, nearby means not greater than one-half (1/2) mile, except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to ten (10) times the maximum height of the feature, not to exceed two (2) miles if feature achieves a height one-half (1/2) mile from the stack that is at least forty percent (40%) of the GEP stack height determined by the formula provided in subparagraph (2)(G)7.B. of this rule, or twenty-six meters (26 m), whichever is greater, as measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

5. Net emissions increase—This term is defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3), promulgated as of July 1, 2003, and hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the Office of the Federal Register, U.S. National Archives and Records, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions.

6. Nonattainment area (NAA)—Any geographic area of the United States which has been designated as nonattainment under section 107 of the Clean Air Act and described in 40 CFR 81.

7. Nonattainment pollutant—Each and every pollutant for which the location of the source is in an area designated to be in nonattainment of a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) under section 107(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Act. Any constituent or precursor of a nonattainment pollutant shall be a nonattainment pollutant, provided that



the constituent or precursor pollutant may only be regulated as part of regulation of the corresponding NAAQS pollutant. Both volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) shall be nonattainment pollutants for a source located in an area designated nonattainment for ozone.

8. Nondegradable waste—Any waste that does not decompose through chemical breakdown or microbiological activity. Examples are but are not limited to concrete, municipal waste combustor ash, and metals.

9. Nonmethane organic compound (NMOC)—Precursors to oxidant formation that allow ozone to accumulate in the atmosphere.

10. Non-Title V permit—A federally enforceable permit administered by the director pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA) and regulatory authority under the CAA, other than Title V of the CAA and 40 CFR 70 or 40 CFR 71.

11. Normal maintenance—For the purpose of vapor recovery, repair, or replacement of vapor recovery control equipment and/or gasoline dispensing components/dispensers that does not require breaking of concrete (by any method) and does not require removal of dispenser(s) from island(s).

12. Normal source operation—The average actual activity rate of a source necessary for determining the actual emissions rate for the two (2) years prior to the date necessary for determining actual emissions, unless some other time period is more representative of the operation of the source or otherwise approved by the staff director.

13. NO<sub>x</sub> allowance—An authorization by the department or the administrator under a NO<sub>x</sub> trading program to emit one (1) ton of NO<sub>x</sub> during the control period of the specified year or of any year thereafter.

14. NO<sub>x</sub> allowance deduction or deduct NO<sub>x</sub> allowances—The permanent withdrawal of NO<sub>x</sub> allowances by the administrator from a NO<sub>x</sub> allowance tracking system compliance account or overdraft account to account for the number of tons of emissions from a NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit for a control period, determined in accordance with a rule, or for any other NO<sub>x</sub> allowance surrender obligation required.

15. NO<sub>x</sub> allowance tracking system—The system by which the director or the administrator records allocations, deductions, and transfers of NO<sub>x</sub> allowances under a NO<sub>x</sub> trading program.

16. NO<sub>x</sub> allowance tracking system account—An account in the NO<sub>x</sub> allowance tracking system established by the director or administrator for purposes of recording the allocation, holding, transferring, or deducting of NO<sub>x</sub> allowances.

17. NO<sub>x</sub> allowances held—The NO<sub>x</sub> allowances recorded by the director or administrator, or submitted to the director or administrator for recordation, in accordance with a rule, in a NO<sub>x</sub> allowance tracking system account.

18. NO<sub>x</sub> authorized account representative—The natural person who is authorized by the owners or operators of the source and all NO<sub>x</sub> budget units at the source, in accordance with all applicable rules, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator in matters pertaining to a NO<sub>x</sub> trading program or, for a general account, the natural person who is authorized to transfer or otherwise dispose of NO<sub>x</sub> allowances held in the general account in accordance with the applicable rules.

19. NO<sub>x</sub> budget emissions limitation—For a NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit, the tonnage equivalent of the NO<sub>x</sub> allowances available for compliance deduction for the unit and for a control period adjusted by any deductions of such NO<sub>x</sub> allowances to account for actual utilization for the control period or to account for excess emissions for a prior control period or to account for withdrawal from the NO<sub>x</sub> budget program or for a change in regulatory status for an affected unit.

20. NO<sub>x</sub> budget permit—The legally binding and federally enforceable written document, or portion of such document, issued by the director, including any permit revisions, specifying the NO<sub>x</sub> budget trading program requirements applicable to a NO<sub>x</sub> budget source, to each NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit at the NO<sub>x</sub> budget source, and to the owners and operators and the NO<sub>x</sub> authorized account representative of the NO<sub>x</sub> budget source and each NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit.

21. NO<sub>x</sub> budget source—A source that includes one (1) or more NO<sub>x</sub> budget units.

22. NO<sub>x</sub> budget trading program—A multistate nitrogen oxides air pollution control and emission reduction program pursuant to 40

CFR 51.121, as a means of mitigating the interstate transport of ozone and nitrogen oxides, an ozone precursor.

23. NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit—A unit that is subject to the NO<sub>x</sub> budget trading program emissions limitation under section (1) or paragraph (3) (H) 1. of 10 CSR 10-6.360.

24. NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate—The amount of NO<sub>x</sub> emitted by a combustion unit in pounds per million British thermal units of heat input as recorded by approved monitoring devices.

25. NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limitation—For an affected unit, the tonnage equivalent of the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions rate available for compliance deduction for the unit and for a control period adjusted by any deductions of such NO<sub>x</sub> allowances to account for actual utilization for the control period or to account for excess emissions for a prior control period or to account for withdrawal from a NO<sub>x</sub> trading program or for a change in regulatory status for an affected unit.

26. NO<sub>x</sub> opt-in unit—An electric generating unit whose owner or operator has requested to become an affected unit under a NO<sub>x</sub> trading program and has been approved by the department.

27. NO<sub>x</sub> unit—Any fossil-fuel-fired stationary boiler, combustion turbine, internal combustion engine, or combined cycle system.

(O) All terms beginning with O.

1. Offset—A decrease in actual emissions from a source operation or installation that is greater than the amount of emissions anticipated from a modification or construction of a source operation or installation. The decrease must be of the same pollutant and have substantially similar environmental and health effects on the impacted area. Any ratio of decrease to increase greater than one to one (1:1) constitutes offset. The exception to this are ozone nonattainment areas where volatile organic compound and oxides of nitrogen emissions will require an offset ratio of actual emission reduction to new emissions according to the following schedule: marginal area = 1.1:1; moderate area = 1.15:1; serious area = 1.2:1; severe area = 1.3:1; and extreme area = 1.5:1.

2. Opacity—The extent to which airborne material obstructs the transmission of incident light and obscures the visual background. Opacity is stated as a percentage of light

obstructed and can be measured by a continuous opacity monitoring system or a trained observer. An opacity of one hundred percent (100%) represents a condition in which no light is transmitted, and the background is completely obscured.

3. Open burning—The burning of any materials where air contaminants resulting from combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack or chimney from an enclosed chamber. For purposes of this definition, a chamber shall be regarded as enclosed, when, during the time combustion takes place, only those apertures, ducts, stacks, flues, or chimneys, as are necessary to provide combustion air and to permit the escape of exhaust gases, are open.

4. Open-top vapor degreaser—A type of degreaser which consists of a tank where solvent is heated to its boiling point which creates a zone of solvent vapor contained by a set of cooling coils. Condensation of the hot solvent vapor cleans or degreases the colder metal parts.

5. Operating day—A twenty-four- (24-) hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any amount of hospital waste or medical/infectious waste is combusted at any time in the HMIWI.

6. Operating parameter value—A minimum or maximum value established for a control device or process parameter that, if achieved by itself or in combination with one (1) or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limit.

7. Operation—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.200, the period during which waste is combusted in the incinerator excluding periods of start-up or shutdown.

8. Organic solvent—A liquid containing volatile organic compounds that is used for dissolving or dispersing constituents in a coating, adjusting the viscosity of a coating, cleaning, or washoff. When used in a coating, the organic solvent evaporates during drying and does not become a part of the dried film.

9. Output—For the purposes of 10 CSR 10-5.510 and 10 CSR 10-6.061, the shaft work output from any engine plus the energy reclaimed by any useful heat recovery system.

10. Overall control efficiency—The efficiency of a control system, calculated as the product of the capture and control device efficiencies, expressed as a percentage.

11. Overdraft account—The NO<sub>x</sub> allowance tracking system account established by the director or administrator for each NO<sub>x</sub> budget source where there are two (2) or more NO<sub>x</sub> budget units or for each NO<sub>x</sub> authorized account representative.

12. Owner or operator—Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an air contaminant source.

13. Ozone season—From May 1 through September 30 of each year.

(P) All terms beginning with P.

1. Pail—Any nominal cylindrical container of one to twelve- (1-12-) gallon capacity.

2. Paint—A pigmented surface coating using volatile organic compounds as the major solvent and thinner which converts to a relatively opaque solid film after application as a thin layer.

3. Part 70—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations, codified at 40 CFR 70, setting forth requirements for state operating permit programs pursuant to Title V of the Act.

4. Part 70 installations—Installations to which the part 70 operating permit requirements of rule 10 CSR 10-6.065 apply, in accordance with the following criteria:

A. Installations that emit or have the potential to emit, in the aggregate, ten (10) tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant, other than radionuclides, or twenty-five (25) tpy or more of any combination of these 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 these units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether these units or stations are subject installations. For sources of radionuclides, the criteria shall be established by the administrator;

B. Installations that emit or have the potential to emit one hundred (100) tpy or more of any air pollutant, including all

fugitive air pollutants. The fugitive emissions of an installation shall not be considered unless the installation belongs to one (1) of the source categories listed in subsection (3)(B) of this rule;

C. Installations located in nonattainment areas or ozone transport regions—

(I) For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit one hundred (100) tpy or more of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as marginal or moderate, fifty (50) tpy or more in areas classified as serious, twenty-five (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 one hundred (100), fifty (50), twenty-five (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 Act, that requirements under section 182(f) of the Act do not apply;

(II) For ozone transport regions established pursuant to section 184 of the Act, sources with the potential to emit fifty (50) tpy or more of volatile organic compounds;

(III) For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas that are classified as serious, and in which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the administrator, sources with the potential to emit fifty (50) tpy or more of carbon monoxide; and

(IV) For particulate matter less than ten (10) micrometers (PM<sub>10</sub>) nonattainment areas classified as serious, sources with the potential to emit seventy (70) tpy or more of PM<sub>10</sub>;

D. Installations that are affected sources under Title IV of the 1990 Act;

E. Installations that are solid waste incinerators subject to section 129(e) of the Act;

F. Installations in a source category designated by the administrator as a part 70 source pursuant to 40 CFR 70.3; and

G. Installations are not subject to part 70 source requirements unless the administrator subjects them to part 70 requirements by rule and the installations would be part 70 sources strictly because they are subject to—

(I) A standard, limitation, or other requirement under section 111 of the Act, including area sources; or

(II) A standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, except that a source, including an area source, is not required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to rules or requirements under section 112(r) of the Act.

5. Particulate matter—Any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid and as specifically defined as follows:

A. For purposes of ambient air concentrations—

(I) PM—Any airborne, finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than one hundred (100) micrometers as measured in the ambient air as specified in 10 CSR 10-6.040(4)(B);

(II) PM<sub>10</sub>—Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers as measured in the ambient air as specified in 10 CSR 10-6.040(4)(J); and

(III) PM<sub>2.5</sub>—Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and one-half (2.5) micrometers including the filterable component as measured in the ambient air as specified in 10 CSR 10-6.040(4)(L);

B. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.200, total particulate matter emitted from a hospital medical infectious waste incinerator as measured by EPA Method 5 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A-3 or EPA Method 29 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A-8; and

C. For all other purposes—

(I) Condensable particulate matter (PM)—Material that is vapor phase at stack conditions, but condenses and/or reacts upon cooling and dilution in the ambient air to form solid or liquid PM immediately after discharge from the stack. Note that all condensable PM is assumed to be in the PM<sub>2.5</sub> size fraction;

(II) Filterable PM—Particles that are emitted directly by a source as a solid or liquid at stack or release conditions and captured on the filter of a stack test train;

(III) Primary PM (Also known as direct PM)—Particles that enter the atmosphere as a direct emission from a stack or an open source. Primary PM has two (2) components: filterable PM and condensable PM. These two (2) PM components have no upper particle size limit;

(IV) Primary PM<sub>2.5</sub> (Also known as direct PM<sub>2.5</sub>, total PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, or combined filterable PM<sub>2.5</sub> and condensable PM)—PM with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to two and five-tenths (2.5) micrometers. These solid particles are emitted directly from an air emissions source or activity, or are the gaseous or vaporous emissions from an air emission source or activity that condense to form PM at ambient temperatures. Direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions include elemental carbon, directly emitted organic carbon, directly emitted sulfate, directly emitted nitrate, and other inorganic particles (including but not limited to crustal material, metals, and sea salt); and

(V) Primary PM<sub>10</sub> (Also known as direct PM<sub>10</sub>, total PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, or the combination of filterable PM<sub>10</sub> and condensable PM)—PM with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than ten (10) micrometers.

6. Passive collection system—A gas collection system that solely uses positive pressure within the landfill to move the gas rather than using gas mover equipment.

7. Pathological waste—Waste material consisting of only human or animal remains, anatomical parts, and/or tissue, the bags/containers used to collect and transport the waste material, and animal bedding (if applicable).

8. Permanent shutdown—The permanent cessation of operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment, not to be placed back into service or have a start-up.

9. Permitting authority—Either the administrator or the state air pollution control agency, local agency, or other agency authorized by the administrator to carry out a permit program as intended by the Act.

10. Pharmaceutical—Any compound or preparation included under the Standard Industrial Classification Codes 2833 (Medicinal Chemicals and Botanical Products) and 2834 (Pharmaceutical Preparations), excluding products formulated by fermentation, extraction from vegetable material or animal tissue, or formulation and packaging of the final product.



11. Plant-mix—A mixture produced in an asphalt mixing plant that consists of mineral aggregate uniformly coated with asphalt cement, cutback asphalt, or emulsified asphalt.

12. Plastic—A synthetic material chemically formed by the polymerization of organic substances and capable of being molded, extruded, cast into various shapes and films, or drawn into filaments.

13. Point source—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.110, large, stationary (nonmobile), identifiable source of emissions that releases pollutants into the atmosphere. A point source is an installation that is either—

A. A major source under 40 CFR 70 for the pollutants for which reporting is required; or

B. A holder of an intermediate operating permit.

14. Pollutant—An air contaminant listed in subsection (3) (A) of this rule without regard to levels of emission or air quality impact.

15. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic—A polymer of the chlorinated vinyl monomer that contains fifty-seven percent (57%) chlorine.

16. Porous material—A substance that has tiny openings, often microscopic, in which fluids may be absorbed or discharged, including but not limited to paper and corrugated paperboard. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.330, porous material does not include wood.

17. Portable equipment—Any equipment that is designed and maintained to be movable, primarily for use in noncontinuous operations. Portable equipment includes rock crushers, asphaltic concrete plants, and concrete batching plants.

18. Portable equipment installation—An installation made up solely of portable equipment, meeting the requirements of or having been permitted according to 10 CSR 10-6.060(4).

19. Portland cement—A hydraulic cement produced by pulverizing clinker consisting essentially of hydraulic calcium silicates, usually containing one (1) or more of the forms of calcium sulfate as an interground addition.

20. Portland cement kiln—A system, including any solid, gaseous, or liquid fuel combustion equipment, used to calcine and fuse raw materials, including limestone and clay, to produce Portland cement clinker.

21. Potential to emit—The emission rates of any pollutant at maximum design capacity. Annual potential shall be based on the maximum annual-rated capacity of the installation assuming continuous year-round operation. Federally enforceable permit conditions on the type of materials combusted or processed, operating rates, hours of operation, and the application of air pollution control equipment shall be used in determining the annual potential. Secondary emissions do not count in determining annual potential.

22. Potroom—A building unit which houses a group of electrolytic cells in which aluminum is produced.

23. Potroom group—An uncontrolled potroom, a potroom which is controlled individually, or a group of potrooms or potroom segments ducted to a common or similar control system.

24. Precursors of a criteria pollutant are—

A. For ozone, nitrogen oxides ( $\text{NO}_x$ ), unless an area is exempted from  $\text{NO}_x$  requirements under section 182(f) of the Clean Air Act, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs);

B. For  $\text{PM}_{10}$ , those pollutants described in the  $\text{PM}_{10}$  nonattainment area applicable state implementation plan as significant contributors to the  $\text{PM}_{10}$  levels; and

C. For  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ —

(I) Sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ) in all  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  nonattainment and maintenance areas;

(II)  $\text{NO}_x$  in all  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  nonattainment and maintenance areas unless both the state and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine that it is not a significant precursor; and

(III) VOC and ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) only in  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  nonattainment or maintenance areas where either the state or EPA determines that they are significant precursors.

25. Preheater kiln—A kiln where the feed to the kiln system is preheated in cyclone chambers prior to the final fusion, which forms clinker.

26. Press—A printing production assembly that can be made up of one (1) or many units to produce a finished product. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.442, this includes any associated coating, spray powder application, heatset web dryer, ultraviolet or electron beam curing units, or infrared heating units.

27. Primary aluminum reduction installation—Any facility manufacturing aluminum by electrolytic reduction of alumina.

28. Primary chamber—The chamber in an HMIWI that receives waste material, in which the waste is ignited, and from which ash is removed.

29. Primary fuel—The fuel that provides the principal heat input to the device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation without the addition of other fuels.

30. Printing—Any operation that imparts color, images, or text onto a substrate using printing inks.

31. Printing ink—Any fluid or viscous composition used in printing, impressing, or transferring an image onto a substrate. Varnishes and coatings applied with offset lithographic and letterpress printing presses are inks and are part of the applicable printing process, not a separate operation such as paper coating.

32. Process heater—Any enclosed device using controlled flame, that is not a boiler, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to heat transfer material for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not directly come into contact with process materials. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves.

33. Process or production unit—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.060(9), any collection of structures and/or equipment, that processes, assembles, applies, or otherwise uses material inputs to produce or store an intermediate or final product. A single

facility may contain more than one (1) process or production unit.

34. Process unit—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-5.550, equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to produce, as intermediates or final products, one (1) or more chemicals included in Appendix A of Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Reactor Processes and Distillation Operations Processes in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry, EPA-450/4-91-031. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.

35. Process weight—The total weight of all materials introduced into an emission unit, including solid fuels which may cause any emission of particulate matter, but excluding liquids and gases used solely as fuels and air introduced for purposes of combustion.

36. Process weight rate—A rate in tons per hour established as follows:

A. The rate of materials introduced to the process which may cause any emission of particulate matter;

B. For continuous or long-run steady-state emission units, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion, divided by the number of hours of that period or portion;

C. For cyclical or batch emission units, the total process weight for a period of time which covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during that period; or

D. Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment permits more than one (1) interpretation of this section, that interpretation which results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply.

37. Production equipment exhaust system—A device for collecting and directing out of the work area fugitive emissions from reactor openings, centrifuge openings, and other vessel openings and equipment for the purpose of protecting workers from excessive exposure.

38. Publication rotogravure printing—Rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, and other types of printed materials.

39. Pyrolysis—The endothermic gasification of hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste using external energy.

(Q) All terms beginning with Q.

(R) All terms beginning with R.

1. Reactor—A vat or vessel, which may be jacketed to permit temperature control, designed to contain chemical reactions.

2. Reactor processes—Unit operations in which one (1) or more chemicals, or reactants other than air, are combined or decomposed in such a way that their molecular structures are altered and one (1) or more new organic compounds are formed.

3. Reasonably foreseeable emissions—Projected future direct and indirect emissions that are identified at the time the conformity determination is made; the location of such emissions is known and the emissions are quantifiable, as described and documented by the federal agency based on its own information and after reviewing any information presented to the federal agency.

4. Receive or receipt of—When referring to the director or the administrator, to come into possession of a document, information, or correspondence (whether sent in writing or by authorized electronic transmission), as indicated in an official correspondence log, or by a notation made on the document, information, or correspondence, by the director or the administrator in the regular course of business.

5. Reconstruct a major source—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.060(9), replacement of components at an existing process or production unit where the replacement of components in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year (tpy) of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or twenty-five (25) tpy of any combination of HAPs, whenever—

A. The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable process or production unit; and

B. It is technically and economically feasible for the reconstructed major source to meet the applicable maximum achievable control technology emission limitation for new sources established under this section.

6. Reconstruction—Where the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new source of operation or installation; the use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order in effect under sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act, or by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the Clean Air Act, shall not be considered reconstruction. In determining whether a reconstruction will occur, the provisions of 40 CFR 60.15, December 1, 1979, shall be considered by the director.

7. Recoverable fuel—Fuels that have been permitted for use for energy recovery under 10 CSR 10-6.065.

8. Recovery device—An individual unit of equipment, such as an adsorber, carbon adsorber, or condenser, capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for use, reuse, or sale.

9. Recovery system—An individual recovery device or series of such devices applied to the same vent stream.

10. Reduction—Any heated process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating, and protein concentrating.

11. Reference method—Any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is published in Appendix A of 40 CFR 60.

12. Refuse—The garbage, rubbish, trade wastes, leaves, salvageable material, agricultural wastes, or other wastes.

13. Regional water or wastewater projects—Include construction, operation, and maintenance of water or wastewater conveyances, water or wastewater treatment facilities, and water storage reservoirs which affect a large portion of a nonattainment or maintenance area.

14. Regulated air pollutant—All air pollutants or precursors for which any standard has been promulgated.

15. Reid vapor pressure (RVP)—The absolute vapor pressure of a petroleum liquid as determined by "Tests for Determining Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) of Gasoline and Gasoline-Oxygenate Blends," 40 CFR 80, Appendix E as in effect July 1, 1990.

16. Renewal—The process by which an operating permit is reissued at the end of its term.

17. Research and development activities—For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.060(9), activities conducted at a research or laboratory facility whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where such source is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for sale or exchange for commercial profit, except in a *de minimis* manner.

18. Residence time—Period of time in which gas in a thermal oxidizer, incinerator, or afterburner is exposed to heat and oxygen at a specified temperature in order to destroy pollutants present in the gas.

19. Residual fuel oil—The heavier fuel oil variously known as Bunker C, PS 400, and Number 6 generally used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. It has a minimum flash point of one hundred forty degrees Fahrenheit (140 °F).

20. Resist coat—A coating that is applied to a plastic part before metallic plating to prevent deposits of metal on portions of the plastic part.

21. Responsible official—Includes one (1) of the following:

A. The president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of a corporation in charge of a principal business function, any other person who performs similar policy and decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of this person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either—

(I) The facilities employ more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or have a gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five (25) million dollars (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(II) The delegation of authority to this representative is approved in advance by the permitting authority;

B. A general partner in a partnership or the proprietor in a sole proprietorship;

C. Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official in a municipality or state, federal, or other public agency. For the purpose of this subparagraph, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency; or

D. The designated representative of an affected source insofar as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated under the Act are concerned and the designated representative for any other purposes under part 70.

22. Restricted information—Information that is privileged or that is otherwise protected from disclosure pursuant to applicable statutes, executive orders, or regulations. Such information includes but is not limited to classified national security information, protected critical infrastructure information, sensitive security information, and proprietary business information.

23. Rich-burn engine—A two- (2-) or four- (4-) stroke spark-ignited (SI) engine where the oxygen content in the exhaust stream before any dilution is one percent (1%) or less measured on a dry basis.

24. Road-mix—An asphalt course produced by mixing mineral aggregate and cutback or emulsified asphalt at the road site by means of travel plants, motor graders, drags, or special road-mixing equipment.

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

(S) All terms beginning with S.

1. Sealer—A finishing material used to seal the pores of a wood substrate before additional coats of finishing material are



applied. Washcoats, which are used in some finishing systems to optimize aesthetics, are not sealers.

2. Secondary chamber—A component of the HMIWI that receives combustion gases from the primary chamber and in which the combustion process is completed.

3. Secondary emissions—The emissions which occur or would occur as a result of the construction or operation of an installation or major modification but do not come from the installation or major modification itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well-defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the installation or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to—

A. Emissions from trucks, ships, or trains coming to or from the installation or modification; and

B. Emissions from any off-site support source 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.

4. Serial number—When referring to NO<sub>x</sub> allowances, the unique identification number assigned to each NO<sub>x</sub> allowance by the administrator or director.

5. Shutdown—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.200, the period of time after all waste has been combusted in the primary chamber. For continuous HMIWI, shutdown shall commence no less than two (2) hours after the last charge to the incinerator. For intermittent HMIWI, shutdown shall commence no less than four (4) hours after the last charge to the incinerator. For batch HMIWI, shutdown shall commence no less than five (5) hours after the high-air phase of combustion has been completed; and

B. For all other purposes, the cessation of operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment, except the routine phasing out of process equipment.

6. Shutdown, permanent—Same as permanent shutdown.

7. Significant—A net emissions increase or potential to emit at a rate equal to or exceeding the *de minimis* levels or create

an ambient air concentration at a level greater than those listed in 10 CSR 10-6.060(5)(E)3., or any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with an installation subject to 10 CSR 10-6.060 which would be constructed within ten kilometers (10 km) of a Class I area and have an air quality impact on the area equal to or greater than one microgram per cubic meter (1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) (twenty-four- (24-) hour average). For purposes of new source review under 10 CSR 10-6.060 sections (7) and (8), net emission increases of hazardous air pollutants exceeding the *de minimis* levels are considered significant only if they are also criteria pollutants.

8. Six- (6-) minute period-A three hundred sixty- (360-) consecutive-second time interval. Six- (6-) minute block averages shall be utilized for continuous opacity monitoring system data per the provisions of Appendix B to 40 CFR 60, Performance Specification 1, promulgated as of July 1, 2007, and hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 732 N Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20401. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions.

9. Sludge-Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

10. Small HMIWI-An HMIWI whose maximum design waste burning capacity is less than or equal to two hundred (200) pounds per hour, or a continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to two hundred (200) pounds per hour, or a batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is less than or equal to one thousand six hundred (1,600) pounds per day. The following are not small HMIWI: a continuous or intermittent HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than two hundred (200) pounds per hour; a batch HMIWI whose maximum charge rate is more than one thousand six hundred (1,600) pounds per day.

11. Small source-For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.110, an installation subject to 10 CSR 10-6.110 but not a point source as defined in 10 CSR 10-6.020 for the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.110.

12. Smoke-Small gas-borne particles resulting from combustion, consisting of carbon, ash, and other material.

13. Solid fuel—A solid material used as a fuel that includes but is not limited to coal, wood, biomass, tires, plastics, and other nonfossil solid materials.

14. Solid waste—Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permits under 33 U.S.C. 1342, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2014).

15. Solids—Same as coating solids.

16. Solids turnover ratio (RT)—The ratio of total volume of coating solids that is added to the electrodeposition primer system in a calendar month divided by the total volume design capacity of the electrodeposition primer system.

17. Solvent—Organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

18. Solvent metal cleaning—The process of cleaning soils from metal surfaces by cold cleaning or open-top vapor degreasing or conveyORIZED degreasing.

19. Source—Any governmental, institutional, commercial, or industrial structure, installation, plant, building, or facility that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant under the Clean Air Act (CAA). For purposes of section 502(c) of the CAA, a source, including a source with multiple units, shall be considered a single facility.

20. Source gas volume—The volume of gas arising from a process or other source operation.

21. Source operation—Use definition of emissions unit.

22. Springfield-Greene County area—The geographical area contained within Greene County.

23. St. Louis metropolitan area—The geographical area comprised of St. Louis, St. Charles, Jefferson, and Franklin counties and the City of St. Louis.

24. Stack—Any spatial point in an installation designed to emit air contaminants into ambient air. An accidental opening such as a crack, fissure, or hole is a source of fugitive emissions, not a stack.

25. Staff director—Director of the Air Pollution Control Program of the Department of Natural Resources.

26. Stain—Any color coat having a solids content by weight of no more than eight percent (8%) that is applied in single or multiple coats directly to the substrate. Includes but is not limited to nongrain raising stains, equalizer stains, sap stains, body stains, no-wipe stains, penetrating stains, and toners.

27. Standard conditions—A gas temperature of seventy degrees Fahrenheit (70 °F) and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia).

28. Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA)—Any areas listed in Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 93-17 entitled "Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas" dated June 30, 1993, and hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the National Technical Information Services, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions.

29. Start-up—Defined as follows:

A. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.200, the period of time between the activation of the system and the first charge to the unit. For batch HMIWI, start-up means the period of time between activation of the system and ignition of the waste; and

B. For all other purposes, the setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment, except the routine phasing in of process equipment.

30. State—Any nonfederal permitting authority, including any local agency, interstate association, or statewide program. When clear from its context, state shall have its conventional territorial definition.

31. State implementation plan (SIP)—A series of plans adopted by the commission, submitted by the director, and approved by the administrator detailing methods and procedures to be used in attaining and maintaining the ambient air quality standards in Missouri.

32. State trading program NO<sub>x</sub> budget—The total number of tons apportioned to all NO<sub>x</sub> budget units in a given state, in accordance with the NO<sub>x</sub> budget trading program, for use in a given control period.

33. Storage container—Vessel or tank, including mix equipment, used to hold finishing, cleaning, or washoff materials.

34. Storage tank—Any tank, reservoir, or vessel which is a container for liquids or gases, where no manufacturing process or part of it takes place.

35. Submit or serve—To send or transmit a document, information, or correspondence to the person specified in accordance with the applicable regulation—

A. In person;

B. By United States Postal Service; or

C. By other means of dispatch or transmission and delivery. Compliance with any submission, service, or mailing deadline shall be determined by the date of dispatch, transmission, or mailing and not the date of receipt.

36. Substrate—The surface onto which coatings are applied (or into which coatings are impregnated).

37. Synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing—Manufacture of pharmaceutical products by chemical synthesis.

(T) All terms beginning with T.

1. Temporary installation—An installation which operates or emits pollutants less than two (2) years.

2. Title I modification—Any modification that requires a permit under 10 CSR 10-6.060 section (7) or (8) or that is subject to any requirement under 10 CSR 10-6.070 or 10 CSR 10-6.080.

3. Title V operating permit—A permit issued under Title V of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70 or 40 CFR 71.

4. Title V operating permit regulations—The regulations that the administrator has approved or issued as meeting the requirements of Title V of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70 or 40 CFR 71.

5. Ton or tonnage—Any short ton (i.e., two thousand pounds (2,000 lbs)). For the purpose of determining compliance with the NO<sub>x</sub> budget emissions limitation, total tons for a control period shall be calculated as the sum of all recorded hourly emissions (or the tonnage equivalent of the recorded hourly emissions rates) in accordance with applicable requirements, with any remaining fraction of a ton equal to or greater than one-half (0.50) ton deemed to equal one (1) ton and any fraction of a ton less than one-half (0.50) ton deemed to equal zero (0) tons.

6. Topcoat—Defined as follows:

A. For the purposes of 10 CSR 10-2.205 and 10 CSR 10-5.295, a coating that is applied over a primer on an aerospace vehicle or component for appearance, identification, camouflage, or protection. Topcoats that are defined as specialty coatings are not included under this definition; and

B. For all other purposes, the last film building finishing material applied for the purpose of establishing the color or protective surface, or both, including groundcoat and paint sealer materials, base coat, and clear coat. Nonpermanent final finishes are not topcoats.

7. Total fluoride—The elemental fluorine and all fluoride compounds as measured by reference methods specified in 10 CSR 10-6.030(12) or equivalent or alternative methods.

8. Total of direct and indirect emissions—The sum of direct and indirect emissions increases and decreases caused by the federal action; that is, the net emissions considering all direct and indirect emissions. Any emissions decreases used to reduce such total shall have already occurred or shall be enforceable under state and federal law. The portion of emissions which are exempt or presumed to conform under subsection (3)(C), (D), (E), or (F) of 10 CSR 10-6.300 are not included in the total of direct and indirect emissions, except as provided in subsection (3)(J) of 10 CSR 10-6.300. The total of direct and indirect emissions includes emissions of criteria

pollutants and emissions of precursors of criteria pollutants. The segmentation of projects for conformity analyses when emissions are reasonably foreseeable is not permitted by 10 CSR 10-6.300.

9. Trade waste—The solid, liquid, or gaseous material resulting from construction or the prosecution of any business, trade, or industry or any demolition operation including but not limited to plastics, cardboard cartons, grease, oil, chemicals, or cinders.

10. Tribal implementation plan (TIP)—A plan to implement the national ambient air quality standards adopted and submitted by a federally recognized Indian tribal government determined to be eligible under 40 CFR 49.9 and the plan has been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(U) All terms beginning with U.

1. Uncombined water—The visible condensed water which is not bound, physically or chemically, to any air contaminant.

2. Unit—A fossil-fuel-fired combustion device such as a stationary boiler, combustion turbine, or combined cycle system. For the purpose of 10 CSR 10-6.390, unit is any diesel, lean-burn, or rich-burn stationary internal combustion engine as defined in this rule.

3. Unit load—The total (i.e., gross) output of a unit in any control period (or other specified time period) produced by combusting a given heat input of fuel expressed in terms of—

A. The total electrical generation (expressed as megawatt) produced by the unit, including generation for use within the plant; or

B. In the case of a unit that uses heat input for purposes other than electrical generation, the total steam flow (lb/hr) or total steam pressure (psia) produced by the unit, including steam for use by the unit.

4. Unit operating day—A calendar day in which a unit combusts any fuel.

5. Unit operating hour or hour of unit operation—Any hour or fraction of an hour during which a unit combusts fuel.

6. Unit operations—Discrete processing steps that occur within distinct equipment that are used to prepare reactants, facilitate reactions, separate and purify products, and recycle materials.

7. User source—Any source that seeks to use emission reduction credits to comply with an applicable emission reduction requirement.

8. Utilization—The heat input (expressed in mmBtu/time) for a unit. The unit's total heat input for the control period in each year will be determined in accordance with 40 CFR 75 if the NO<sub>x</sub> budget unit was otherwise subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 75 for the year or will be based on the best available data reported to the administrator for the unit if the unit was not otherwise subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 75 for the year.

(V) All terms beginning with V.

1. Vapor recovery system—A vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing the hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to limit their emission to the atmosphere.

2. Varnish—An unpigmented surface coating containing volatile organic compounds and composed of resins, oils, thinners, and driers used to give a glossy surface to wood, metal, etc.

3. Vehicle—Any mechanical device on wheels, designed primarily for use on streets, roads, or highways, except those propelled or drawn by human or animal power or those used exclusively on fixed rails or tracks.

4. Vent—A point of emission from a unit operation. Typical process vents from batch processes include condenser vents, vacuum pumps, steam ejectors, and atmospheric vents from reactors and other process vessels. Vents also include relief valve discharges. Equipment exhaust systems that discharge from unit operations also would be considered process vents.

5. Vent stream—Any gas stream discharge directly from a distillation operation or reactor process to the atmosphere or indirectly to the atmosphere after diversion through other process equipment. The vent stream excludes relief valve discharges and equipment leaks including but not limited to pumps, compressors, and valves.



6. Visible emission—Any discharge of an air contaminant, including condensables, which reduces the transmission of light or obscures the view of an object in the background.

7. Volatile organic compounds (VOC)—Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions to produce ozone.

A. The following compounds are not considered VOCs because of their known lack of participation in the atmospheric reactions to produce ozone:

<b>CAS #</b>	<b>Compound</b>
138495428	1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee)
431890	1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea)
375031	1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoropropane (n-C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>7</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> or HFE-7000)
690391	1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
679867	1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
24270664	1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
431312	1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
460731	1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
431630	1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)
406586	1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)
422560	3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-penta-fluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)
507551	1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-penta-fluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)
354234	1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoro-ethane (HCFC-123a)
1615754	1-chloro-1-fluorethane (HCFC-151a)
163702076	1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro 4-methoxy-butane (C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>9</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> or HFE-7100)
163702087	2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> )
163702054	1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>9</sub> OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> or HFE-7200)
163702065	2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> )
297730939	3-ethoxy- 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoro-methyl) hexane (HFE-7500)

71556	1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
67641	acetone
75683	1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
75456	chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
593704	chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
76153	chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
2837890	2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)
75718	dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
1717006	1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
76142	1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
75376	1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)
75105	difluoromethane (HFC-32)
74840	ethane
353366	ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
74828	methane
79209	methyl acetate
75092	methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
98566	parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
354336	pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)
127184	perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)
359353	1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
811972	1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
75694	trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
26523648	1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
306832	1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123)
420462	1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)
75467	trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
107313	methyl formate (HCOOCH <sub>3</sub> )
132182924	1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro- 3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethylpentane (HFE-7300)
108327	propylene carbonate
616386	dimethyl carbonate
29118249	<i>trans</i> -1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze)
1691174	1,1,3,3-tetrafluorodimethyl ether (HCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> H or HFE-134)
78522471	bis (difluoromethoxy) (difluoro) methane (HCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> H or HFE-236cal2)
188690780	1,2-bis (difluoromethoxy)- 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> H or HFE-338pcc13)
188690779	1-(difluoromethoxy)-2- [(difluoromethoxy) (difluoro) methoxy]-1,1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro- ethane (HCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> OCF <sub>2</sub> H or H-Galden 1040x or H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180))

102687650	trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene (Solstice™ 1233zd(E))
754141	2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene
124685	2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (AMP)
540885	t-butyl acetate (TBAC)
406780	1,1,2,2-tetrafluoro-1- (2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy) ethane (HFE-347pcfe)
692499	cis-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO- 1336mzz-Z)
66711862	trans-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobute-2-ene (HFO- 1336mzz(E))

Perfluorocarbon compounds in the following classes:

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

VOC may be measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or by procedures specified in either 10 CSR 10-6.030 or 40 CFR 60. These methods and procedures may measure nonreactive compounds, so an owner or operator must exclude these nonreactive compounds when determining compliance.

8. Volatile organic liquid—Any substance which is a liquid at storage conditions and which contains one (1) or more volatile organic compounds as defined in this rule.

9. Volatility—For purposes of 10 CSR 10-5.540, low volatility materials are defined as those which have a vapor pressure less than or equal to seventy-five (75) mmHg at twenty degrees Celsius (20°C), moderate volatility materials have a vapor pressure greater than seventy-five (75) and less than or equal to one hundred fifty (150) mmHg at twenty degrees Celsius (20°C), and high volatility materials have a vapor pressure greater than one hundred fifty (150) mmHg at twenty degrees Celsius (20°C). To evaluate volatile organic compound (VOC)

volatility for single unit operations that service numerous VOCs or for processes handling multiple VOCs, the weighted average volatility can be calculated from knowing the total amount of each VOC used in a year, and the individual component vapor pressure, per the equation in paragraph (1)(E)1. of 10 CSR 10-5.540.

(W) All terms beginning with W.

1. Wet scrubber—An add-on air pollution control device that utilizes an alkaline scrubbing liquor to collect particulate matter (including nonvaporous metals and condensed organics) and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases.

2. Wood furniture—Any product made of wood, a wood product such as rattan or wicker, or an engineered wood product such as particleboard that is manufactured under any of the following standard industrial classification codes: 2434, 2511, 2512, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2531, 2541, 2599, or 5712.

3. Wood furniture component—Any part that is used in the manufacture of wood furniture. Examples include but are not limited to drawer sides, cabinet doors, seat cushions, and laminated tops.

4. Working day—A day, or any part of a day, in which a facility is engaged in manufacturing.

(X) All terms beginning with X.

(Y) All terms beginning with Y.

(Z) All terms beginning with Z.

(3) General Provisions. Common reference tables are provided in this section of the rule.

(A) Table 1—*De minimis* Emission Levels.

**Air Contaminant Emission Rate**

Carbon monoxide	100.0
Nitrogen oxides	40.0
Particulate Matter	
PM	25.0
PM <sub>10</sub>	15.0
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	10.0
SO <sub>2</sub> (PM <sub>2.5</sub> precursor)	40.0
NO <sub>x</sub> (PM <sub>2.5</sub> precursor)	40.0
(emissions of nitrogen oxides are considered precursors to PM <sub>2.5</sub> unless the state or EPA	

successfully demonstrates that emissions in a specific area are not a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations)

Sulfur dioxide	40.0
Ozone	
VOC (Ozone precursor)	40.0
NO <sub>x</sub> (Ozone precursor)	40.0
Lead	0.6
Fluorides	3.0
(Excluding hydrogen fluoride)	
Sulfuric acid mist	7.0
Hydrogen sulfide	10.0
Total reduced sulfur	10.0
(including hydrogen sulfide)	
Reduced Sulfur Compounds	10.0
(including hydrogen sulfide)	
Municipal waste combustor organics	3.5 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
(measured as total tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)	
Municipal waste combustor metals	15.0
(measured as particulate matter)	
Municipal waste combustor acid gases	40.0
(measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)	
Municipal solid waste landfill emissions	50.0
(measured as nonmethane organic compounds)	
Hazardous Air Pollutant (each)	10.0
Sum of Hazardous Air Pollutants	25.0

*Note: All rates in tons per year.*

(B) Table 2—List of Named Installations.

#### **Named Installations**

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 plants
18. Sintering plants
19. Secondary metal production plants
20. Chemical process plants
21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input
22. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels
23. Taconite ore processing facilities
24. Glass fiber processing plants
25. Charcoal production facilities
26. Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat
27. Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act

(C) Table 3—Hazardous Air Pollutants.

<b>CAS #</b>	<b>Hazardous Air Pollutant</b>
75070	Acetaldehyde
60355	Acetamide
75058	Acetonitrile
98862	Acetophenone
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
107028	Acrolein
79061	Acrylamide
79107	Acrylic acid
107131	Acrylonitrile
107051	Allyl chloride
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
62533	Aniline
90040	o-Anisidine
1332214	Asbestos
71432	Benzene (including from gasoline)
92875	Benzidine
98077	Benzotrichloride
100447	Benzyl chloride
92524	Biphenyl
117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)
542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether
75252	Bromoform

106945	1-Bromopropane
106990	1,3-Butadiene
156627	Calcium cyanamide
133062	Captan
63252	Carbaryl
75150	Carbon disulfide
56235	Carbon tetrachloride
463581	Carbonyl sulfide
120809	Catechol
133904	Chloramben
57749	Chlordane
7782505	Chlorine
79118	Chloroacetic acid
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
108907	Chlorobenzene
510156	Chlorobenzilate
67663	Chloroform
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
126998	Chloroprene
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
108394	m-Cresol
95487	o-Cresol
106445	p-Cresol
98828	Cumene
94757	2,4-D, salts and esters
3547044	DDE
334883	Diazomethane
132649	Dibenzofurans
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
84742	Dibutylphthalate
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p)
91941	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine
111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether)
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene
62737	Dichlorvos
111422	Diethanolamine
121697	N,N-Diethyl aniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)
64675	Diethyl sulfate
119904	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
119937	3,3-Dimethyl benzidine
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
68122	Dimethyl formamide
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine
131113	Dimethyl phthalate
77781	Dimethyl sulfate
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts

51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)
106887	1,2-Epoxybutane
140885	Ethyl acrylate
100414	Ethyl benzene
51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
106934	Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane)
107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)
107211	Ethylene glycol
151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
75218	Ethylene oxide
96457	Ethylene thiourea
75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)
50000	Formaldehyde
76448	Heptachlor
118741	Hexachlorobenzene
87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
67721	Hexachloroethane
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
110543	Hexane
302012	Hydrazine
7647010	Hydrochloric acid
7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid)
123319	Hydroquinone
78591	Isophorone
58899	Lindane (all isomers)
108316	Maleic anhydride
67561	Methanol
72435	Methoxychlor
74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
71556	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)
60344	Methyl hydrazine
74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
624839	Methyl isocyanate
80626	Methyl methacrylate
1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
101144	4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroani-line)
75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)



101779	4,4-Methylenedianiline
91203	Naphthalene
98953	Nitrobenzene
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
100027	4-Nitrophenol
79469	2-Nitropropane
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
56382	Parathion
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
87865	Pentachlorophenol
108952	Phenol
106503	p-Phenylenediamine
75445	Phosgene
7803512	Phosphine
7723140	Phosphorus
85449	Phthalic anhydride
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
1120714	1,3-Propane sultone
57578	beta-Propiolactone
123386	Propionaldehyde
114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
78875	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)
75569	Propylene oxide
75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methylaziridine)
91225	Quinoline
106514	Quinone
100425	Styrene
96093	Styrene oxide
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzop-dioxin
79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
108883	Toluene
95807	2,4-Toluene diamine
584849	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
95534	o-Toluidine
8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
120821	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
79016	Trichloroethylene
95954	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
121448	Triethylamine
1582098	Trifluralin
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane

108054	Vinyl acetate
593602	Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)
75014	Vinyl chloride
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1- Dichloroethylene)
1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixture)
108383	m-Xylenes
95476	o-Xylenes
106423	p-Xylenes
0	Antimony Compounds
0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
0	Beryllium Compounds
0	Cadmium Compounds
0	Chromium Compounds
0	Cobalt Compounds
0	Coke Oven Emissions
0	Cyanide Compounds <sup>1</sup>
0	Glycol ethers <sup>2</sup>
0	Lead Compounds
0	Manganese Compounds
0	Mercury Compounds
0	Fine mineral fibers <sup>3</sup>
0	Nickel Compounds
0	Polycyclic Organic Matter <sup>4</sup>
0	Radionuclides (including radon) <sup>5</sup>
0	Selenium Compounds

**Note:** For all listings in this table that contain the word compounds and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (that is, antimony, arsenic, and the like) as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

<sup>1</sup> X'CN where X-H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur, for example, KCN or Ca(CN)<sub>2</sub>.

<sup>2</sup> Includes mono- and diethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and triethylene glycol R(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-OR' where n = 1, 2, or 3; R = Alkyl or aryl groups; R' = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure R-(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-OH. Polymers and ethylene glycol monobutyl ether are excluded from the glycol category.

<sup>3</sup> Includes glass microfibers, glass wool fibers, rock wool fibers, and slag wool fibers, each characterized as respirable (fiber diameter less than three and one-half (3.5) micrometers) and possessing an aspect ratio (fiber length divided by fiber

diameter) greater than or equal to three (3), as emitted from production of fiber and fiber products.

<sup>4</sup> Includes organic compounds with more than one (1) benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to one hundred degrees Celsius (100°C).

<sup>5</sup> A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

(4) Reporting and Record Keeping *(Not Applicable)*

(5) Test Methods *(Not Applicable)*

## EPA Rulemakings

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c); 40 C.F.R. 70 Appendix A (cc); 62.6350 (b) (6)  
FRM: 90 FR 46073 (9/25/2025)  
PRM: 90 FR 27496 (06/27/2025)  
State Submission: 7/12/2024  
State Final: 10 CSR 10-6.020 (04/01/2024) effective 5/20/2024  
APDB File: MO-472; EPA-R07-OAR-2025-0289  
Description: The amendments to this rule add definitions and remove obsolete definitions since the last rule, either because the definitions have been added into an associated applicable rule, the terms are already defined in statute, or the applicable rule has been rescinded. Additionally, the list of Hazardous Air Pollutants and Exempt Volatile Organic Compounds is updated to match the current lists dictated in the CAA section 112(b) (1) and 40 CFR 51.100(s), respectively.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c); 40 C.F.R. 70 Appendix A (cc); 62.6350 (b) (6)  
FRM: 80 FR 11577 (3/4/2015)  
PRM: 80 FR 11610 (3/4/2015)  
State Submission: 3/27/14  
State Final: 10 CSR 10-6.020 (2/28/14) effective 3/30/14  
APDB File: MO-358; EPA-R07-OAR-2015-0006  
Description: This revision adds definitions and removes obsolete definitions since the last rule revision. In addition, section (1), Applicability, was revised to clarify that the federal definitions which are incorporated by reference in other Missouri rules take precedence over the definitions in this rule. Finally, several non-substantive error corrections and clarifications were made.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c); 40 C.F.R. 70 Appendix A (bb); 62.6350 (b) (5)  
FRM: 79 FR 14613 (3/17/2014)  
PRM: 79 FR 14632 (3/17/2014)  
State Submission: 8/25/11, 5/8/12 and 2/11/13  
State Final: 10 CSR 10-6.020 8/30/11, 5/30/12 and 2/28/13  
APDB File: MO-317, MO-331 and MO-348; EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0724  
Description: This revision addresses three SIP revisions related to 10 CSR 10-6.020 *Definitions and Common Reference Tables*. The August 25, 2011, revision consolidates a significant number of definitions from individual state air rules into the definitions rule. The May 8, 2012, and February 11, 2013, SIP revisions incorporate several non-substantive error corrections of acronym usage, clarifications of a definition's applicability, grammatical corrections, and minor clarifications of language, as well as, the addition of definitions from individual rules as described above. These revisions also apply under Title V and 111(d) authority.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c), 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (aa)  
FRM: 78 FR 19602 (4/2/2013)  
PRM: 78 FR 19636 (4/2/2013)  
State Submission: 12/15/2010  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (11/30/2010); effective 12/30/2010  
APDB File: MO-300; EPA-R07-OAR-2012-0749  
Description: This revision to 10 CSR 10-6.020 adds propylene carbonate and dimethyl carbonate to the list of compounds which are excluded from the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC); corrects two asbestos method subpart references; approves MO's request to amend the SIP to meet the 2006 PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS requirements of the May 16, 2008 NSR PM<sub>2.5</sub> rule (PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>x</sub>); and applies these revisions under Title V authority.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c), 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (w)  
FRM: 74 FR 17086 (4/14/2009)  
PRM: 74 FR 17129 (4/14/2009)  
State Submission: 9/16/2008  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (8/31/2008); effective 09/30/2008

APDB File: MO-266; EPA-R07-OAR-2008-0793  
Description: This revision revises or adds definitions for adverse impact on visibility, delivery vessel, outstate area, potential to emit, stage I vapor recovery system, and stage II vapor recovery system. It also updated the lists of volatile organic compounds and hazardous air pollutants. This revision also removed a number of unused definitions.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c), 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (s)  
FRM: 71 FR 70468 (12/5/2006)  
PRM: 71 FR 70476 (12/5/2006)  
State Submission: 3/30/2006  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (01/29/2006); effective 02/28/2006  
APDB File: MO-242; EPA-R07-OAR-2006-0900  
Description: This revision revises the definitions for insignificant activity, particulate matter, and adds definitions for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Five compounds were added to the volatile organic compounds definition and minor changes were made to the table listing hazardous air pollutants (table 3).

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c), 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (r)  
FRM: 71 FR 38997 (07/11/2006)  
PRM: 71 FR 14439 (03/22/2006)  
State Submission: 07/14/2004  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (09/30/2003); effective 10/30/2003  
APDB File: MO-224; EPA-R07-OAR-2005-MO-0005  
Description: This revision approved changes to definitions of "cold cleaner," "nonattainment area," "opacity," "portable equipment installation," "significant," and "visible emissions."

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c), 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (i)  
FRM: 66 FR 16137 (3/23/01)  
PRM: 66 FR 16162 (3/23/01)  
State Submission: 08/03/00  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (4/30/00)  
APDB File: MO-158  
Description: This revision corrects a reference to the Air Increment Table in the definition for baseline area; adds a definition for criteria pollutant; adopts by reference the EPA definition for net emission increase at 40 CFR 51.166(b)(3); and deletes the definition for the St. Louis carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment area.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c), 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (f)  
FRM: 65 FR 1787 (1/12/00)  
PRM: 65 FR 1841 (1/12/00)  
State Submission: 9/20/99  
State Proposal: 23 MR 2356 (10/1/98)  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (5/30/99)  
APDB File: MO-171  
Description: This revision makes updates and clarifications to the definitions of catalytic incinerator, multiple chamber incinerator, stack, and volatile organic compounds.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c)  
FRM: 64 FR 71037 (12/20/99)  
PRM: 64 FR 16659 (4/6/99)  
State Submission: 5/28/98  
State Proposal: 22 MR 1471 (9/16/97)  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (3/31/98)  
APDB File: MO-150  
Description: This revision adds a de minimis emission level for landfills and removes caprolactum from the list of hazardous air pollutants. The definition of particulate matter is revised to more closely match the EPA's definition.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (b)  
FRM: 62 FR 26405 (5/14/97)  
PRM: 61 FR 64042 (12/3/96)  
State Submission: 7/31/96  
State Proposal: 20 MR 6717 (11/15/95)  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (5/31/96)  
APDB File: MO-133  
Description: The EPA granted full approval of the operating permit program submitted by the state of Missouri for the purpose of complying with Federal requirements for an approvable state program to issue operating permits to all major stationary sources and to certain other sources. This approval gives the state the authority to receive delegation of section 112 standards for both Part 70 and non-Part 70 sources. The EPA issued a final 112(g) rule on December 27, 1996. The state has 18 months from the effective date of the rule to adopt an equivalent program.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (96) (i) (A)  
FRM: 62 FR 26405 (5/14/97)  
PRM: 61 FR 64042 (12/3/96)  
State Submission: 7/31/96  
State Proposal: 20 MR 6717 (11/15/95)  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (5/31/96)  
APDB File: MO-133  
Description: The EPA approved changes to references pertaining to the intermediate operating program. The EPA did not approve provisions of the rule which pertain to the basic operating permit program.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (86) (i) (A)  
FRM: 61 FR 7714 (2/29/96)  
PRM: 60 FR 16824 (4/3/95)  
State Submission: 8/21/95  
State Proposal: 19 MR 585 (2/15/94)  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (7/31/95)  
APDB File: MO-103, MO-111  
Description: This revision approves definitions which are being revised or added to the SIP and are used in chapters 1 through 6. It also provides reference to tables that are in common usage in the control of air pollution. Many of the definitions pertain to Title V and asbestos programs and are approved in the SIP because they provide overall consistency in the use of terms in the air program. The EPA approval into the SIP of these definitions does not constitute approval with respect to the Title V submission.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 70, Appendix A, Missouri (a)  
FRM: 61 FR 16065 (4/11/96)  
PRM: 60 FR 64404 (12/15/95)  
State Submission: 1/9/95  
State Proposal: 18 MR 1643 (9/17/93)  
State Final: 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (3/30/94)  
APDB File: MO-96  
Description: The EPA granted final interim approval, effective May 13, 1996, of an operating permit program submitted by the state of Missouri for the purpose of complying with Federal requirements for an approvable state program to issue operating permits to all major stationary sources and to certain other sources. The EPA is also giving interim approval, under section 112(l) of the Act, to the state program for accepting delegation of the section 112 standards to enforce air toxics regulations. This interim approval will extend for 18 months following the effective date and cannot be renewed. Revisions to this rule are required for full approval of the operating permits program.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (83) (i) (A)  
FRM: 59 FR 24647 (5/12/94)  
PRM: 59 FR 5370 (2/4/94)  
State Submission: 3/15/93  
State Proposal: 17 MR 488 (4/17/92)  
State Final: 17 MR 1383 (9/17/92); 10 C.S.R. 10-6 (1/5/93); state effective 02/26/93)  
APDB File: MO-104

Description: This revision changes the definition of Growth Increment and Nonattainment area. This rulemaking approves the Missouri lead nonattainment areas into the exiting NSR program.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (77) (i) (A)  
FRM: 57 FR 27939 (6/23/92)  
PRM: 57 FR 1705 (1/15/92)  
State Submission: 10/9/91  
State Proposal: 16 MR 126 (1/14/91)  
State Final: 16 MR 842 (6/3/91)  
APDB File: MO-81  
Description: This revision approves the maintenance plan and redesignation request to redesignate Clay, Platte, and Jackson Counties to attainment for ozone. This rule changed the definition of gasoline, added the definition of person, and changed the definition of Reid Vapor Pressure and the definition of Retail Outlet.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (75) (i) (A)  
FRM: 56 FR 9172 (3/5/91)  
PRM: None  
State Submission: 9/25/90  
State Proposal: 15 MR 297 (2/15/90)  
State Final: 15 MR 842 (5/14/90)  
APDB File: MO-80  
Description: This approval incorporates nitrogen oxides increments into existing PSD rules.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (72) (i) (A) (B) (C)  
FRM: 55 FR 213 (11/2/90)  
PRM: 55 FR 27657 (7/5/90)  
State Submission: 1/11/90  
State Proposal: 14 MR 934 (7/17/89)  
State Final: 14 MR 1503 (11/16/89)  
APDB File: MO-75  
Description: The EPA approved revisions which defined numerous terms used in the state's VOC surface coating rules.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (71) (i) (B)  
FRM: 55 FR 7712 (3/5/90)  
PRM: 54 FR 43183 (10/23/89)  
State Submission: 3/30/89  
State Proposal: 13 MR 1715 (10/17/88)  
State Final: 14 MR 332 (3/1/89)  
APDB File: MO-75  
Description: The EPA approved revisions which added a definition for cutback asphalt and revised the definition of VOC.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (66) (i) (A)  
FRM: 54 FR 31542 (7/31/89)  
PRM: None  
State Submission: 5/12/88  
State Proposal: 13 MR 110 (1/19/88)  
State Final: 13 MR 602 (4/18/88)  
APDB File: MO-67  
Description: The EPA approved changes to the regulation which: (1) updated the reference document for nonattainment areas, and (2) revised the definition of particulate matter to include PM10.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (67) (i) (A) and (C)  
FRM: 54 FR 13184 (3/31/89)  
PRM: 52 FR 44920 (11/23/87)  
State Submission: 8/18/86 and 10/18/88  
State Proposal: 11 MR 238 (1/16/86), 13 MR 508 (4/1/88)  
State Final: 11 MR 896 (5/1/86), 13 MR 1301 (8/15/88)

APDB File:	MO-63
Description:	The EPA approved revisions pertaining to stack heights and dispersion techniques.

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CFR:	40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (65) (i) (G)
FRM:	54 FR 10322 (3/13/89)
PRM:	53 FR 24735 (6/30/88)
State Submission:	12/18/87
State Proposal:	12 MR 1386 (9/14/87)
State Final:	12 MR 1956 (12/14/87)
APDB File:	MO-49
Description:	The EPA approved revisions pertaining to the correction of VOC regulations for the Kansas City area.

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CFR:	40 C.F.R. 62.6350
FRM:	51 FR 8827 (3/14/86)
PRM:	50 FR 30961 (7/31/85)
State Submission:	1/3/85
State Proposal:	6 MR 347 (4/1/81)
State Final:	6 MR 906 (8/3/81)
APDB File:	MO-30
Description:	The EPA approved a revision in conjunction with approval of the state's 111(d) plan for aluminum reduction plants.

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CFR:	40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (56) (i) (A)
FRM:	51 FR 4916 (2/10/86)
PRM:	50 FR 48612 (11/26/85)
State Submission:	5/3/85
State Proposal:	10 MR 178 (2/1/85)
State Final:	10 MR 599 (5/1/85)
APDB File:	MO-33
Description:	EPA approved a revision which added a definition for adverse impact on visibility.

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CFR:	40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (50)
FRM:	50 FR 14925 (4/16/85)
PRM:	49 FR 42749 (10/24/84)
State Submission:	4/10/84
State Proposal:	8 MR 1304 (11/1/83)
State Final:	9 MR 446 (3/1/84)
APDB File:	MO-57
Description:	The EPA approved revisions which added definitions in conjunction with adoption of regulations governing plastic parts painting and paint manufacturing in St. Louis.

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CFR:	40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (37)
FRM:	47 FR 26833 (6/22/82)
PRM:	47 FR 7696 (2/22/82)
State Submission:	4/8/82
State Proposal:	6 MR 1421 (12/1/81)
State Final:	7 MR 768 (5/3/82)
APDB File:	MO-27
Description:	The EPA approved revisions to the regulation which affected the definitions of terms used in new rule 10 C.S.R. 10-6.060 pertaining to NSR/PSD permitting.

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CFR:	40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (25) (iii)
FRM:	46 FR 20172 (4/3/81)
PRM:	45 FR 84099 (12/22/80)
State Submission:	9/2/80
State Proposal:	5 MR 383 (4/1/80)
State Final:	5 MR 1147 (9/2/80)
APDB File:	MO-12
Description:	The EPA approved revisions which added definitions in conjunction with the state's adoption of Set II VOC rules.

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CFR:	None
FRM:	46 FR 16895 (3/16/81)
PRM:	45 FR 77053 (11/21/80)



State Submission: None  
State Proposal: None  
State Final: None  
APDB File: MO-11  
Description: The EPA revoked a condition promulgated on May 9, 1980, (see 45 FR 30626) pertaining to the state's definition of potential emissions. The state's rule allows consideration of physical or operational limitations which might not be Federally enforceable.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (27)  
FRM: 46 FR 27932 (3/22/81) and 49 FR 38103 (9/27/84) (correction)  
PRM: 46 FR 7007 (1/22/81)  
State Submission: 9/2/80  
State Proposal: 4 MR 308 (4/2/79)  
State Final: 4 MR 1303 (11/1/79)  
APDB File: MO-18  
Description: The EPA approved revisions pertaining to the definition of terms used in the state's malfunction rule.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (18)  
FRM: 45 FR 30626 (5/9/80)  
PRM: 45 FR 18407 (3/21/80)  
State Submission: 4/7/80  
State Proposal: 5 MR 83 (1/2/80)  
State Final: 5 MR 442 (4/1/80)  
APDB File: MO-06  
Description: The EPA conditionally approved provisions relating to the definitions of terms used in 10 C.S.R. 10-6.060. The condition required the state to amend its definition of potential emissions.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (16)  
FRM: 45 FR 24140 (4/9/80) and 45 FR 46806 (7/11/80) (correction)  
PRM: 44 FR 61384 (10/25/79)  
State Submission: 6/29/79  
State Proposal: 3 MR 947 (12/1/78)  
State Final: 4 MR 500 (6/1/79)  
APDB File: MO-01  
Description: The EPA approved a revision which added terms relevant to the newly adopted VOC regulations for St. Louis and Kansas City.

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CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320(c) (13) (ii)  
FRM: 45 FR 17145 (3/18/80)  
PRM: 44 FR 52001 (9/6/79)  
State Submission: 8/28/78  
State Proposal: 2 MR 509 (9/1/77)  
State Final: 3 MR 89 (2/1/78)  
APDB File: MO-03  
Description: The EPA approved a new regulation setting out definitions of terms used in the state's air pollution control rules. This rule replaced Regulations I (Kansas City Metropolitan Area), I (Springfield-Greene County), and I (St. Louis Metropolitan Area) approved in the original SIP at 37 FR 10842 (May 31, 1972). The state recodified the original rules as 10 C.S.R. 10-2.020, 4.020, and 5.020, respectively, and in turn rescinded them with the adoption of 10 C.S.R. 10-6.020.

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#### Difference Between the State and EPA-Approved Regulation

None.

#### Title V and 111(d) Approval

Many of the definitions pertain to Title V, 111(d) and asbestos programs and are approved in the SIP because they provide overall consistency in the use of terms in the air program. Similarly, the EPA has also approved this rule as part of the Title V program, and 111(d) even though many of the definitions pertain only to the SIP.