GEORGIA RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR AIR QUALITY CONTROL

Chapter 391-3-1, Air Quality Control

391-3-1-.01 DEFINITIONS. AMENDED. Unless a different meaning is required by the context, the following terms as used in these rules shall have the meaning hereafter respectively ascribed, except that to the extent terms are not defined in these rules the Act's definitions control; and provided, that definitions within any subsequent rule, or subdivision thereof, which are expressly made applicable to the rule or subdivision within which they appear, shall apply for purposes of such specific rule or subdivision thereof; and provided the definitions appearing in Federal regulations adopted by reference shall control in the application of the related Federal regulations to which they apply under the Federal Act; and provided further, that in officially designated nonattainment areas the definitions contained in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(i)-(xix) shall apply. 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(i)-(xix), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.

(a) "Act" means Part I of Chapter 9 of Title 12 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A. Section 12-9-1, et seq.) "The Georgia Air Quality Act."

(b) "Air-cleaning Device" means any method, process or equipment which removes, reduces or renders less noxious air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere.

(c) "Air Contaminant" means solid or liquid particulate matter, dust, fumes, gas, mist, smoke, or vapor, or any matter or substance either physical, chemical, biological, or radioactive (including source material, special nuclear material, and by-product material); or any combination of any of the above.

(d) "Air Pollution" means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants.

(e) "Black Liquor Solids" means the dry weight of the solids which enter the recovery furnace in the black liquor.

(f) "CFR" means the "Code of Federal Regulations."

(g) "Capacity Factor" means the ratio of the average load on a machine or equipment for the period of time considered, to the design capacity rating of the machine or equipment.

(h) "Capture System" means the equipment (including hoods, ducts, fans, etc.) used to contain, capture, or transport a pollutant to an air-cleaning device.

(i) "Coating Applicator" means an apparatus used to apply a surface coating.

(j) "Coating Line" means one or more apparatus or operations which include a coating applicator, flash-off area, and oven wherein a surface coating is applied, dried, or

cured.

(k) "Conditions Beyond the Control Of" shall mean only those conditions which, though ordinary diligence be employed, remain unforeseeable, or unpredictable, such as, strikes, walkouts, or other industrial disturbances, acts of God, civil disturbances, embargoes, or other causes of like character; provided, however, that this term shall not include conditions solely because they are dependent upon contingencies, that is, conditions such as, but not limited to, the variable cost or availability of maintenance, equipment, labor, raw materials, fuel or energy.

(l) "Construction" means any fabrication, erection or installation. The term "construction" includes any modification as defined in Section (pp).

(m) "Cross Recovery Furnace" means a furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than seven (7) weight percent of the total pulp solids from a soda-based semichemical pulping process.

(n) "Day" means a 24-hour period beginning at midnight or such other 24-hour period as agreed by the Director.

(o) "Department" means the Department of Natural Resources of the State of Georgia.

(p) "Digester System" means each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the coating of wood in white liquor, and associated flask tank(s), blow tank(s), chip steamer(s), and condenser(s).

(q) "Director" means the Director of the Division of Environmental Protection, Department of Natural Resources of the State of Georgia, or his designee.

(r) "Division" means the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources, State of Georgia.

(s) "Dust" means minute solid particles caused to be suspended in air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as but not limited to crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, mixing, sweeping, digging, scooping, and grading.

(t) "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(u) "Emission" or "Emitting" means any discharging, giving off, sending forth, placing, dispensing, scattering, issuing, circulating, releasing or any other emanation of any air contaminant or contaminants into the atmosphere.

(v) The terms "Emission Limitation" and "Emission Standard" means a requirement established which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis including any requirement relating to the

equipment or operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reduction.

(w) "Excessive Emissions" means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of an emission standard.

(x) "Flashoff Area" means the space between the application area and the oven.

(y) "Fluo-Solids Calciner" means a unit other than a lime kiln used to calcine lime mud, which consist primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is primarily calcium oxide. For the purpose of these regulations, all references or emission standards applicable to lime kilns shall also apply to fluo-solids calciners.

(z) "Fly Ash" means particulate matter capable of being gasborne or airborne and consisting essentially of fused ash or other burned or unburned materials resulting from a process of combustion of fuel or solid waste.

(aa) "Fossil Fuel-fired Steam Generator" means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning a fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(bb) "Foundry Cupola" means a stack-type furnace used for melting of metals, consisting of, but not limited to, furnace proper, tuyers, fans or blowers, tapping spout, charging equipment, gas cleaning devices and other auxiliaries.

(cc) "Fuel-burning Equipment" means equipment the primary purpose of which is the production of thermal energy from the combustion of any fuel. Such equipment is generally that used for, but not limited to, heating water, generating or super heating steam, heating air as in warm air furnaces, furnishing process heat indirectly, through transfer by fluids or transmissions through process vessel walls.

(dd) "Fugitive dust" means solid airborne particulate matter emitted from any source other than through a stack, vent, or chimney.

(ee) "General Permit" means a Permit by Rule or a Generic Permit established in or under the Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control covering numerous similar sources.

(ff) "Generic Permit" means a General permit issued by the Director covering numerous similar sources.

(gg) "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound consisting predominantly of carbon and hydrogen.

(hh) "Incinerators" means all devices intended or used for the reduction or destruction of solid, liquid, or gaseous waste by burning.

(ii) "Intermediate Vapor Control System" means a vapor control system that employs an intermediate vapor holder to accumulate vapors displaced from tanks during filling.

The control device treats the accumulated vapors only during automatically control cycles.

(jj) "Jobbing Foundry" means any foundry where the operation is run intermittently and for the length of time necessary to pour molds on a job-to-job basis.

(kk) "Kraft Pulp Mill" means any stationary source which produces pulp from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a water solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide (white liquor) at high temperature and pressure. Regeneration of the cooking chemicals through a recovery process is also considered part of the kraft pulp mill.

(ll) "Lime Kiln" means a unit used to calcine lime and, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.

(mm) "Loading Rack" means any aggregation or combination of gasoline loading equipment arranged so that all loading outlets in the combination can be connected to a tank truck or trailer parked in a specific loading space.

(nn) "Malfunction" means mechanical and/or electrical failure of a process, or of air pollution control process or equipment, resulting in operation in an abnormal or unusual manner.

(oo) "Manager" means the administrator of the small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance assistance program. The manager may be referred to as the ombudsman.

(pp) The term "Modification" means any change in or alteration of fuels, processes, operation or equipment, (including any chemical changes in processes or fuels) which affects the amount or character of any air pollutant emitted or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted. [No source shall, by reason of a change which decreases emissions, become subject to the New Source Performance Standards 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7411, unless required by the Federal Act. This definition does not apply where the word "modification" is used to refer to action by the Director, Division, or Board, in modifying or changing rules, regulations, orders, or permits. In that context the word has its ordinary meaning.] The following operations are not considered modifications under this definition:

1. routine maintenance, repair, and replacement
2. an increase in production rate (not to exceed maximum production rate stated in a pertinent application), if that increase can be accomplished without a capital expenditure, unless that increase is prohibited by a permit condition
3. an increase in the hours of operation unless that increase is prohibited by a permit condition
4. the use of an alternative fuel or raw material that the source is designed to accommodate. A source shall be considered to be designed to accommodate an alternative fuel or raw material is that use could be accomplished under the facility’s construction specifications prior to the change and that use is allowed

under a current air quality permit.

(qq) "Multiple Chamber Incinerator" means any article, machine, equipment, or contrivance which is used for the reduction or destruction of solid, liquid, or gaseous waste by burning and consists of a series of three or more combustion chambers physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passages or ducts, and lined with refractories having a pyrometric cone equivalent of at least 31, tested according to ASTM Method C-24, and is designed for efficient combustion of the type and volume of material to be burned.

(rr) "Multiple-Effective Evaporator System" means the multiple-effect evaporators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquid that is separate from the pulp (black liquor).

(ss) "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background, and is expressed in terms of percent opacity. As used in these Regulations, the measurement of percent opacity does not include the measurement of the obscuration of view due to uncombined water droplets. Any determination of the percent opacity shall be made by the arithmetic average of six minutes of data. With respect to the determination of percent opacity, the six minute average shall be based on either an average of 24 or more opacity data points equally spaced over a six minute period or an integrated average of continuous opacity data over a six minute period. The six minute period for continuous opacity monitors shall be considered to be any one of the ten equal parts of a one hour period commencing on the hour. Any visual observation or determination of opacity taken for the purpose of determining compliance with any requirement of this Chapter 391-3-1 shall be made by personnel certified according to procedures established for such certification by the Division or by EPA to make such observation or determination.

(tt) "Open-burning" means any outdoor fire from which the products of combustion are emitted directly into the open air without passing through a stack, chimney or duct.

(uu) "Organic Material" means a chemical compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(vv) "Oven" means a chamber within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, or dry a surface coating.

(ww) "Part 70 Permit" means a Title V operating permit issued by the Director under 391-3-1-.03(10) for a facility subject to 40 CFR Part 70 requirements.

(xx) "Particulate Matter" means any airborne, finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 micrometers.

(yy) "Particulate Matter Emissions" means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable

reference methods, or an equivalent or alternate method, established by the U.S. EPA.

(zz) "Permit by Rule" means a General permit established in the Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control [391-3-1-.03(11)] covering numerous similar sources.

(aaa) The term "Person" includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association, State, municipality, political subdivision of a State, and any agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States, or any other entity, and includes any officer, agent, or employee of any of the above.

(bbb) "PM10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated by the U.S. EPA.

(ccc) "PM10 Emissions" means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternate method, established by the U.S. EPA.

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

(eee) "Prime Coat" means the first film of coating applied in a multicoat operation.

(fff) "Process Equipment" means any equipment, device or contrivance for changing, melting, storing, handling, or altering chemically or physically any material, the use or existence of which may cause any discharge of air contaminants into the open air, but excluding that equipment defined herein as "Fuel-burning Equipment."

(ggg) "Process Input Weight Rate" means a rate established as follows:

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

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

3. Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this definition, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply. When recycled material is handled by the process equipment, it shall be included in the total process weight. Moisture shall not be considered as a part of process weight.

(hhh) "Recovery Furnace" means either a straight kraft recovery furnace or a cross recovery furnace, and includes the direct-contact evaporator for a direct-contact furnace.

(iii) "Reid Vapor Pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquefied petroleum gases as determined by American Society for Testing and Materials, Part 17, 1973, D-323-82 (Reapproved 1987).

(jjj) "Shutdown" means the cessation of the operation of a source or facility for any purpose.

(kkk) "Small Business Compliance Advisory Panel" means the small business stationary source technical and environmental compliance advisory panel created by Code Section 12-9-25.

(lll) "Small business stationary source or facility" means an entity that:

1. Is owned or operated by a person employing 100 or fewer individuals;

2. Is a small business under the Federal Small Business Act;

3. Is not a major stationary source as defined in Titles I and III of the Clean Air Act;

4. Does not emit 50 tons or more per year of any regulated pollutant; and

5. Emits less than 75 tons/year of all regulated pollutants and does not qualify as a major stationary source.

(mmm) "Small business stationary source technical and environmental office" means a program established within the Department of Natural Resources' Air Protection Branch.

(nnn) "Smelt Dissolving Tank" means a vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.

(ooo) "Smoke" means small gasborne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly of carbon, ash and other combustible materials, that form a visible plume.

(ppp) "Soda-based Semichemical Pulping Operation" means any operation in which pulp is produced from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a soda-based semichemical pulping solution followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding).

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

(rrr) "Soot" means agglomerated particles consisting mainly of carbonaceous material.

(sss) "Source" or "Facility" means any property, source, facility, building, structure, location, or installation at, from, or by reason of which emissions or air contaminants are or may reasonably be expected to be emitted into the atmosphere. Such terms include both real and personal property, stationary and mobile sources or facilities, and direct and indirect sources or facilities, without regard to ownership, and both public or private property. An "indirect" source or facility is a source or facility which attracts or tends to attract activity that results in emissions of any air pollutant for which there is an ambient air standard.

(ttt) "Special Circumstances" shall mean only such circumstances as are caused by special physical conditions or causes and are unique or peculiar to a pollution source.

(uuu) "Special Physical Conditions or Causes" shall mean only those physical conditions or causes which are intrinsically related to the process, giving rise to a pollutant, the equipment used in such process, or the structure housing such equipment, and such term shall in no case include external conditions such as (1) the ambient air quality in the locale, area, or region of the pollution source, or (2) the cost or availability of raw materials, including fuel or energy, used in the process.

(vvv) "Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gasses into the air, including a pipe or duct by not including flares.

(www) "Stack in Existence" means that the owner or operator had (1) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the stack or (2) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which could not be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the stack to be completed within a reasonable time.

(xxx) "Stack Height" means the physical height of a flue, chimney, vent or other point of pollutant discharge above ground level.

(yyy) "Standard Conditions" means a temperature of 20oC (68oF) and pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (29.92 inches of mercury).

(zzz) "Startup" means the commencement of operation of any source.

(aaaa) "Stationary Source" means any source or facility emitting, either directly or

indirectly, from a fixed location.

(bbbb) "Straight Kraft Recovery Furnace" means a furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains seven (7) weight percent or less of the total pulp solids from a soda-based semichemical pulping process.

(cccc) "Synthetic Minor Permit" means a Permit issued to a facility which imposes federally enforceable limits to restrict potential emissions to below major source thresholds.

(dddd) "Topcoat" means the final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.

(eeee) "Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)" means the sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide, that are released during the Kraft pulping operation and measured by EPA Method 16 (40 CFR 60).

(ffff) "Total Suspended Particulates" means particulate matter as measured by the method described in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 50.

(gggg) "True Vapor Pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin, 2597, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," 1962.

(hhhh) "Vapor" means the gaseous form of a substance.

(iiii) "Vapor Collection System" means a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

(jjjj) "Vapor Control System" means a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of at least 90 percent by weight of organic compounds in the vapors displaced from a tank during the transfer of gasoline.

(kkkk) "Visible Emissions" means any emission which is capable of being perceived visually.

(llll) "Volatile Organic Compound" (also denoted as VOC) means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; that is, any organic compound other than those which the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity, including carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; carbonic acid; metallic carbides or carbonates; ammonium carbonate; methane; ethane; 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); methylene chloride (dichloromethane); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22); trifluoromethane (FC-23); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);

1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1,2-tetraflouroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-flouroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-diflouroethane (HCFC-142b); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; acetone; perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoroporpane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee); difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); 1,1,1,3,3- pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C4F9OCH3 or HFE-7100); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF3)2CFCF2OCH3); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC2H5 or HFE-7200); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF3)2CFCF2OC2H5); methyl acetate; 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (n-C3F7OCH3, HFE-7000); 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500); 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea); methyl formate (HCOOCH3); t-butyl acetate; 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300); propylene carbonate; dimethyl carbonate; trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprepene; HCF2OCF2H (HFE-134); HCF2OCF2OCF2H (HFE-236cal2); HCF2OCF2CF2OCF2H (HFE-338pcc13); HCF2OCF2OCF2CF2OCF2H (H-Galden 1040x or H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180)); trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene; 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene; 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (AMP); 1,1,2,2- Tetrafluoro -1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy) ethane; cis-1,1,1,4,4,4- hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO–1336mzz-Z); trans-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO–1336mzz(E)); and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

1. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

2. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completed fluorinated ethers, with no unsaturations;

3. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiaryamines with no unsaturations;

4. Sulphur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine;

5. VOC may be measured by the referenced method, an equivalent method, an alternate method or by procedures specified under 40 CFR Part 60. A referenced method, an equivalent method, or an alternate method, however, may also measure

nonreactive organic compounds. In such cases, an owner or operator may exclude the nonreactive organic compound when determining compliance with a standard.

(mmmm) "Hazardous Air Pollutant" (also denoted as HAP) means any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(nnnn) "Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants" or "PTM" means the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants dated March 31, 2019.

(qqqq) "Pollution Control Project" (PCP) means an environmentally beneficial activity, set of work practices or project undertaken at an existing emissions unit that reduces emissions of air pollutants from such unit as listed below, provided that any associated collateral emissions increase is less than the thresholds listed in subparagraphs 391-3-1-.03(6)(i)3.(i)-(v). Such qualifying activities or projects can include the replacement or upgrade of an existing emissions control technology with a more effective unit. Other changes that may occur at the source are not considered part of the PCP if they are not necessary to reduce emissions through the PCP. The replacement or reconstruction of an entire existing emissions unit with a newer or different one does not qualify as a PCP. Projects listed in subparagraphs (qqqq)1. and 2. of this subparagraph are presumed to be environmentally beneficial and qualify as a PCP. The Director has the authority to rebut the presumption that projects listed in subparagraphs (qqqq)1. and 2. are environmentally beneficial if the Division determines that a particular proposed PCP project would be improperly applied or site-specific factors indicate that the project's application would not be environmentally beneficial.

1.. Electrostatic precipitators, baghouses, high-efficiency multiclones, or scrubbers for control of particulate matter or other air contaminants.

2. Regenerative thermal oxidizers, catalytic oxidizers, condensers, thermal incinerators, hydrocarbon combustion flares, biofiltration, absorbers and adsorbers, and floating roofs for storage vessels for control of volatile organic compounds or hazardous air pollutants. For the purpose of this section, "hydrocarbon combustion flare" means either a flare used to comply with an applicable New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) or Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standard (including uses of flares during startup, shutdown, or malfunction permitted under such a standard), or a flare that serves to control emissions of wast streams comprised predominately of hydrocarbons and containing no more than 230 mg/dscm hydrogen sulfides

(rrrr) "PM2.5" or "Fine Particulate Matter" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix L of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 by an equivalent method.

(ssss) "PM2.5 Emissions" means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an

aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods or an equivalent or alternate method established by the U.S. EPA.

THIS IS THE FEDERALLY APPROVED REGULATION AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2020

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg:	JAN 27, 1972	MAY 31, 1972	37 FR 10842
1st Revision:	DEC 16, 1975	AUG 20, 1976	41 FR 35184
2nd Revision:	JAN 17, 1979	SEP 18, 1979	44 FR 54047
3rd Revision:	JAN 03, 1991	OCT 13, 1992	57 FR 46780
	APR 03, 1991	OCT 13, 1992	57 FR 46780
4th Revision:	APR 15, 1988	DEC 14, 1992	57 FR 58989
	JAN 03, 1991	DEC 14, 1992	57 FR 58989
	APR 03, 1991	DEC 14, 1992	57 FR 58989
5th Revision:	DEC 15, 1986	JAN 26, 1993	58 FR 6093
	JAN 03, 1991	JAN 26, 1993	58 FR 6093
6th Revision:	DEC 15, 1986	MAR 08, 1995	60 FR 12691
	NOV 13, 1992	MAR 08, 1995	60 FR 12691
7th Revision	NOV 15, 1994	FEB 02, 1996	61 FR 3817
8th Revision	JUN 17, 1996	APR 26, 1999	64 FR 20186
9th Revision	JUL 10, 1998	DEC 02, 1999	64 FR 67491
10th Revision	OCT 28, 1999	JUL 10, 2001	66 FR 35906
11th Revision	JAN 31, 2000	JUL 10, 2001	66 FR 35906
12th Revision	JUL 31, 2000	JUL 10, 2001	66 FR 35906
13th Revision	AUG 9, 1999	APR 19, 2002	67 FR 19335
14th Revision	MAR 21, 2000	JUL 11, 2002	67 FR 45909
15th Revision	JAN 04, 2001	JUL 11, 2002	67 FR 45909
16th Revision	AUG 21, 2001	JUL 11, 2002	67 FR 45909
17th Revision	DEC 28, 2001	JUL 11, 2002	67 FR 45909
18th Revision	JUL 01, 2002	JUL 09, 2003	68 FR 40786
19th Revision	JAN 10, 2003	JUL 09, 2003	68 FR 40786
20th Revision	JUN 25, 2008	JUN 11, 2009	74 FR 27713
21st Revision	AUG 22, 2007	NOV 27, 2009	74 FR 62249
22nd Revision	NOV 6, 2006	FEB 9, 2010	75 FR 6309
23rd Revision	MAR 19, 2012	SEP 28, 2012	77 FR 59554
24th Revision	JUL 26, 2012	APR 9, 2013	78 FR 21065
25th Revision	AUG 30, 2010	JUL 31, 2015	80 FR 45609
	NOV 12, 2014	JUL 31, 2015	80 FR 45609
25th Revision	NOV 23, 2015	OCT 5, 2016	81 FR 68936
26th Revision	APR 11, 2013	JAN 5, 2017	82 FR 1206
27th Revision	NOV 29, 2010	JAN 5, 2017	82 FR 1206
28th Revision	JUL 25, 2014	JAN 5, 2017	82 FR 1206
29th Revision	NOV 23, 2015	JAN 5, 2017	82 FR 1206

30th Revision	NOV 29, 2016	JAN 5, 2017	82 FR 1206
31st Revision	AUG 30, 2010	JUN 29, 2017	82 FR 29414
32nd Revision	NOV 13, 2017	DEC 4, 2018	83 FR 62466
33rd Revision	AUG 2, 2018	NOV 22, 2019	84 FR 64427
34th Revision	SEP 19, 2006	MAY 29, 2020	85 FR 32300
35th Revision	OCT 18, 2019	JUL 22, 2020	85 FR 44214
36th Revision	SEP 1, 2020	APR 5, 2022	87 FR 19643
37th Revision	JUL 18, 2024	OCT 2, 2025	90 FR 47607