

DEFINITIONS

GENERAL: Except as otherwise specifically provided in these regulations, and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these regulations are defined as follows:

010.001 "ACT" shall mean the Federal Clean Air Act as amended. (Adopted 10/20/93)

010.002 "ACTUAL EMISSION" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emission unit as determined in accordance with **Subparagraphs A - B** below.

- A. In general, actual emissions, as of a particular date, shall equal the average rate in tons per year at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period that precedes the particular date and that is representative of normal source operations. The Control Officer shall allow the use of a different time period upon determination that it is more representative of normal source operations. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period:
- B. For any emissions unit that has not begun normal operations as of the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date. (Revised 10/25/95)

010.003 "AFFECTED SOURCE" shall mean a source made up of one or more affected units. An Affected unit shall be any unit or segment of a facility, which is subject to emissions reductions or limitations under title IV of the act. (Adopted 10/20/93)

010.004 "AFFECTED STATE" shall mean all States that are contiguous to Washoe County whose air quality may be affected or are within 50 miles of the Part 70 source under consideration. Notice of all Part 70 issuances, renewals, or modifications shall be provided to Affected States as applicable. (Adopted 10/20/93)

010.005 "AIR CONTAMINANT" shall mean any substance discharged or emitted into the atmosphere, except water vapor and water droplets.

010.010 "AIR POLLUTION" means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants, or any combination thereof, in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration, which are, or may tend to be, injurious to human health and welfare, plant or animal life, or property, or that interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property or the conduct of business.

010.011 "ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS" means the specific maximum emission rate allowed under a Permit To Operate, which shall be based on the source's potential to emit (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable permit conditions that limit the emissions of the source based on use of emissions control equipment, controlled operating rates, hours of operation, or other reproducible emissions control methods as approved by the control officer) based on the most stringent of the following:

- A. Applicable standard as set forth in 40 CFR, Parts 60 and 61;
- B. The applicable state implementation plan limitation;
- C. The emission rate specified as permit condition;

- D. A federally enforceable emissions limitation established in the permit pursuant to an applicable requirement; or
- E. A federally enforceable emissions cap assumed by the source to avoid an otherwise applicable requirement.

(Amended 10/20/93)

010.012 "ALTERNATIVE METHOD" means any sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant, which is not a reference or equivalent method, but which has been demonstrated to the Control Officer's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for the determination of compliance.

010.0125 "ALTERNATIVE OPERATING SCENARIOS" in reference to Part 70 permits shall mean alternative methods, practices, or procedures that do not violate any applicable requirement and shall be established in the Part 70 permit upon request of the applicant in the permit application and the approval of the Control Officer. (Adopted 10/20/93)

010.013 "AMBIENT AIR" means that portion of the atmosphere surrounding people, animal life, and plant life.

010.01325 "SERPENTINE" means any form of hydrous magnesium silicate minerals including, but not limited to, antigorite, lizardite, and chrysotile. (Adopted 9/27/00)

010.01327 "SERPENTINE ROCK MATERIAL" means any rock material that contains at least ten percent (10%) serpentine by weight. (Adopted 9/27/00)

010.0135 "APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS" in reference to part 70 permits shall mean:

1. Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA through rule making under Title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR part 52;
2. Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rule making under Title I including parts C or D, of the Act;
3. Any standard or other requirement under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d);
4. Any standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7) of the Act;
5. Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
6. Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act;
7. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration under section 129 of the Act;
8. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products under section 183(e) of the Act;

9. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under section 183(f) of the Act;
10. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Act, unless the Administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a Title V permit; and
11. 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) of the Act.

(Adopted 10/20/93)

010.0138 **"ASBESTOS"** means asbestiforms of the following hydrated minerals: chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous riebeckite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite--grunerite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite, and fibrous anthophyllite. (Adopted 9/27/00)

010.014 **"ASPHALT"** includes any dark brown to black cementitious material of which the main constituents are bitumens, which occur naturally, or as a residue of petroleum refining.

010.015 **"ATTAINMENT AREA"** means an area, which is shown by air monitoring, calculated by air quality modeling, or is shown by other reliable methods, to have air quality that meets or exceeds minimum ambient air quality standards.

010.017 **"BASELINE AREA"** means, for each pollutant for which the baseline is established, the area that would have an impact greater than 1 ug/m³ annual average from a proposed major stationary source or major modifications (as established by monitoring and/or modeling, including the source's location, but excluding any portion of the area:

- A. that has been designated as an area of nonattainment for the pollutant; or
- B. for which a baseline date has already been established for the pollutant.

010.018 **"BASELINE CONCENTRATION"** means the level of ambient concentration, which exists within a baseline area as of the applicable baseline date, minus any concentrations of sulfur dioxide or particulate matter from major stationary sources or major modifications on which construction commenced on or after January 6, 1975. Baseline concentration includes:

- A. the actual concentrations of emissions resulting from other sources in existence on the application baseline date; and
- B. the allowed concentration of emissions resulting from major stationary sources and major modifications on which construction was commenced before January 6, 1975, but which were not in operation by the applicable baseline date.

010.019 **"BASELINE DATE"** means, for each baseline area, the date of the first complete application after August 7, 1977, to construct a major stationary source or major modification for which a permit is required under Part C of Title 1 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as amended) as it exists on the effective date of this definition, as whose emissions would effect that area. The date of the first complete application after August 7, 1977, establishes the baseline date for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if:

- A. in the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts; or

- B. in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net increase in emission of the pollutant.

- 010.020 **"BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY" (BACT)** means an emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant, subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, (including toxic and hazardous air pollutants), which would be emitted from any proposed stationary source or modification subject to BACT under District Regulations, which the Control Officer, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes, or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, treatment, or innovative fuel combustion techniques for the control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant that would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, which includes the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS). If the Control Officer determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of emission standards are infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standards, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirements for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means that achieve equivalent results. (Amended 3/25/92)
- 010.021 **"BEGIN ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION"** means in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit that is of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to change in method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change.
- 010.023 **"BOARD OF HEALTH"** means the District Board of Health of the Washoe County Health District created pursuant to Chapter 439 of the Nevada Revised Statutes and by the interlocal agreement of the City of Reno, the City of Sparks, and the County of Washoe, Nevada.
- 010.024 **"BTU - BRITISH THERMAL UNIT"** means the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit at or near its point of maximum density (39.1°F).
- 010.025 **"BUILDING, STRUCTURE, FACILITY OR INSTALLATION"** means all of the pollutant emitting activities, which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e. that have the same first two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U.S. Government Printing Office stock Number 4101-0066 and 003-005-00176, respectively).
- 010.0255 **"CERTIFIED"** means a wood-burning device that has been certified in accordance with current standards adopted by the U.S. EPA (40 CFR 60, subpart AAA and subpart QQQQ (Revised 05/26/16)
- 010.026 **"COLD CLEANER"** includes any batch loaded, non-boiling solvent degreaser.
- 010.027 **"COMBUSTIBLE REFUSE"** means any waste material that can be consumed by combustion.

- 010.028 "COMMENCE" as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification, means to commence the construction after the owner or operator has obtained all necessary approvals or permits required before construction under the Federal, State and local laws and regulations on air quality, and:
- A. has begun a continuous program of construction on the site of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or
 - B. has entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to himself, to undertake construction and complete it within a reasonable time.
- 010.030 "COMMERCIAL FUEL OIL" means a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product normally produced, manufactured, used, or sold for the purpose of creating heat for human use or consumption or any other useful purpose.
- 010.032 "COMPLETE" means in reference to an application for a permit that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application.
- 010.034 "CONDENSED FUMES" means minute solid particles, which are generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or which are generated by any sublimation distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create airborne particles.
- 010.035 "CONSTRUCT" means the erection, fabrication, or installation of an affected facility.
- 010.036 "CONSTRUCTION" means any physical change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of any emissions unit) that would result in a change in actual emissions.
- 010.038 "CONTIGUOUS PROPERTY" means any property under single or joint ownership or operation, which is in physical contact, touching, near or adjoining. Public property or public right-of-way shall not be deemed as a break in any contiguous property.
- 010.040 "CONTROL EQUIPMENT" means any equipment, device, or contrivance, or any combination thereof, which has the function of controlling or eliminating emissions into the atmosphere.
- 010.042 "CONTROL OFFICER" means the District Health Officer of the Washoe County Health District or the person designated by said District Health Officer to enforce these local air pollution control ordinances and regulations as approved by said District Board of Health created pursuant to the interlocal agreement of the City of Reno, the City of Sparks, and the County of Washoe, Nevada.
- 010.044 "CONVEYORIZED DEGREASER" means any continuously loaded, conveyORIZED solvent degreaser, either boiling or non-boiling.
- 010.045 "COOK STOVE" means a wood-stove installed in a kitchen area, which is designed and used for cooking and has a stove-top and an oven. It may also be equipped with gas burners. This wood stove is exempt from the emission standards and requirements of **Section 040.051**. (Revised 05/26/16)
- 010.046 "CUTBACK ASPHALT" includes any asphalt, which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent) or which has been produced directly from the distillation of

petroleum.

- 010.047 "DEVELOPMENT" is a group of multifamily dwelling structures built on a parcel of land with common amenities. Examples of a development include but are not limited to, condominiums, apartments, and townhouses. (Adopted 5/23/90)
- 010.048 "DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER" is the person appointed by the District Board of Health of the Washoe County Health District to administer activities of the Health District of said Health District in all matters directly or indirectly affecting public health, pursuant to the authority of state and local health laws, ordinances, and regulations.
- ~~010.049 "DISTRICT APPROVED VAPOR CONTROL SYSTEM" means a system that is designed to control vapors that are released during gasoline transfer operations and that is certified by either the California Air Resources Board or the New York Department of Environmental Conservation to be at least 95 percent efficient and has been approved by the Control Officer for installation and operation in Washoe County. (Adopted 2/27/91)~~
- 010.0495 "DRAFT PERMIT" shall mean the version of a Part 70 permit that the District offers for public participation or affected State review under District Regulations for Part 70 permits. (Adopted 10/20/93)
- 010.050 "DUST" means minute solid particles released into the atmosphere by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, land leveling, or any combination thereof.
- 010.052 "EMISSION" means that act of passing into the atmosphere any air contaminant or a gas stream, which contains any air contaminants, or the air contaminants so passed into the atmosphere.
- 010.054 "EMISSION UNIT" means a discrete part of a stationary source, which emits, or has the potential to emit, any pollutant regulated under these regulations.
- 010.055 "EPA ADMINISTRATOR" shall mean the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or his designee. (Adopted 10/20/93)
- 010.056 "EQUIVALENT METHOD" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant, which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Control Officer to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.
- 010.058 "EXCESS EMISSIONS" means an emission rate, which exceeds any applicable emission limitation prescribed by these regulations. The averaging time and test procedures for determining excess emission must be as specified in the applicable emissions limitation.
- 010.059 "EXCESS RISK" means the increase in the risk of both cancer and genetic damage as well as non-cancer related health damage above existing background levels. Units of excess risk for cancer will be reported as a probability of occurrence. For pollutants not characterized as cancer causing, ambient levels sufficiently low to establish no observable adverse effects on public health must be demonstrated. (Adopted 6/27/90)
- 010.0595 "FACILITY" (Related to asbestos abatement, assessment, and control) means any institutional, commercial, or industrial structure, installation, or building (excluding apartment buildings having no more than four dwelling units). (Adopted 6/27/90)
- 010.060 "FEDERAL LAND MANAGER" means with respect to any lands in the United States, the

secretary of the department with authority over such lands.

- 010.062 "FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE" means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, and citizens under section 304 of the Act including those requirements developed pursuant to the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), requirements of any applicable State Implementation Plan, and permit requirements established pursuant to EPA New Source Review (NSR) regulations in nonattainment areas and/or PSD regulations in the attainment areas. (Amended 10/20/93)
- 010.063 "FIREPLACE" means an open hearth or fire chamber or similar prepared place in which a fire may be made and that is built in conjunction with a chimney. It may have doors, provided they are not designed with gaskets, air intake controls or other modifications, which create an air starved operating condition. Wood-burning devices initially classified as a wood heater (**Section 010.200**) may not be modified to meet the fireplace definition. (Amended 11/16/94, Revised 05/26/16)
- 010.064 "FREEBOARD HEIGHT" means:
- A. for cold cleaning tanks, the distance from the top of the solvent or solvent drain to the top of the tank; or
 - B. for vapor degreasing tanks, the distance from the solvent vapor-air interface to the top of the basic degreaser tank.
- 010.066 "FREEBOARD RATIO" means the freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser tank.
- 010.068 "FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT" means any device, except internal combustion engines, used for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer in which the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with any process material.
- 010.070 "FUGITIVE EMISSIONS" means emission of any pollutants, including fugitive dust, which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or a functionally equivalent opening. (Amended 7/28/93)
- 010.072 "GARBAGE" means putrescible animal or vegetable waste.
- 010.074 "GAS" means matter that has no definite shape or volume.
- 010.076 "GASOLINE" includes means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four (4) pounds per square inch or greater.
- 010.077 "HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT" shall mean any air pollutant listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act. (Adopted 10/20/93)
- 010.078 "HEALTH DISTRICT" means the Washoe County Health District created pursuant to Chapter 439 of the Nevada Revised Statutes and interlocal agreement of the City of Reno, the City of Sparks, and the County of Washoe, Nevada and includes all the incorporated cities and unincorporated areas within the geographic boundaries of Washoe County, Nevada.
- 010.080 "HEARING BOARD" is that Board created by the District Board of Health of the Washoe County Health District, pursuant to the authority of Chapter 445 of the Nevada Revised Statutes to perform the functions set forth therein, including those functions enumerated in NRS 445.481 and in those

members appointed by said District Board of Health.

010.082 "HIGH TERRAIN" means any area whose elevation is 900 feet or more above the base of the stack facility.

010.083 "INDEPENDENT SMALL BUSINESS MARKETER OF GASOLINE" is a person engaged in the marketing of gasoline who would be required to pay for the procurement and installation of vapor recovery equipment under Section 040.080 of these regulations, unless such person:

1. a. is a refiner, or
 - b. controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, a refiner; or
 - c. is otherwise directly or indirectly affiliated (as determined by the Control Officer) with a refiner or with a person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a refiner (unless the sole affiliation referred to herein is by means of a supply contract or an agreement or contract to use a trademark, trade name, service mark, or other identifying symbol or name owned by such refiner or any such person), or
2. receives less than 50 percent of his annual income from refining or marketing of gasoline.

For the purpose of this definition, the term "refiner" shall not include any refiner whose total refinery capacity (including the refinery capacity of any person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such refiner) does not exceed 65,000 barrels per day. For purposes of this definition, "control" of a corporation means ownership of more than 50 percent of its stock.

This definition has been adopted for use in these regulations from the definition cited in the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1977, Section 325, paragraph c. (Adopted 2/27/91)

010.084 "INCINERATOR" is a specially designed waste burner that is engineered and constructed for the sole purpose of burning refuse. Incinerators must meet criteria set forth in **Section 040.046**.

010.085 "LEAK-FREE" means a liquid leak no greater than three (3) drops per minute. (Adopted 2/27/91)

010.086 "LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE" means for any source, that rate of emission based on the following, whichever is the most stringent:

- A. The most stringent emission limitation that is contained in the Implementation Plan for any state for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or
- B. The most stringent emission limitation that is achieved in practice by such class or category of source.

"Lowest Achievable Emission Rate," as applied to a major modification, means the lowest achievable emission rate for the new and modified facilities within the source. In no event may the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified facility to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowed under the applicable New Source Performance Standards or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant.

010.088 "LOW TERRAIN" means any area whose elevation is less than 900 feet above the base of the stack of a facility.

010.089 "MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY OR MACT" shall in reference to the provisions of Section 112 of the Act mean:

- 1) any MACT standard developed by the EPA if such a standard has been promulgated for the source under consideration; or
- 2) if no standard has been promulgated for that source by EPA, the Control Officer shall determine MACT under the provisions for determining the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) as defined in District regulations.

(Adopted 10/20/93)

010.090 "MAJOR EMITTING FACILITY OR MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE" means any stationary source (or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous or adjacent area and under common control or ownership), which generally belong to the same industrial grouping and are any one of the following depending upon location and category:

Stationary sources that are major for volatile organic compounds (VOC) or Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) shall be considered major for ozone; stationary sources that are major for condensable volatile organic compounds (VOC), Sulfur Oxides (SOx) or Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) shall be considered major for particulate matter.

A. Attainment areas:

1. Any stationary source of air pollutants, which emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of any air contaminant. Fugitive emissions shall not be counted in determining applicability unless the source belongs to one or more of the following categories of operations:
 - a. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British Thermal Units of heat input per hour are regulated under NRS 445.546.
 - b. Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers),
 - c. Kraft pulp mills,
 - d. Portland cement plants,
 - e. Primary zinc smelters,
 - f. Iron and steel mills,
 - g. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants,
 - h. Primary copper smelters,
 - i. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day,
 - j. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants,
 - k. Sulfur recovery plants,
 - l. Carbon black plants (furnace process),
 - m. Primary lead smelters,
 - n. Fuel conversion plants,
 - o. Sintering plants,
 - p. Secondary metal production facilities,
 - q. Chemical processing plants,
 - r. Fossil fuel-fired boilers (or combinations thereof) of more than 250 million British Thermal Units of heat input per hour,
 - s. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels,
 - t. Taconite ore processing plants,

- u. Charcoal production facilities,
- v. Glass fiber processing plants,
- w. Petroleum refineries,
- x. Lime plants,
- y. Phosphate rock processing plants,
- z. Coke oven batteries

2. Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying as a major stationary source under A.1., if the change itself would constitute a major stationary source.

B. Nonattainment areas:

- 1. Any stationary facility or source which directly emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons or more per year of any nonattainment pollutant other than particulate matter. Any stationary facility or source which directly emits, or has the potential to emit, 70 tons or more per year of PM-10; or
- 2. Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying as a major stationary source under B.1., if the change itself would constitute a major stationary source.

C. Hazardous Air Pollutants:

- 1. Any stationary facility or source which directly emits, or has the potential to emit, 10 tons or more per year of any single listed hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons or more of any combination of any listed hazardous air pollutants. If the EPA Administrator has established any major source definition for any hazardous air pollutants at amounts less than those listed above, those lesser amounts shall apply. Fugitive emissions will be included for determining potential emissions for sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants.

D. Procedures for Limiting Potential to Emit:

Any source, which, because of its potential emissions, would otherwise be designated as a major source for the purposes of Title V under these regulations, may choose to seek exemption from the provisions of the Title V (Part 70) regulations by establishing procedures to limit actual emissions. Any source that seeks to limit actual emissions under this regulation must have emissions below the following thresholds, and remain in compliance during all 12-month periods as calculated on a rolling basis beginning the first of each month. In every 12- month period, emissions shall not exceed:

- 1. 50 tons per year for all regulated air pollutants (excluding PM10 and Hazardous Air Pollutants); 35 tons per year of PM10; 5 tons per year of any single Hazardous Air Pollutant; 12.5 tons per year of any combination of Hazardous Air Pollutants and 50 percent of any lesser threshold for a single Hazardous Air Pollutant as established by Federal rule.

Any source that is able to meet the limitations established in this regulation and comply with the provisions of this regulation shall not be designated as a major source. The owner or operator of the source may take into account the operation of air pollution control equipment on the capacity of the source to emit an air contaminant if the

equipment is required by Federal, State or District rules and regulations or permit terms and conditions.

Sources seeking exemption under this regulation shall provide records of operation sufficient to calculate actual emissions annually as a part of their Permit to Operate renewal, including records for each permitted emission unit or group of emissions units. The operator shall also maintain the following records as applicable:

- I. A current listing of all coatings, solvents, organic cleaning solutions, thinners, reducers, inks, adhesives or other volatile organic chemicals in use at the source. The list shall include the VOC and HAPS content in lbs per gallon or grams per liter.
- II. Equipment information including equipment types, makes, models, sizes, maximum designed throughput rates and process methods.
- III. Emission control systems including pollutants controlled, control effectiveness, operational temperatures, rated capacity, concentrations of pollutants controlled, and any stack test data.
- IV. Purchase orders, invoices and other documents to support information in the monthly log.

Operational information shall be summarized in a monthly log containing the following as applicable: fuels consumed including fuel types, fuel usage, fuel heating value and percent sulfur for coal and oil fuels; consumption of each VOC-containing product such as inks, coatings, thinners and adhesives (including those solvents used in clean-up and surface preparation); volumes and throughputs of volatile liquids stored in tanks, hours of operation; system failures including control device failures, upset conditions, equipment breakdowns and any other information as specifically requested by the Control Officer. The information in this log shall be maintained on site for five years, and shall be made available to the Control Officer upon request. The owner or operator of each source seeking exemption under this regulation shall submit a process statement each year at the time of permit renewal containing all the information required in the monthly log and certify under penalty of perjury that the process statement is accurate and true. Data submission shall be made in compliance with sections 020.060 and 030.218 of these regulations. Any source seeking exemption under the provisions of this regulation must request such exemption in writing and provide a plan or demonstration of compliance showing how the source will establish a record of continuous compliance in limiting emissions and which records will be maintained in the monthly log.

If the operator will exceed any limitation specified in part D(1) above, the operator shall notify the Control Officer at least 30 calendar days in advance of such exceedance and shall submit a complete application for a Part 70 permit or otherwise obtain federally enforceable emission limits within 12 months of the date of notification. The operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall obtain the necessary permits prior to commencing any physical or operational change or activity which will result in actual emissions that exceed the limits specified in section D(1) above. Exceedance of the limitations specified in this regulation without the notice required above shall be considered a violation of District regulations and each day of violation shall constitute a separate offence.

The Control Officer shall annually evaluate the compliance of any source operating under the provisions of this section as a part of the District's permit renewal process. Failure on the part of the operator to comply with the provisions of this section shall constitute a

violation, and the source shall be designated as a major source and shall be subject to all applicable requirements of federal law, including, but not limited to, all applicable MACT standards.

The District shall maintain and make available to the public upon request a listing of sources permitted under section D of this regulation and provide information identifying the applicable provisions of the rule for each source.

E. Synthetic Minor Source Rule:

Any source, which, because of its potential emissions, would otherwise be designated as a major source for the purposes of Title V or Part 70 requirements under this regulation, may choose to seek exemption from designation as a major source by establishing federally enforceable emission limitations. Any source that seeks to limit potential emissions under this regulation must meet all of the following requirements:

1. Any source that is able to meet the limitations established in this regulation and qualify as a synthetic minor shall not be designated as a major source. Sources seeking exemption from Title V as a synthetic minor shall provide records of operation sufficient to calculate actual emissions annually as a part of their Permit to Operate renewal. Such information shall be summarized in a monthly log, maintained on site for five years, and be made available to the Control Officer upon request. The owner or operator shall certify that this log is true and correct. Data submission shall be made in compliance with sections 020.060 and 030.218 of these regulations.
2. Any source seeking Synthetic Minor status under the provisions of this regulation must request such exemption in writing and provide the following information:
 - a. The identification and description of all existing emission units at the source and a calculation of the actual and maximum emissions of regulated pollutants;
 - b. A plan of compliance showing how the source will establish a record of continuous compliance in limiting emissions and which records will be maintained in the monthly log;
 - c. The source must also demonstrate that actual emissions will not exceed: 95 tons per year for all regulated air pollutants (excluding PM-10 and Hazardous Air Pollutants); 70 tons per year of PM-10; 9 tons per year of any single Hazardous Air Pollutant; 23 tons per year of any combination of Hazardous Air Pollutants and 90 percent of any lesser threshold for a single Hazardous Air Pollutant as established by Federal rule;
 - d. The source will propose federally enforceable permit conditions, which limit source-wide emissions to below major source thresholds, are at least as stringent as any applicable requirement and are permanent, quantifiable and include short term standards, i.e., no longer than monthly production or other operational limits as necessary to be enforceable as a practical matter in addition to emission limitations.

If the Control Officer determines the request to be incomplete, he shall notify the applicant within 30 days. If a request is not deemed incomplete within 30 days, it will be considered complete by default. A request for synthetic minor status shall not relieve a source of its responsibility to comply with application deadlines and other requirements under Part 70.

3. If the operator will exceed any limitation specified in any federally enforceable permit condition, the operator shall notify the Control Officer and shall submit an application for a Part 70 permit at least 30 days in advance of such exceedance or otherwise obtain federally enforceable emission limits. All upset or breakdown conditions will be reported in compliance with Sections 020.075 and 020.076.
4. The Control Officer shall, after determining an application for synthetic minor status is complete, prepare a draft permit. The draft permit shall include the following:
 - a. Annual reporting of operational and emissions data, or more frequent if requested;
 - b. Specific record-keeping requirements for operations, emissions and production;
 - c. Federally enforceable limits as specified in section 2(d) above;
 - d. A compliance plan to verify compliance with applicable limitations and regulations;
5. Any requirements or operational limitations relied on to meet synthetic minor status.

After the draft permit has been prepared, the Control Officer shall:

- a. publish notice of the draft permit in a newspaper qualified under NRS 238, make the draft permit available for public review, and allow at least 30 days for public review and comment;
- b. provide a copy of the draft permit to the EPA and allow the Administrator at least 30 days for review and comment.

Any source that has been granted synthetic minor status in accordance with this regulation shall, for any planned modification, which will increase the source's potential to emit, submit a request for modification of their synthetic minor permit conditions at least 180 days before the modification is made. For any modification, the source shall comply with all applicable requirements of **Sections 030.500 through 030.630**.

The Control Officer shall annually evaluate the compliance of any source operating under the provisions of this section as a part of the District's permit renewal process.

Failure of the source to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall constitute a violation, and the source shall be designated as a major source and be subject to all applicable requirements of federal law, including, but not limited to, all applicable MACT

standards.

Any permit that does not comply with this synthetic minor source rule shall not create federally enforceable limitations. A final copy of each synthetic minor permit will be provided to EPA.

(Amended 7/28/93, 10/20/93, Revised 10/25/95)

010.092 "MAJOR MODIFICATION" means any physical change, change in the method of operation for any source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any air contaminant.

A. As used in this definition, a physical change or change in the method of operation does not include routine maintenance, repair, or replacement and does not, unless previously limited by federally enforceable condition, include:

1. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material under an order issued pursuant to Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation), or under a plan for curtailment of use of natural gas, pursuant to the Federal Power Act as these acts exist on the effective date of this definition;
2. Use of alternative fuel or raw material if, before January 6, 1975, the source was capable of accommodating the fuel or material;
3. Use of an alternative fuel under an order or rule made pursuant to Section 125 of the Act, as it existed on the effective date of this definition;
4. Change in ownership of the source;
5. Use of fuel generated from municipal solid waste if used in a steam-generating unit;
6. Increase in the production rate if the increase does not exceed the designed maximum capacity of the source; or
7. Increase in hours of operation.

B. Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds or Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) shall be considered significant for ozone. (Amended 7/28/93)

010.094 "MIST" means a suspension of any finely divided or diffused liquid in any gas or in the atmosphere.

010.096 "NET EMISSIONS INCREASE" means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

- A. Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a stationary source; and
- B. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.
- C. An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

1. the date five (5) years before construction on the particular change commences; and
 2. the date that the increase from the particular change occurs.
- D. An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Control Officer has not relied on it in issuing a permit, which is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs, and any decrease in emissions has not been used in a demonstration of attainment or reasonable further progress. Any decrease is only creditable if the unit was actually operating and emitting the pollutant considered. (Revised 10/25/95)
- E. An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide or particulate matter that occurs before the applicable baseline date is creditable, only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases available.
- F. An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level. Actual emissions are creditable only where the unit was actually operating and emitting the specific pollutant.
- G. A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:
1. the old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds that new level of actual emissions;
 2. it is federally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and
 3. it has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.
- H. An increase that results from a physical change at a source when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, which shall be within 60 days of achieving the facility's maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup.
- I. Emissions reductions used as offsets must be surplus quantifiable, enforceable and permanent, as defined by the Emissions Trading Policy Statement FR43814.
- J. Early shutdown/production curtailment credits are only allowable if they meet the provisions of 40 CFR 51.165.
(Amended 7/28/93)

010.098 "NONATTAINMENT AREA" for any air pollutant means an area that is shown by air monitoring data or that is calculated by air quality modeling to exceed any national ambient air quality standard, and has been designated as a nonattainment area by EPA in accordance with section 107(d)2 of the Act. (Revised 10/25/95)

010.100 "NONATTAINMENT POLLUTANT" means any pollutant that causes an area to be designated as a nonattainment area or has a significant ambient impact on a nonattainment area.

010.102 "NUISANCE" means anything that is injurious to health, or indecent and offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

010.104 "ODOR" means that property of an air contaminant that affects the sense of smell.

010.105 "ODOR THRESHOLD" means the minimum level of substance required to alert the average person to the presence of an odor. Odor thresholds in air listed for 214 common Industrial chemicals in "ODOR AS AN AID TO CHEMICAL SAFETY: ODOR THRESHOLDS COMPARED WITH THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES AND VOLATILES FOR 214 INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS IN AIR AND WATER DILUTION" by John Amore and Earl Hautala, published in THE JOURNAL OF APPLIED TOXICOLOGY, VOL 3 NO. 6, 1983, are hereby adopted as the best available information concerning odor threshold levels for the chemicals listed in this document. (Amended 12/88)

010.106 "OPACITY" means that property of a substance tending to obscure vision and is measured in terms of percent obscuration.

The relationship between opacity and Ringelmann number is:-

Ringelmann No.	Opacity %
1	20%
2	40%
3	60%
4	80%
5	100%

010.108 "OPEN FIRE" means the burning of any combustible material, substance, or refuse wherein the products of combustion are discharged directly into the atmosphere without passing through a stack or chimney.

010.110 "OPEN TOP VAPOR DEGREASER" means any batch loaded, boiling solvent degreaser.

010.112 "OPERATING PERMIT OR PERMIT TO OPERATE" means a document issued and signed by the Control Officer approving, with or without restrictions, the operation of a new or existing single source of air contaminants.

010.113 "PART 70 PERMIT OR PART 70 OPERATING PERMIT" means any permit or group of permits that is issued, renewed, amended or revised pursuant to District Regulations for Part 70 permits, which are approved by EPA under 40 CFR Part 70. (Adopted 10/20/93)

010.114 "PARTICULATE MATTER" means any material, except uncombined water such as water vapor and water droplets, which exists in a finely divided form as a solid or liquid at reference conditions.

010.117 "PELLET STOVE" means a solid fuel-burning device designed to heat the interior of a building. It is a forced draft heater with an automatic feed that supplies appropriately sized feed material or compressed pellets of wood or other biomass material to the firebox. (Revised 2/23/06)

010.118 "PENETRATING PRIME COAT" means any low-viscosity liquid asphalt that may be applied to an absorbent surface to prepare it for paving with an asphalt concrete.

- 010.120 "PENETRATING SEAL COAT" includes any low-viscosity liquid asphalt that may be applied to a new road surface in order to seal it against water penetration or that may be applied to an old road surface to renew flexibility loss due to aging.
- 010.122 "PERSON" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, public or private corporation, company, department or bureau of the state, municipality or any officer, agent or employee thereof, or any other legal entity whatsoever that is recognized by the law as the subject of rights and duties.
- 010.124 "POTENTIAL TO EMIT" means the capability of a source, at its designated maximum capacity, to emit an air contaminant after application of equipment for control of air pollution. Annual potential is based on the designed maximum annual capacity of the source, assuming continuous year-round operations; however, Federally enforceable conditions of the permit, limiting the type of materials combusted or processed, operating rates, hours of operation, requiring use of emission control equipment, or other production or emission limiting factors may, at the option of the owner or operator of the source be used in determining the potential to emit. Fugitive emissions are not counted in determining the potential to emit except for the following sources: coal cleaning plants, Kraft pulp mills, Portland cement plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mills, primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators, hydrofluoric, sulfuric and nitric acid plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants, primary lead smelter, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock plants, secondary metal production plants, petroleum storage and transfer units, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants, fossil fuel-fired boilers, chemical processing plants, charcoal production plants and other stationary source categories which, as of August 7, 1980, or later, are regulated under Federal New Source Performance Standards or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants are regulated under NRS 445.546. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit. (Amended 7/28/93, Revised 10/25/95)
- 010.126 "PROCESS WEIGHT" means the total weight of all materials introduced into a single source operation, including solid fuels, but excluding liquids or gases used solely as fuels, and air introduced for purposes of combustion of the fuel.
- 010.128 "PROCESS WEIGHT RATE" means the total process weight divided by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.
- 010.1285 "PROPOSED PERMIT" shall mean the version of a Part 70 permit that the Control Officer proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review in compliance with 40 CFR 70.8. (Adopted 10/20/93)
- 010.129 "RECONSTRUCTION" means any reconstruction in which the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital costs of a comparable but entirely new stationary source.
- 010.130 "REFERENCE CONDITIONS" means that all measurements of ambient air quality are corrected to a reference temperature of 77 F (25 C) and to a reference pressure of thirty (30) inches (760 millimeters, 1013.2 millibars) of mercury.
- 010.1303 "REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT" shall mean the following: (Adopted 10/20/93; Revised 06/21/11)

1. Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;
2. Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated.
3. Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under section 111 of the Act.
4. Any class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Act.
5. Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under section 112 or other requirements established under section 112 of the Act, including the following:
 - a. Any pollutant subject to requirements under section 112(j) of the Act. If the administrator fails to promulgate a standard pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act; and
 - b. Any pollutant for which the requirements of section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to section 112(g)(2) requirement.
6. Greenhouse gases that are subject to regulation as defined in 40 CFR 70.2

010.1305 **"RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL"** shall mean a Corporation's Chairman, Chief executive officer, president, vice president in charge of a principal business function, secretary, treasurer or designated environmental representative of a corporation responsible for overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and approved in advance by the Control Officer; a general partner in a partnership; the proprietor of a sole-proprietorship; or the principal executive officer or ranking elected official of a public agency. For sources subject to Title IV of the act, the responsible official shall be the representative who meets the requirements promulgated in 40 CFR Part 72. (Adopted 10/20/93)

010.131 **"RINGELMANN CHART"** means the chart published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines that are illustrated graduated shades of gray or black for the use in estimating the capacity of smoke or any air contaminant or emission to obscure light.

010.1315 **"RISK ANALYSIS"** is the method of calculating excess risk. Calculations assume a 70-year life time exposure using pollutant dispersion models and the best available risk factors as specified by the Control Officer. The Control Officer will maintain a procedure to be followed in risk analysis calculations. Modified sources must consider all emissions from the source in calculating risk and not only the additional emissions created by the facility modification. (Adopted 6/27/90)

010.132 **"SECONDARY EMISSIONS"** means emissions that would occur as a result of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. For the purpose of this definition, secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification that causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to:

- A. Emissions from trains coming to or from the new or modified source; and
- B. Emissions from any offsite support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or

increase its emissions as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or modification.

(Amended 7/28/93)

010.134 "SIGNIFICANT OR SIGNIFICANTLY" means:

- A. In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit, that the level of emissions or the effect on the ambient air exceeds the levels of emissions or ambient impacts set forth in **Table 3 or 4**.
- B. In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act that is not listed in **Table 3 or 4**.
- C. Notwithstanding, **Table 3 or 4**, "significant" means any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification, which would construct within ten (10) Kilometers of a Class 1 area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 ug/m³ (24 hour average).

(Amended 7/28/93)

010.136 "SMOKE" means small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly of carbon, ash, and other combustible material present in sufficient quantity to be observable or, as a suspension in gas of solid particles in sufficient quantity to be observable.

010.137 "WOOD STOVE/FIREPLACE CONTROL AREA" (Adopted 9/23/98, rescinded 05/26/16)

010.138 "SOURCE" means any property, real or personal, under common ownership or control that directly emits, or may emit, any air contaminant. (Amended 10/20/93)

010.1381 "SOURCE REGISTRATION" means any source that emits air contaminants and is required to be permitted. Such sources are of the following general categories (Revised 4/22/98):

- A. Any fuel burning equipment capable of producing two (2) million British Thermal Units of heat input per hour, either singly or in the aggregate;
- B. Incinerators;
- C. Stationary storage tanks with more than 40,000 gallons capacity for petroleum products have a Reid vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or greater;
- D. Processes or process equipment capable of processing fifty (50) pounds or more of material per hour;
- E. Hazardous material processes regardless of extent of emissions;
- F. Dry cleaning plants;
- G. Degreasing operations; and
- H. Spray paint booths.
- I. Electric Generating units powered by internal combustion engines which generate 150 kilowatts or greater, either singly or in aggregate. (Adopted 4/22/98)

010.1382 "SOURCE-EXISTING" means equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances, or facilities

that are constructed, purchased, or in operation on the effective date of these regulations; except that any existing equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance or facility that is altered, replaced, or rebuilt, which increases the total emission after the effective date of these regulations shall be reclassified as a "new source".

- 010.1383 "SOURCE-NEW" means any sources built or installed after the effective date of these regulations.
- 010.1384 "SOURCE-SINGLE" means all similar process operations located at a single premise that can technically and economically be replaced by a single process that performs the same function. Two (2) or more pieces of equipment or processes that handle different materials or produce dissimilar products will be treated separately.
- 010.1385 "SOURCE-STATIONARY" means any building, structure, facility, or installation or group of sources located within a contiguous or adjacent area and under common control or ownership, which emits, or may emit, any air contaminant. (Amended 7/28/93)
- 010.140 "STACK OR CHIMNEY" means any flue, conduit, or duct arranged to conduct any smoke, air contaminant, or emission to the atmosphere.
- 010.142 "STANDARD CONDITIONS" means a temperature of 68°F and a pressure of 29.92 inches of mercury.
- 010.143 "STOVE KIT" means a kit that may include a door, legs, flue pipe and collars, brackets, bolts and other hardware and instructions for assembling the wood heater with ordinary tools. Wood heaters built from such kits must meet all emission standards and requirements of **Section 040.051**.
- ~~010.144 "SUBMERGED FILL PIPE" means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six (6) inches or more above the bottom of the tank, or when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, submerged fill pipe shall mean any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is two (2) times the fill pipe diameter above the bottom of the tank.~~
- 010.1445 "TRUCKEE MEADOWS HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN" shall mean hydrographic basin number 87, as designated by the State Engineer (see **Figure 1**). (Adopted 8/25/93)
- 010.145 "UNCERTIFIED" means a wood-burning device that cannot be verified as meeting the current standards adopted by the U.S. EPA (40 CFR 60, subpart AAA and subpart QQQQ) and/or does not appear on the Washoe County Health District Official List of Certified Devices. (Revised 05/26/16)
- 010.146 "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS" means any volatile compound containing carbon with the exception of the following:

carbon monoxide	carbon dioxide
carbonic acid	metallic carbides
metallic carbonates	ammonium carbonate
methane	ethane
acetone	CFC-11
CFC-22	CFC-23
CFC-113	CFC-114
CFC-115	HCFC-123
HCFC-124	HCFC-141b

HCFC-142b
HFC-125a
HFC-134a

HFC-125
HFC-134
HFC-143a

Non-volatile organic materials are not considered VOC. (Revised 10/25/95)

- 010.148** "WASTE BURNER" means any structure, contrivance, or equipment including incinerators, etc., in which combustible refuse is burned.
- 010.200** "WOOD HEATER" means an enclosed, wood-burning-appliance capable of and intended for residential space heating or space heating and domestic water heating. These devices include, but are not limited to, adjustable burn rate wood heaters, single burn rate wood heaters, and pellet stoves. Wood heaters may or may not include air ducts to deliver some portion of the heat produced to areas other than the space where the wood heater is located. Wood heaters include, but are not limited to:
- (1) Free-standing wood heaters – Wood heaters that are installed on legs, on a pedestal or suspended from the ceiling. These products generally are safety listed under UL-1482, UL-737 or ULC-S627.
 - (2) Fireplace insert wood heaters – Wood heaters intended to be installed in masonry fireplace cavities or in other enclosures. These appliances generally are safety listed under UL-1482, UL-737 or ULC-S628.
 - (3) Built-in wood heaters – Wood heaters that are intended to be recessed into the wall. These appliances generally are safety listed under UL-1482, UL-737, UL-127 or ULC-S610.
- (Revised 05/26/16)
- 010.205** "WOOD STOVE/FIREPLACE INSERT" for purposes of compliance with Sections 040.051 means a wood heater, pellet stove, prefabricated zero clearance fireplace or a fireplace heat form with doors or other accessories that cause the fireplace to function as a wood heater. Wood stoves/fireplace inserts do not include open masonry fireplaces, barbecue devices, portable fire pits, gas-fired fireplaces or cook stoves. (Revised 9/23/98)
- 010.210** "GEOHERMAL PRODUCTION WELL" means any well for which the purpose is the commercial use of a geothermal resource.
- 010.215** "GEOHERMAL EXPLORATORY WELL" means any well for which the purpose is the commercial discovery or evaluation of a geothermal resource.
- 010.220** "GEOHERMAL FACILITY" means any project involving the construction or operation of geothermal wells (exploratory or productive), geothermal steam/fluid transmission pipelines, power generating facilities, or any other equipment intended for commercial use with a geothermal resource for purposes of determining compliance with distance criteria in Section 030.800 and Section 030.004. Distances will be calculated from the point of nearest actual emissions to nearest residential dwelling.
- 010.225** "GEOHERMAL STACKING EMISSIONS" means an emission or emissions into the ambient air caused by the release of geothermal steam or fluid from a point source that is the result of a geothermal facility or geothermal steam/fluid transmission pipeline failure (forced outage), scheduled outage, start-up or curtailment. For purposes of compliance, emissions, limitations will be assessed as near as physically possible to the point(s) at which the emissions occur.
- 010.230** "GROSS MEGAWATT HOUR (GHW or GMWHR)" means the amount of electrical energy that could be realized per hour from the expected potential energy of the geothermal steam or fluid prior

to any internal plant electrical requirements, as guaranteed by the turbine generator manufacturer.

- 010.235 "GRAMS PER HOUR PER GROSS MEGAWATT HOUR (G/HR/GMW)" is the emission factor used to determine maximum allowable hourly emission rates of hydrogen sulfide from a given geothermal power plant, (e.g., a 50 g/hr/GMW factor as applied to a 12 GMW plant results in an emission limitation as follows: $50 \text{ g/hr/GMW} \times 12 \text{ GMW} = 600 \text{ g/hr}$ or .6 kg/hr).
- 010.240 "RESIDENTIAL DWELLING" means-a structure inhabited by humans on a continuing basis.
- 010.245 "AIR POLLUTANT EMISSION CONTROL PLAN (GEOTHERMAL WELLS)" means satisfactory completion and approval of a valuation form approved by the Control Officer. This form will require a description of methods for reducing emissions from geothermal wells.
- ~~010.250 "PHASE I" means gasoline vapor recovery from stationary tanks during the transfer of gasoline from delivery vehicles to stationary tanks used for re-fueling motor vehicles or equipment. May also be referred to as Stage I vapor recovery. (Adopted 2/27/91, Revised 10/22/97)~~
- ~~010.251 "PHASE II" means gasoline vapor recovery from vehicle fuel tanks during vehicle refueling operations from stationary tanks. May also be referred to as Stage II vapor recovery. (Adopted 2/27/91, Revised 10/22/97)~~
- 010.253 "CATASTROPHIC RELEASE" means the unexpected release to the atmosphere of a toxic air pollutant as defined in Section 030.400, in a quantity sufficient to create a potential risk to public health. (Adopted 6/27/90)
- ~~010.260 "TOPPING OFF" means to attempt to dispense gasoline to a motor vehicle fuel tank after a vapor recovery dispensing nozzle has shut off automatically. The filling of those vehicle tanks which, because of the nature and configuration of the fill pipe, causes premature shut off of the dispensing nozzle, and which are filled only after the seal between the fill pipe and the nozzle is broken, shall not be considered topping off. (Adopted 2/27/91)~~
- ~~010.265 "VAPOR TIGHT" a reading of less than 10,000 ppm, above background, as methane, when measured at a distance of one centimeter from the leak source with a portable hydrocarbon detection instrument. Background is defined as the ambient concentration of organic compounds determined at least three meters upwind from any equipment to be inspected and that is uninfluenced by any specific emission permit unit. (Adopted 2/27/91)~~