

**Chapter 100: DEFINITIONS REGULATION**

**SUMMARY:** This regulation provides definitions for those terms used in the air pollution control regulations and emission standards.

**Actual emissions.** "Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year (tpy), at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant. 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. The Department may presume that the source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit. For any existing emissions unit that may be modified or affected by a modification, future actual emissions shall equal projected actual emissions. For any new source emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

**Abutter.** "Abutter" means any person who owns property that is both (1) contiguous to and (2) within one mile of the location on which the project will take place, including owners of property directly across a public or private right of way.

**Adverse impact.** "Adverse impact" means any impact that diminishes a Class I area's national significance, impairs the structure or functioning of ecosystems, and/ or impairs the quality of the visitor's experience.

**Adverse impact on visibility.** "Adverse impact on visibility" means visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of a Class I area. This determination shall be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency and time of visibility impairments, and how those factors correlate with (a) times of visitor use of the Class I area, and (b) the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility. This term shall include effects on integral vistas designated in 06-096 CMR 114.

**Affected states.** "Affected states" means:

- A.** All states whose air quality may be affected by a proposed Part 70 license, amendment, or renewal and that are contiguous to the State of Maine, or
- B.** All states that are within fifty (50) miles of the Part 70 source.

An affected state for the purposes of this definition may include New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

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NOTE: The appropriate affected state contacts are the following:

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State of New Hampshire  
 Department of Environmental Services  
 Air Resources Division  
 29 Hazen Drive  
 P.O. Box 95  
 Concord, NH 03302-0095

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State of Vermont  
 Department of Environmental Conservation  
 Air Pollution Control Division  
 Building 3 South  
 103 South Main Street  
 Waterbury, VT 05671-0402

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State of Massachusetts  
 Department of Environmental Protection  
 Division of Air Quality Control  
 One Winter Street  
 7th Floor  
 Boston, MA 02108

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**Air contaminants.** "Air contaminants" include, but are not limited to, dust, fumes, gas, mist, particulate matter, smoke, vapor or any combination thereof.

**Air quality control region or regions.** "Air quality control region or regions" means an air quality control region or regions established by the Board pursuant to *Classification of Air Quality Control Regions*, 06-096 CMR 114.

**Air Quality Related Values (AQRV).** "Air Quality Related Values" means all those values possessed by a Class I area except those that are not affected by changes in air quality and include all those assets of an area whose vitality, significance, or integrity is dependent in some way upon the air environment. Those values include visibility and those scenic, cultural, biological, and recreational resources of an area that are affected by air quality.

**Air pollution control apparatus or air pollution control system.** "Air pollution control apparatus" or "air pollution control system" means and includes any appliance, equipment, or machinery which removes, controls, reduces, eliminates, disposes of, or renders less noxious the emission of regulated pollutants into the ambient air.

**Allowable emissions.** "Allowable emissions" means the emission rate of an emissions unit or source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the emissions unit, unless the emissions unit is subject to license conditions which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both, and the most stringent emission rate applicable to the emissions unit as reflected in the emission license (including those with a future compliance date) or applicable state or federal standards or regulations. In no case shall allowable emissions exceed any requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) or 40 CFR Part 63.

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NOTE: Certain emission limitations and control technologies are federally enforceable. These requirements include 40 CFR Part 60, NSPS, Part 63, and Part 61, NESHAP, conditions issued under the State's approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) for New Source Review (40 CFR 51.160), other federal requirements, and any other license condition imposed to avoid a state requirement in the SIP or a federal requirement. Those terms or conditions in licenses issued pursuant to 06-096 CMR 113 or 115 which are accepted to avoid a designated federal

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requirement are federally enforceable. Those conditions in licenses issued pursuant to Chapter 140 which are identified as state conditions are not generally enforceable by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and citizens pursuant to the CAA.

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**Ambient air.** "Ambient air" means all air outside of buildings, stacks or exterior ducts. See Chapter 116 Section 1.

**Ambient increment.** "Ambient increment" means, for new sources and modifications, the increase in ambient SO<sub>2</sub> (sulfur dioxide), PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations of the future allowable emissions (the maximum emissions being modeled and licensed) over the baseline concentrations of these ambient air pollutants. For existing sources, "ambient increment" means the increase in ambient SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations of the actual current emissions over the baseline concentrations of these ambient air pollutants. To identify baseline emissions from a source for ambient increment determination, the Department shall presume actual emissions from the following calendar years to be representative of normal operation for the specified pollutants:

- A. Calendar year 1977 for SO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>;
- B. Calendar year 1987 for NO<sub>2</sub>;
- C. Calendar year 2010 for PM<sub>2.5</sub>; and

**Amendment.**

- A. For an air emission license issued to a Minor Stationary Source under the authority of 06-096 CMR 115, "Amendment" means any change to the air emission license, including a Minor Revision, a Minor Modification, or a Major Modification.
- B. For an air emission license issued to a Major Stationary Source under the authority of 06-096 CMR 140, "Amendment" means a change to the Part 70 air emission license, including a Part 70 Administrative Revision, a Part 70 Minor License Modification, and a Part 70 Significant License Modification.

**Applicable requirement.** "Applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units at a source (including requirements that were promulgated or approved by EPA through rulemaking at the time of issuance of the license that have future-effective compliance dates):

- A. Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA through rulemaking under Title I of the CAA that implements the relevant requirements of the CAA, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR Part 52, *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans*;
- B. Any requirement enforceable by EPA and the citizens under the CAA that limits emissions for purposes of creating offset credits or for complying with or avoiding Applicable requirements;
- C. Any term or condition of a license issued for the purpose of licensing required prior to construction and requirements contained in regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under Title I, including parts C or D of the CAA;

- D. Any standard or other requirement under Section 111 of the CAA, including Section 111(d);
- E. Any standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the CAA, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under Section 112 (r)(7) of the CAA;
- F. Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the CAA or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
- G. Any requirement established pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114(a)(3) of the CAA (Monitoring, Enhanced Monitoring, and Compliance Certification);
- H. Any standard or other requirement under section 126(a)(1) and (c) of the CAA;
- I. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration under Section 129 of the CAA;
- J. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products under Section 183(e) of the CAA, *Federal Ozone Measures*;
- K. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under Section 183(f) of the CAA;
- L. Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources under Section 328 of the CAA;
- M. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Sections 608 or 609 of Title VI of the CAA, unless EPA has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a Part 70 license, and any standard or other requirement under any other section(s) of Title VI of the CAA that the EPA determines should be contained in a license; and
- N. Any national ambient air quality standard or ambient increment, or visibility requirement under Part C of Title I of the CAA, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) of the CAA.

**As applied.** "As applied" means including any dilution solvents added before application of the coating.

**Attainment area.** "Attainment area" means a geographic region in which levels of a criteria air pollutant are at or below the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for the pollutant. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for other pollutants.

**Base case.** See 06-096 CMR 113.

**Baseline actual emissions.** "Baseline actual emissions" for determining net emissions increases, and for use in establishing an actual emissions PAL level for a Major Stationary Source under of 06-096 CMR 113 Section VI, means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated pollutant as follows:

- A. For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive

24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5-year period immediately preceding the date a complete license application is received by the Department for a license required under 06-096 CMR 113, *Major Stationary Source New Source Review License Regulation*, and 06-096 CMR 115, *Minor Stationary Source Air Emission License Regulation*. The Department may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

1. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.
  2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
  3. For a regulated pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated pollutant.
  4. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subsection 16(A)(2) of this Chapter.
- B.** For an existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator as representative of normal operation within the 10-year period immediately preceding the date a complete license application is received by the Department for a license required under 06-096 CMR 113 or 115. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year. The identified baseline emissions are subject to the following additional requirements:
1. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.
  2. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
  3. For any regulated pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated pollutant.

**Baseline concentration.** "Baseline concentration" means the actual ambient air quality which existed in an area as of: August 7, 1977, for SO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, February 8, 1988, for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), and October 20, 2010 for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, represented as follows:

**A. For Attainment Areas:**

1. For sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub>, this term shall include the actual emissions representative of SO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> sources in existence on August 7, 1977, and the allowable emissions of sources which commenced construction before January 6, 1975, but were not in operation by August 7, 1977.
2. For nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) (measured as NO<sub>2</sub>), this term shall include the actual emissions representative of sources in existence on February 8, 1988. For sources starting operation after February 8, 1985, but prior to February 8, 1988, representative emissions shall be determined after three years of operation and be based on two years of actual emissions more representative of normal operation. NO<sub>x</sub> sources commencing construction by February 8, 1988, but not in operation by that date shall use allowable emissions for baseline concentration until three years after start of operations at which time actual emissions more representative of normal operation for that source shall be determined and used for baseline concentration.

The actual NO<sub>x</sub> (measured as NO<sub>2</sub>) emissions increases or decreases at any source occurring after February 8, 1988, shall not be included in the baseline concentration but shall be included in the determination of the increment consumed, except as specified in the previous paragraph.

3. For PM<sub>2.5</sub>, this term shall include the actual emissions representative of sources in existence on October 20, 2010.

The actual PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions increases or decreases at any source occurring after October 20, 2010, shall not be included in the baseline concentration but shall be included in the determination of the increment consumed.

**B. For Nonattainment Areas:**

1. For areas designated nonattainment at the baseline date(s), baseline concentration means the actual ambient air quality that exists in the affected areas at the date the DEP receives the first major new source or major modification application after the date EPA approves the designation of the area to attainment.
2. The following SO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions shall not be included in the baseline concentration but shall be included in the determination of the applicable maximum allowable increases:
  - a. Actual emissions from any source on which construction commenced between January 6, 1975 and August 7, 1977; and
  - b. Actual emission increases and decreases at any source occurring after August 7, 1977.

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NOTE: This term identifies which emissions are included in baseline; all other emission increases consume increment. (Increment is defined as a maximum allowable increase in concentration of SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub> over the baseline concentration of such pollutant.) It may not be necessary to determine baseline concentration. It is only necessary to determine that sufficient increment is available and that ambient air quality standards will be met. All increases in actual emissions over base year emissions, including increases in operating rates or hours, consume

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increment. The term does not define baseline area the same as specified in federal regulations, since the dates August 7, 1977 (SO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>), February 8, 1988 (NO<sub>x</sub>), and October 20, 2010 (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) are uniform statewide.

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

**Best Available Control Technology (BACT).** "Best Available Control Technology" means an emission limitation (including a visible emissions standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant emitted from or which results from the new or modified emissions unit which the Department on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such emissions unit through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combination techniques for control of each pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Part 60, Part 61, or Part 63 or any applicable emission standard established by the Department. If the Department determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

**Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART).** "Best Available Retrofit Technology" means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each regulated pollutant which is emitted by an existing facility which emits or has the potential to emit any regulated pollutant at a rate equal to or greater than the emission rates for significant emissions as defined in this Chapter and which causes visibility impairment. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology. If the state determines that technological or economic limitations on the applicability of measurement methodology to a particular existing facility would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, it may instead prescribe a design, equipment, work practice, or other operational standard, or combination thereof, to require the application of BART. Such standard, to the degree possible, is to set forth the emission reduction to be achieved by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and must provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

**Best Practical Treatment (BPT).** "Best Practical Treatment" means that method which controls or reduces emissions of regulated pollutants to the lowest possible level considering:

- A. The then existing state of technology,

- B. The effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered, and
- C. The economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

**Board.** "Board" means the Board of Environmental Protection.

**Building, structure, facility, or installation.** "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). In this context, the meaning of "adjacent" includes "close" or "nearby". Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (United States Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0066 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively) or if they have the same six-digit North American industry classification system (NAICS) code available from the U.S. Census Bureau. The requirement for all pollutant emitting activities to belong to the same industrial grouping does not apply to sources subject to Section 112 of the CAA.

**Bulk gasoline plant.** "Bulk gasoline plant" means a gasoline storage and distribution facility with a daily throughput of 20,000 gallons of gasoline or less and whose purpose is to load gasoline into tank trucks.

**Bulk gasoline terminal.** "Bulk gasoline terminal" means a gasoline storage facility which receives gasoline from refineries primarily by pipeline, ship, or barge, and delivers gasoline to bulk gasoline plants or to commercial or retail accounts primarily by tank truck, and has a daily throughput of more than 76,000 liters (20,000 gallons) of gasoline.

**CAA.** "CAA" means the United States Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

**Capture efficiency.** "Capture efficiency" means the weight per unit time of pollutant entering a capture system and delivered to a control device divided by the total weight per unit time of pollutant generated by a source of pollutant, expressed as a percentage.

**Capture system.** "Capture system" means all equipment (including, but not limited to, hoods, ducts, fans, booths, ovens, dryers, etc.) used to contain, capture, or transport an air pollutant to a control device.

**Carbon adsorber.** "Carbon adsorber" means a device containing adsorbent material (e.g., activated carbon), an inlet and outlet for exhaust gases, and a system to regenerate or replace the saturated adsorbent.

**Class I area.** "Class I area" means such area as defined under 06-096 CMR 114, *Classification of Air Quality Control Regions*, and in 40 CFR §51.166 (e).

**CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions, carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e).** "CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions" or "carbon dioxide equivalent emissions" or "CO<sub>2</sub>e" means the amount of GHG emitted, and is computed by multiplying the mass amount of each emissions (TPY), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHG, by each gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 (Global

Warming Potentials) to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 98 (*Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*) as amended on November 15, 2013, and summing the resultant value for each to compute a TPY CO<sub>2</sub>e.

**Commence.** "Commence," as applied to the construction of a major source or major modification, means that the owner or operator has all necessary approvals or permits required prior to construction by state and federal air quality control laws and regulations, **and** has either:

- A. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or
- B. Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

**Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

**Condensate.** "Condensate" means liquid that condenses due to changes in temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

**Condenser.** "Condenser" means a device that removes condensable vapors by a reduction in the temperature of the captured gases. A surface condenser affects condensation by indirect contact between the coolant and process gas stream.

**Construction.** "Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation of an emissions unit that would result in a change in emissions, including changes such as fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit.

**Contemporaneous.** "Contemporaneous," in regard to the calculation of net emissions increases, means within the time span from five years before construction of the particular change for which net emissions increases are being calculated and the date the increase from the particular change occurs.

**Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS).** "Continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS)" means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of any applicable or state requirements, including, but not limited to, the total equipment needed to determine a gas concentration, pollutant emission rate, or opacity reading, and the associated data recording equipment. This may include equipment to sample, condition, analyze, and record emissions on a continuous basis, as applicable.

**Continuous Emission Rate Monitoring System (CERMS).** "Continuous emission rate monitoring system (CERMS)" means the total equipment required for the determination of pollutant mass emission rate (in terms of mass per unit of time), including the associated data recording equipment. A CERMS is a subset of a CEMS.

**Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).** "Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS)" means the total equipment required for the determination of opacity emissions, including the associated data recording equipment (such as strip chart, computer disk, magnetic tape, etc.). A COMS is a subset of a CEMS.

**Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS).** “Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS)” means all of the equipment necessary to monitor and record process and control device operational parameters (e.g., control device secondary voltages and electric currents, gas flow rate, O<sub>2</sub> or CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations), as needed, to meet applicable data acquisition and availability requirements

**Control system.** "Control system" means a combination of one or more capture system(s) and control device(s) working in concert to reduce discharges of pollutants to the ambient air.

**Creditable.** “Creditable” as pertaining to any increase or decrease in actual emissions means those increases or decreases in actual emissions which meet all of the following criteria:

- A. The Department has not relied on the increase or decrease in issuing a Major NSR License under 06-096 CMR 113 or 115 and that license is still in effect at the time the particular change occurred;
- B. The new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level; and
- C. A decrease aligns with the following:
  - 1. Is represented by the old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, and exceeds the new level of actual or allowable emissions, whichever is greater;
  - 2. Is represented by an enforceable requirement by both the Department and the Administrator of the EPA at and after the time that actual construction on the change begins;
  - 3. Has not been relied upon in issuing any license under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51, Subpart I, or it has not been relied upon in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress; and
  - 4. Has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

**Cremator.** “Cremator” means an incinerator used solely to reduce the volume and weight of human or animal remains and the associated combustible containers.

**Curtailment.** "Curtailment" means the partial or temporary removal of equipment or partial or temporary cessation of use of a particular piece of equipment resulting in a partial reduction of emissions.

**Department.** "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection which includes both the Board and the Commissioner.

**Dispersion technique.** See 06-096 CMR 116 Section II(A) and II(B).

**Double block-and-bleed system.** "Double block-and-bleed system" means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

**Emergency.** "Emergency" means, for the purpose of 06-096 CMR 113, 06-096 CMR 115, and 06-096 CMR 140 only, any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology based emission limitation under the license, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

**Emission.** "Emission" means the release of regulated pollutants into the ambient air, or the regulated pollutants so released.

**Emissions allowable under the Part 70 license.** "Emissions allowable under the Part 70 license" means a federally enforceable Part 70 license term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an Applicable requirement that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or a federally enforceable emissions cap that the Part 70 source has assumed to avoid an Applicable requirement to which the Part 70 source would otherwise be subject.

**Emission limitation or emission standard.** The terms "emission limitation" and "emission standard" mean a requirement which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of regulated pollutants on a continuous basis, including the use of specific technology or fuels with specified pollution characteristics, or any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source or emissions unit or its associated control equipment.

**Emissions unit.** "Emissions unit" means any part of a stationary source, including equipment and pollutant-emitting activities, which emits or would have the potential to emit a regulated pollutant or hazardous air pollutant. This term is not meant to alter or affect the term 'unit' for purposes of Title IV of the CAA.

**Enforceable as a practical matter or practical enforceability.** "Enforceable as a practical matter" or "practical enforceability" means the source and/or enforcement authority must be able to show compliance (or noncompliance) with each threshold, limitation, or requirement. In other words, appropriate averaging times and adequate testing, monitoring, and record-keeping procedures must be included in the applicable license issued under the federally approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) for a licensed source.

**EPA.** "EPA" means Environmental Protection Agency.

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NOTE: The address for EPA Region I is as follows:

US Environmental Protection Agency  
5 Post Office Square  
Suite 100  
Boston, MA 02109-3912

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**Excessive concentration.** See 06-096 CMR 116 Section II(E).

**Exempt VOC compounds.** "Exempt VOC compounds" means those compounds which are excluded from the definition of VOC due to their negligible photochemical reactivity.

**Existing Part 70 hazardous air pollutant (HAP) source.** "Existing Part 70 hazardous air pollutant (HAP) source" means a Part 70 HAP source, for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before the proposal of a HAP emission limitation by EPA, or if no proposal was published by EPA for a Part 70 HAP source, then on or before the date 18 months after the scheduled date for promulgation by EPA.

**External floating roof.** "External floating roof" means a storage vessel cover in an open-top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and the tank shell.

**Federal land manager.** "Federal land manager" means the Secretary of the Federal Department with authority over the Federal Class I area or, with respect to Roosevelt-Campobello International Park, the Chairman of the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission.

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NOTE: The appropriate contacts of the federal lands managers are the following:

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

Chairman, Roosevelt Campobello  
International Park Commission  
P.O. Box 129  
Lubec, Maine 04652

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge

Local:

Refuge Manager  
Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge  
P.O. Box 1077  
Calais, Maine 04619

National:

Chief, Air Quality Branch  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Acadia National Park

Local:

Field Director NE Field Area  
Superintendent  
Acadia National Park  
North Atlantic Region  
National Park Service  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109-3572

National:

Chief, Air Quality Division  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Great Gulf and Presidential Range, New Hampshire

Local:

Director,  
White Mountain National Forest  
719 N. Main St.  
Laconia, NH 03246

National:

Director, U.S. Forest Service  
Department of Agriculture  
310 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Room 580  
Milwaukee, WI 53203

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**Federally enforceable.** "Federally enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the EPA and the citizens pursuant to the CAA, and the State of Maine, including those license requirements or other requirements developed pursuant to or within the following:

- A. 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I, and Part 55 (relating to review of new sources and modifications)
- B. 40 CFR §§ 52.10 and 52.21 (relating to prevention of significant deterioration of air quality);
- C. 40 CFR Part 60 (relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources);
- D. 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63 (relating to national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants);
- E. 40 CFR Parts 68, 70, 71, and 72 (relating to operating permit program);
- F. Any applicable State Implementation Plan.

**Fuel-burning equipment.** "Fuel-burning equipment" means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, and all appurtenances thereto used in the process of burning fuel, for the primary purpose of producing heat and/or power, including stationary internal combustion engines. Due to the process nature of asphalt plants, these are not regulated as "fuel burning equipment"; see General process or general process equipment.

**Fugitive emissions.** "Fugitive emissions" means the release of pollutants to the air which could not reasonably be made to pass through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or any emission capture system. Fugitive emissions include, but are not limited to, equipment leaks, evaporative losses from surface impoundments, releases from building ventilation systems or buildings, housing material, handling or processing equipment, and emissions during material transfer.

**Gaseous excess emissions.** "Gaseous excess emissions" means any period which the average gaseous emissions, as measured by the continuous emission monitoring system, exceeds the applicable emission standard.

**Gasoline.** "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a true vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch (10.5 kilopascals) or greater at 60 degrees Fahrenheit or a Reid Vapor Pressure of 4 pounds per square inch (27 kilopascals) and which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

**General process source or general process equipment.** "General process source" or "general process equipment" means any emissions unit, except fuel-burning equipment, incinerators, and mobile sources. Included in this category are rock crushers and asphalt plants.

**Generally Available Control Technology (GACT) emission limitation.** "Generally Available Control Technology (GACT) emission limitation" means a HAP emission limitation for a source category of HAP area sources that EPA promulgates pursuant to Section 112 of the CAA.

**Good Engineering Practice (GEP) stack height.** "Good engineering practice (GEP) stack height" means the greatest of the following:

- A. 65 meters, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack;
- B. For stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable licenses or approvals required by state and federal air pollution control laws and regulations,  $H_g = 2.5 H$ , where
  - $H_g$  = good engineering practice stack height, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack, and
  - $H$  = height of nearby structure(s), measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack;
 provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation;
- C. For all other stacks not meeting the criteria above,  $H_g = H + 1.5L$ , where
  - $L$  = lesser dimension, height or projected width of nearby structure(s),
 provided that the Department may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the source; or
- D. The height demonstrated by a fluid model or field study approved by the Department, which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source itself, nearby structures, or nearby terrain features.

**Greenhouse gases (GHG).** "Greenhouse gases" means the aggregate group of the following gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Prior to July 21, 2014, the mass of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide shall not include carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the combustion or decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals, or micro-organisms (including products, by-products, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material.

**HAP or hazardous air pollutant.** "HAP" or "hazardous air pollutant" means an air pollutant to which no ambient air standard is applicable and which in the judgment of the Board causes, or contributes to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to result in an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness. This term shall include, but is not limited to, those pollutants for which EPA has adopted NESHAPS at 40 CFR Part 61 and Part 63. For the purpose of

06-096 CMR 113, 115, and 140, HAP means an air pollutant identified by the EPA in regulations pursuant to Section 112(b) of the CAA.

**HAP area source.** "HAP area source" means any stationary source of HAP that is not a "HAP major source" as defined in this Chapter.

**HAP emission limitation.** "HAP emission limitation" is a requirement for a MACT or GACT emission limitation under Section 112(d) of the CAA, a work practice standard under Section 112(h) of the CAA, a case-by-case MACT under 112(g) or 112(j), a residual risk standard under Section 112(f) of the CAA, early reduction plans under Section 112(i)(j), or any other such requirement for HAP control required by EPA or the Department.

**HAP emission unit.** "HAP emission unit" means any building, structure, or installation that emits HAPs greater than that defined as an insignificant activity, unless the HAP emission unit is otherwise subject to an Applicable requirement. A HAP emission unit can include a single emission point or collection of points.

**HAP major source.** "HAP major source" means any source which emits HAPs in quantities that can be defined as a "Part 70 major source" by this Chapter.

**Incinerator.** "Incinerator" means any device, apparatus, or equipment used in the process of combustion for the primary purpose of reducing the volume of waste by removing its combustible matter, or for reducing or salvaging by fire or heat any material or substance. Incinerators include smelters, bake-off ovens, and other similar units but do not include recovery boilers, smelt tanks, lime kilns, boilers, stationary internal combustion units, or air pollution control systems, and shall be classified as follows:

- A. Class IA – direct-fed incinerators with a burning rate of up to 75 pounds per hour of type 1, type 2, or type 3 waste or any combination of the three waste types.
- B. Class IB – direct-fed incinerators with a burning rate of 75 pounds per hour or over, suitable for type 1, type 2, or type 3 waste or any combination of the three waste types.
- C. Class IIA - Flue-fed, single chamber incinerators with more than two square feet of burning area, for type 1 or type 2 waste or a combination of the two waste types. This class of incinerator is served by one vertical flue functioning both as a chute for charging waste and as the exhaust conduit to carry the products of combustion to the atmosphere. This class of incinerator has been installed in apartment houses or multiple dwellings.
- D. Class IIB - Chute-fed multiple chamber incinerators for apartment buildings, with more than two square feet of burning area, suitable for type 1 or type 2 waste or a combination of the two waste types. (Not recommended for industrial installation). This class of incinerator is served by a vertical chute for charging wastes and has a separate flue for carrying the products of combustion to the atmosphere.
- E. Class III - Municipal incinerators suitable for type 0, type 1, type 2, or type 3 wastes or any combination of the four wastes and are rated in tons per 24-hours.
- F. Class IVA - Cremators and pathological waste incinerators, suitable for type 4 waste.

- G.** Class IVB - Pathological - infectious waste incinerators, suitable for type 7 waste.
- H.** Class V - Incinerators designed for specific by-products wastes, type 5 or type 6 waste, or a combination of the two waste types.

**Indian governing body.** "Indian governing body" means the governing body of any tribe, land, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government.

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NOTE: The appropriate contacts of the Indian governing bodies are the following:

Indian Township  
Tribal Office  
P.O. Box 301  
Princeton, ME 04668

Pleasant Point Reservation  
P.O. Box 343  
Perry, ME 04667-0434

Penobscot Indian Nation  
Community Building  
Indian Island  
Old Town, ME 04468

Houlton Band of Maliseets Indians  
568 Foxcroft Road  
P.O. Box 748  
Houlton, ME 04730

Aroostook Band Of Micmac Indians  
521D Main Street  
Presque Isle, ME 04769

**Indian reservation.** "Indian reservation" means any federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress, or lands held in trust by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for federally recognized tribes.

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

**Insignificant activities.** "Insignificant activities" means any of the following:

- A. The activities at a facility as specified by the Department in Appendix B of 06-096 CMR 140 for the purposes of 06-096 CMR 140; and
- B. The activities at a facility as specified by the Department in Appendix A of 06-096 CMR 115 for the purposes of 06-096 CMR 115.

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NOTE: As specified in Appendix B of 06-096 CMR 140, certain insignificant activities are categorically exempt from the Part 70 license application and certain insignificant activities shall be included on the Part 70 application but may not be listed in the Part 70 license.

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**Integral vista.** "Integral vista" means a view perceived from within the Class I area of a specific landmark or panorama located outside the boundary of the Class I area which has been designated by the appropriate federal authority (40 CFR 81.437) or by the Board pursuant to Chapter 114.

**Interested person or interested party or parties.** "Interested person" or "interested party or parties" means any person or persons who submit written comments on an application or who requests, in writing, receipt of materials related to a particular application.

**Intermittent Control System (ICS).** "Intermittent Control System" means a dispersion technique which varies the rate at which pollutants are emitted into the atmosphere according to meteorological conditions and/or ambient concentrations of the pollutant, in order to prevent ground-level concentrations in excess of applicable ambient air quality standards. Such a dispersion technique is an ICS whether used alone, used with other dispersion techniques, or used as a supplement to continuous emission control (i.e., used as a supplemental control system).

**Internal floating roof.** "Internal floating roof" means a cover or roof in a fixed-roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the petroleum liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

**Intrafacility emission trading.** "Intrafacility emission trading" means the transfer of regulated pollutant emissions within a facility that are provided for in the Part 70 license and do not require a license revision.

**Leak.** "Leak" means any discharge of liquid or solid, or emission of regulated pollutants, from any confining structure including, but not limited to, stacks, pipes, vents, or ducts, except where allowable emissions pass through the intended outlet for the emissions.

**License or air emission license.** "License" or "air emission license" means the legally enforceable document issued by the Department to an air pollution source documenting information on all regulated pollutants emitted by a source. A license includes specifics of pollutants being released, how much the source is allowed to release, and the methods used to meet pollutant release requirements. An air emission license is issued under the authority of the CAA and state statute. A license (often called a "permit" in federal air quality laws and regulations), authorizes the construction of and/or the operation of equipment or process operations which emit air pollutants to the atmosphere.

**Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER).** "Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER)" means the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

- A. The most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any State for that class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that those limitations are not achievable; or
- B. The most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by that class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. In no event may LAER result in emission of any pollutant in excess of those standards and limitations promulgated pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the CAA as amended, or any emission standard established by the Department.

**MACT emission limitation for existing Part 70 HAP sources.** "MACT emission limitation for existing Part 70 HAP sources" means the emission limitation pursuant to Section 112 of the CAA reflecting the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of hazardous air pollutants (including a prohibition on such emissions, where achievable) that the EPA or the Department, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category or subcategory to which the standard applies. This limitation shall not be less stringent than the MACT floor.

**MACT emission limitation for new Part 70 HAP sources.** "MACT emission limitation for new HAP sources" means the emission limitation pursuant to Section 112 of the CAA which is not less stringent than the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source, and which reflects the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of hazardous air pollutants (including a prohibition on such emissions, where achievable) that the EPA, or the Department, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category or subcategory to which the standard applies. If the EPA has either proposed a relevant emission standard pursuant to section 112(d) or section 112 (h) of the CAA or adopted a presumptive MACT determination for the source category which includes the constructed or reconstructed major source, then the MACT requirements applied to the constructed or reconstructed major source shall consider those MACT emission limitations and requirements of the proposed standard or presumptive MACT determination.

**MACT floor.** "MACT floor" means the minimum level of control that can be MACT for the source, as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.

**Major modification.** "Major modification" means:

- A. For an existing Major Stationary Source, any modification that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any regulated pollutant; and
- B. For an existing Minor Stationary Source or new source, any modification that would result in
  1. An increase in the source's potential to emit by significant emissions of any regulated pollutant; or
  2. An increase in actual emissions by the significant emissions level of any regulated pollutant from the particular physical change or change in the method of operation.
- C. A major modification shall not apply to major stationary sources operating in compliance with its PAL license. Instead, for sources with PAL licenses, the definition for PAL major modification shall apply.

**Major NSR license.** "Major NSR license" means an air emission license issued

- A. For a new Major Stationary Source or
- B. For a Major Modification at an existing Major or Minor Stationary Source.

A Major NSR License will be either a PSD License or a Nonattainment NSR License, depending on the classification of the area in which the new source or modification is located and the quantity of specific pollutants emitted.

**Major PAL emissions unit.** “Major PAL emissions unit” means any emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit significant emissions or more of the PAL pollutant.

**Major source or major stationary source.** “Major source” or “major stationary source” means any source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated pollutant at or above the “Significant Emissions” level as defined in this Chapter.

**Marginal ozone nonattainment area.** "Marginal ozone nonattainment area" means the area so classified by the EPA, as not meeting or exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone published at 40 CFR Part 81.

**Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) emission limitation.** "Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) emission limitation" means the MACT emission limitation required for new and existing Part 70 HAP sources. This emission limitation is either promulgated by EPA pursuant to Section 112 of the CAA, or is determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis pursuant to Section 112(g) or (j) of the CAA.

**Maximum true vapor pressure.** "Maximum true vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a stored liquid at the temperature equal to (1) for liquids stored above or below the ambient temperature, the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage temperature, or (2) for liquids stored at the ambient temperature, the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service. This pressure shall be determined utilizing one of the following methods:

- A. In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, *Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks*;
- B. By using standard reference texts;
- C. By American Standard Testing Method (ASTM) D2879-83; or
- D. By any other method approved by the Department or the EPA.

**Minor modification.** "Minor modification" means a modification that is determined not to be a minor revision and which would result in contemporaneous net emission increases less than “significant emissions increase” levels as defined in this Chapter for all regulated pollutants at an existing stationary source;

**Minor revision.** "Minor revision" means a 06-096 CMR 113 or 115 license revision for any of the following revision categories:

- A. The correction of typographical errors;
- B. The identification of an administrative change;

- C. A change in monitoring and reporting requirements;
- D. Certain emissions increases as specified below;
1. For a Major Stationary Source, a change which has a projected actual emissions increase under four tpy for any one regulated pollutant except GHG and under eight tpy total of all regulated pollutants except GHG, is determined not to be a Major or Minor Modification, does not include the addition to the license of an air emissions unit not previously licensed, and is subject to licensing as defined in 06-096 CMR 113; or
  2. For a Minor Stationary Source, a change which results in a future license allowed emissions increase under four tpy for any one regulated pollutant except GHG and under eight tpy of total regulated pollutants except GHG, is determined not to be a Major or Minor Modification, and is subject to licensing as defined in 06-096 CMR 115; or

If a licensee is proposing replacement of an existing air pollution control system or replacement of burner systems, the applicant must demonstrate to the Department that the new equipment will achieve BPT. The replacement may be proposed within the renewal application or as a Minor Revision and shall be treated consistent with the CAA and federal regulations.

- E. Any other changes approved by the Department that meet the criteria of a minor revision.

**Minor source or minor stationary source.** "Minor source" or "minor stationary source" means any source which emits or has the potential to emit regulated pollutants at rates less than significant emissions, not including the de minimis emissions units and activities listed in 06-096 CMR 115, Appendix A, as applicable, or as determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis. The potential to emit includes fugitive emissions, to the extent that they are quantifiable, only if the source belongs to one of the source categories listed in part B of this chapter's definition for "Part 70 major source" or "Major stationary source," as applicable, and is not defined as a Part 70 source.

**Minor NSR license.** "Minor NSR license" means the air emission license required for the following:

- A. A new Minor Stationary Source;
- B. A modification at a Major Stationary Source which does not require a PSD or a nonattainment NSR license, unless such modification falls under the definition of a minor revision, as defined in this chapter;
- C. A modification at a Minor Stationary Source unless such a modification falls under the definition of a minor revision, as defined in this chapter.

A minor NSR license may contain license conditions which limit the source's potential to emit (PTE) to avoid PSD or nonattainment NSR requirements. A source with license conditions limiting the source's PTE to below significant emissions levels is designated a synthetic minor source.

**Moderate ozone nonattainment area.** "Moderate ozone nonattainment area" means the area so classified by the EPA as not meeting or exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone published at 40 CFR Part 81.

**Modification or modified source.** "Modification" or "modified source" means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a source that would result in the emission increase of any regulated pollutant, with the following exceptions:

- A. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a physical change;
- B. The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:
  1. An increase in the production rate at an existing source, unless such change is prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166, and if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the source;
  2. An increase in the hours of operation, unless such change is prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166; or
  3. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to January 6, 1975, the source is designed to accommodate and is licensed to use such alternative fuel; and
- C. Replacement of pollution control apparatus at steam electrical utility generating units or other source determined by the Department to be equally or more effective than the apparatus being replaced shall not be considered a physical change or change in the method of operation for the purposes of this definition, but shall be governed consistent with the CAA and federal regulations.

**Natural minor source.** See definition of "True minor source."

**Nearby.** See 06-096 CMR 116 Section 2(D).

**Negligibly photochemically reactive VOC.** See, "Volatile organic compound" definition in this Chapter.

**Net emissions increase.** "Net emissions increase" means

- A. The amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:
  1. Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source;
  2. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.
- B. An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

**New Part 70 HAP source.** "New Part 70 HAP source" means a Part 70 source of HAP that is not an existing Part 70 HAP source.

**New Source Review (NSR).** "New Source Review (NSR)" means the process a source undergoes to obtain a license for a new source or modification to a source, excluding minor revisions, through the State Implementation Plan per 40 CFR Part 52.

The following pollutants are regulated under the NSR program:

- particulate matter (PM)
- particulate matter < 10 microns in diameter (PM<sub>10</sub>)
- particulate matter < 2.5 microns in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)
- sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- ozone (hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds)
- nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)
- carbon monoxide (CO)
- lead (Pb)
- fluorides
- total reduced sulfur compounds, including hydrogen sulfides (TRS)
- sulfuric acid mist
- municipal waste combustor (MWC) acid gases
- MWC metals
- MWC organics
- municipal solid waste landfill gas
- greenhouse gases (as carbon dioxide equivalents, CO<sub>2</sub>e)

**New Source Review (NSR) license.** "New Source Review (NSR) license" means an air emission license issued under the NSR program. A NSR license is also referred to as a construction (or preconstruction, meaning "required prior to construction") license.

There are three types of NSR licenses, as follows:

- A. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) license.** [See the definition of "Prevention of Significant Deterioration license" in this Chapter.]
- B. Nonattainment NSR license.** [See the definition of "Nonattainment NSR license" in this Chapter.]
- C. Minor NSR license.** [See the definition of "Minor NSR license" in this Chapter.]

**Nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>).** "NO<sub>x</sub>" means all oxides of nitrogen, measured as NO<sub>2</sub> on a molar basis.

**Nonattainment area.** "Nonattainment area" means an area designated by the Department pursuant to 06-096 CMR 114, *Classification of Air Quality Control Regions*, or an area designated by the EPA

pursuant to Section 107 of the CAA, in which one or more National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are not being met.

**Nonattainment NSR (NNSR) license.** “Nonattainment NSR (NNSR) license” means an air emission license which is required for either of the following:

- A. A new major source located in a nonattainment area with the potential to emit the nonattainment pollutant or pollutants at levels at or above the “Significant Emissions” level for the applicable pollutant or pollutants; or
- B. A major modification at an existing source in a nonattainment area with a net emissions increase of the nonattainment pollutant or pollutants at levels at or above the “Significant Emissions Increase” level for the applicable pollutant or pollutants.

**Nonattainment pollutant.** "Nonattainment pollutant" means a regulated pollutant which is the basis for a nonattainment area. For ozone nonattainment areas and those sources located within the Ozone Transport Region which are subject to ozone nonattainment area requirements, VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> shall be considered to be the nonattainment pollutant, except where specific requirements do not apply due to regulatory actions (e.g., a NO<sub>x</sub> waiver from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Section 182(f) of the CAA or other structural SIP change).

**Normal operation.** "Normal operation" for existing sources or emission units means the level of operation that actually occurred or can be reasonably anticipated to occur in meeting the source's needs or demand under typical operating conditions over a reasonable period of time. Emissions units that are under construction or are going through initial startup procedures (refractory curing, tube boilout, etc.) have not begun normal operations. Factors that change the source's operation (i.e. market changes) will change the normal operation.

**North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).** “North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)”, which replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is available from the U.S. Census Bureau, means a system for classifying businesses by type of economic activity. Establishments that use the same or similar processes to produce goods or services are grouped together.

**NO<sub>x</sub>.** See definition for nitrogen oxide.

**NSR license.** See definition for “New Source Review license.”

**Opacity.** "Opacity" means the degree of light obscuring capability of emissions of visible air contaminants expressed as a percentage. For example, complete obscuration shall be expressed as 100% opacity.

**Open burning.** "Open burning" means the burning of any type of combustible material in the open ambient air without being completely enclosed and where the products of combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack, chimney or duct or other device or structure or as permitted by a permit from a town forest fire warden or forest ranger issued under 12 MRSA §9324(5).

**Open-ended valve or line.** "Open-ended valve or line" means any valve, except safety relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

**Organic compound.** "Organic compound" means a chemical compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, methallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

**Overall VOC emission reduction efficiency.** "Overall VOC emission reduction efficiency" means the weight per unit time of VOC removed or destroyed by a control device divided by the weight per unit time of VOC generated by a source, expressed as a percentage. The overall emission reduction efficiency can also be calculated as the product of the capture efficiency and the control device destruction or removal efficiency.

**Owner or operator.** "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a source.

**Ozone Transport Region (OTR).** "Ozone Transport Region (OTR)" means that part of the State of Maine included in a region of states comprised of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area that includes the District of Columbia, established by Section 184 of the CAA for the control of interstate ozone air pollution. For the State of Maine, the Ozone Transport Region includes all of the counties in the State.

**PAL (plantwide applicability limitation).** "PAL (plantwide applicability limitation)" means an emission limitation, expressed in tons per year and for a pollutant at a major or minor stationary source, that is enforceable as a practical matter and established source-wide based on baseline actual emissions. "PAL" shall mean the same as the term "actuals PAL" as used in 06-096 CMR 113, in 06-096 CMR 115, and in 40 CFR §52.21.

The PAL effective date for an increased PAL is the date any emissions unit that is part of the PAL major modification becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.

**PAL effective period.** "PAL effective period" means the period beginning with the PAL effective date and ending 10 years later.

**PAL license.** "PAL license" means the major New Source Review (NSR) license, the minor NSR license, or the State operating license under a program that is approved into the State Implementation Plan, or the Part 70 license issued by the Department that establishes a PAL for a major stationary source.

**PAL major modification.** "PAL major modification" means, notwithstanding the definitions for major modification and net emissions increase, any physical change in or change in the method of operation of the PAL source that causes it to emit the PAL pollutant at a level equal to or greater than the PAL.

**PAL pollutant.** "PAL pollutant" means the pollutant for which a PAL is established at a major stationary source.

**Part 70.** "Part 70" refers to 40 CFR Part 70.

**Part 70, Section 502(b)(10) Change.** “Part 70, Section 502(b)(10) change” means a change that contravenes an express license term. Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

No license revision is necessary to make Section 502(b)(10) changes. Written notification is required to the US EPA and the Department seven days in advance of the change. The notification must include, at a minimum, the date of the change, a description of the change, any change in emissions, and any license term that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

**Part 70 Administrative Revision.** "Part 70 Administrative Revision" means an alteration to a Part 70 license for the following:

- A. Typographical error corrections;
- B. Change in the name, address, or phone number of any person or facility identified in the Part 70 license, or a similar administrative change at the Part 70 source;
- C. Change to more frequent monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, or testing requirements;
- D. A change to incorporate into a Part 70 license the terms and conditions of a NSR license issued pursuant to 06-096 CMR 113; and
- E. Any other type of change which the Department has determined to be similar to those Part 70 Administrative Revisions identified in paragraphs 40 CFR §70.7 (d)(1)(i) through (iv).

**Part 70 draft license.** "Part 70 draft license" means the version of a Part 70 license for which the Department offers public participation and affected state review pursuant to 06-096 CMR 140.

**Part 70 draft proposed license.** "Part 70 draft proposed license" means the version of the Part 70 draft license that the Department proposes to issue and forward to EPA for review pursuant to 06-096 CMR 140.

**Part 70 General license.** "Part 70 General license" means a Part 70 license that meets the requirements of 06-096 CMR 140.

**Part 70 HAP source.** "Part 70 HAP source" means a HAP source that is defined as a HAP major source or HAP area source subject to 06-096 CMR 140.

**Part 70 license.** "Part 70 license" means any air emission license or group of licenses covering a Part 70 source that is issued, transferred, renewed, reopened, or amended pursuant to 06-096 CMR 140.

**Part 70 major source or major stationary source.** “Part 70 major source” or “major stationary source” means any stationary source or group of stationary sources as described below.

A major stationary source includes any source or group of stationary sources belonging to a single major industrial grouping that is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and that are under

common control of the same person (or persons under common control). In this context, the meaning of “adjacent” includes “close” or “nearby”.

A stationary source shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the air pollutant-emitting activities at such source or group of sources belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

In addition, any stationary source that supports another source, where both are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control) and on contiguous or adjacent (or nearby) properties, shall be considered a support facility and part of the same source regardless of the 2-digit SIC code for that support facility. A stationary source is considered a support facility to another source if at least fifty percent (50%) of the output of said facility is dedicated to the other source.

**A.** Any major source defined under Section 112 of the CAA (relating to hazardous air pollutants), as follows:

1. For air pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit, considering controls in the aggregate, ten (10) tons per year (tpy) or more of any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP), (including any fugitive emissions of such pollutant) listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the CAA; 25 tpy or more of any combination of such HAP (including any fugitive emissions of such pollutants); or such lesser quantity as the EPA may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such emissions units or sources are major sources; or
2. For radionuclides, Part 70 major source shall have the meaning specified in rules promulgated by the EPA.

**B.** Any major stationary source of air pollutants as defined in Section 302 of the CAA that directly emits or has the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of any single regulated pollutant or 100,000 tpy CO<sub>2</sub>e of GHG (including any fugitive emissions of any such air pollutant, as determined by rule by the EPA). The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of Section 302(j) of the CAA or for the purposes of paragraph (C) of this definition, unless the stationary source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

1. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
2. Kraft pulp mills;
3. Portland cement plants;
4. Primary zinc smelters;
5. Iron and steel mills;

6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
7. Primary copper smelters;
8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 50 tons of refuse per day;
9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
10. Petroleum refineries;
11. Lime plants;
12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
13. Coke oven batteries;
14. Sulfur recovery plants;
15. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
16. Primary lead smelters;
17. Fuel conversion plants;
18. Sintering plants;
19. Secondary metal production plants;
20. Chemical process plants;
21. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
23. Taconite ore processing plants;
24. Glass fiber processing plants;
25. Charcoal production plants;
26. Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input; or
27. Any other stationary source category, which, as of August 7, 1980, is regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the CAA.

C. Any major stationary source as defined in Part D of Title I of the CAA, including, but not limited to:

1. For federal ozone nonattainment areas, except sources for which the EPA has made a finding that requirements under Section 182(f) of the CAA do not apply, sources with the potential to emit:
  - a. One hundred (100) tpy or more of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate,"
  - b. Fifty (50) tpy or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in areas classified as "serious,"
  - c. Twenty-five (25) tpy or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in areas classified as "severe," and
  - d. Ten (10) tpy or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in areas classified as "extreme";
2. For federal ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit:
  - a. One hundred (100) tpy or more of volatile organic compounds (VOC) in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate,"
  - b. Fifty (50) tpy or more of VOC in areas classified as "serious."
  - c. Twenty-five (25) tpy or more of VOC in areas classified as "severe," and
  - d. Ten (10) tpy or more of VOC in areas classified as "extreme";
3. For nonattainment areas for particulate matter of less than ten (10) microns (PM<sub>10</sub>), sources with the potential to emit seventy (70) tpy or more of PM<sub>10</sub> in areas that are classified as "serious".

**Part 70 minor license modification.** (Reference 40 CFR 70.7(e)(2) "minor permit modification procedures"). "Part 70 minor license modification" means a modification to a Part 70 license which may be used only for those license changes that:

- A. Do not violate any Applicable requirement;
- B. Do not involve a Part 70 significant license modification to existing monitoring, testing, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements in the license;
- C. Do not require or change any of the following:
  1. A case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard,
  2. A source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or
  3. A visibility or increment analysis;
- D. Do not seek to establish or change a Part 70 license term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying Applicable requirement, and that the source has assumed to avoid an Applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:

1. A federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a Title I modification or a modification or reconstruction under any provision of Section 111 or 112 of the CAA; and
  2. An alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the CAA;
- E.** Are not Title I modification or a modification or reconstruction under any provision of Section 111 or 112 of the CAA; and
- F.** Are not required by the Department to be processed under Part 70 Significant License Modification procedures.

Notwithstanding A through F, Part 70 Minor License Modification procedures may be used for license modifications involving the use of economic incentives, marketable licenses, emission transfers, and other similar approaches, to the extent that such Part 70 Minor License Modification procedures are explicitly provided for in an applicable implementation plan or in Applicable requirements promulgated by EPA.

**Part 70 significant license modification.** (Reference 40 CFR 70.7(e)(4) “significant modification procedures”) "Part 70 significant license modification" means a license change that does not qualify as a Minor or Major Modification of a Part 70 source, HAP emission limitations, a Part 70 minor license modification, or a Part 70 Administrative Revision. A Part 70 significant license modification shall be used for license changes that are determined by the Department to be substantial changes in existing testing or monitoring license terms or conditions and the relaxation of reporting or recordkeeping license terms or conditions.

**Part 70 source.** "Part 70 source" means any source subject to the permitting requirements of 40 CFR Part 70 as provided in Section 70.3.

**Particulate matter.** "Particulate matter" means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 micrometers as measured by applicable reference methods or an equivalent or alternative method specified in 40 CFR Part 51.

**Pathological waste.** “Pathological waste” means human or animal remains consisting of carcasses, organs, and similar solid organic waste.

**Peaking unit.** “Peaking unit” means a unit that has an average capacity factor of no more than 10.0 percent during the previous three calendar years and a capacity factor of no more than 20.0 percent in each of those calendar years.

**Person.** "Person" means any individual, partnership, or corporation, whether private, public, or quasi-municipal, municipality, state governmental agency, or other legal entity.

**Petroleum liquids.** "Petroleum liquids" means crude oil, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured or extracted in a petroleum refinery.

**PM<sub>2.5</sub>.** “PM<sub>2.5</sub>” means particulate matter in the ambient air with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by the reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50,

Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.  $PM_{2.5}$  emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. On or after January 1, 2011, such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for  $PM_{2.5}$  in PSD licenses. Compliance with emissions limitations for  $PM_{2.5}$  issued prior to this date shall not be based on condensable particulate matter unless required by the terms and conditions of the specific license. Applicability determinations made prior to this date without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered in violation of state or federal  $PM_{2.5}$  requirements.

**PM<sub>10</sub>.** "PM<sub>10</sub>" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.  $PM_{10}$  emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. On or after January 1, 2011, such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for  $PM_{10}$  in PSD licenses. Compliance with emissions limitations for  $PM_{10}$  issued prior to this date shall not be based on condensable particulate matter unless required by the terms and conditions of the specific license. Applicability determinations made prior to this date without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered in violation of state or federal  $PM_{10}$  requirements.

**Pollutant or air pollutant.** "Pollutant" or "air pollutant" means the same as "regulated pollutant" as defined in this Chapter.

**Portable or transportable.** "Portable" or "transportable" means designated to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.

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

**Predictive Emission Monitoring System (PEMS).** "Predictive Emission Monitoring System (PEMS)" means all of the equipment involved in the collection and use of process data to predict an emission concentration or emission rate in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard. The system may consist of any of the following major subsystems: sensors and sensor interfaces, emission model, algorithm, or equation that uses process data to generate an output that is proportional to the emission concentration or emission rate, diluent emission model, data recorder, and sensor evaluation system. Parametric monitoring systems that serve as indicators of compliance and have *parametric* limits but do not predict emissions to comply with an *emission* limit are not included in this definition.

**Pressure release.** "Pressure release" means the emission of materials resulting from system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.

**Prevention of Significant Deterioration license or PSD license.** “Prevention of Significant Deterioration license” or “PSD license” means a major stationary source preconstruction (required prior to construction) license issued according to the PSD program set forth in federal and state regulations. The PSD program, part of the NSR process, is a construction air pollution licensing program for sources constructing or modifying in an attainment area. The PSD program is designed to ensure air quality does not degrade beyond the NAAQS levels or beyond specified incremental amounts above a prescribed baseline level. PSD also ensures application of BACT to major stationary sources and major modifications for regulated pollutants and consideration of soils, vegetation, and visibility impacts in the licensing process.

A PSD license is required for a new Major Stationary Source or for a Major Modification licensed pursuant to 06-096 CMR 113 which is not located in or significantly impacting a nonattainment area.

**Process weight rate.** "Process weight rate" means the average total weight of all materials, not including any gaseous, liquid, or solid fuels, moisture, or combustion air, introduced into any manufacturing, industrial, or combustion process that may result in the emission of any regulated pollutant to the ambient air, computed on an hourly basis, and shall be expressed in terms of weight per unit of time.

**Production area.** See 06-096 CMR 116 Section I(A).

**Projected actual emissions.** “Projected actual emissions” means the maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated pollutant in any one of the five years (12-month periods) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one 12-month period in the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit’s design capacity or its potential to emit that regulated pollutant.

In determining the projected actual emissions (before beginning actual construction), the owner or operator of the major stationary source:

- A. Shall consider all relevant information, including but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under the approved State Implementation Plan; and
- B. Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and
- C. Shall exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive 24-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions and that are also unrelated to the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or
- D. In lieu of using the method set out in subsections A, B, and C of this section, may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year.

**Projected actual emissions increases.** “Projected actual emissions increases” means the difference between projected actual emissions, as defined in this Chapter, and baseline actual emissions, as defined in this Chapter, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

**Projected emissions increases.** “Projected emissions increases” for a Minor Stationary Source undergoing modification means the difference between future license allowed emissions and the current license allowed emissions, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

**Reasonable further progress.** "Reasonable further progress" means such annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant regulated pollutant as are required by Part D of the CAA or may reasonably be required by the EPA for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the relevant national ambient air quality standards in the area by the relevant statutory deadlines.

**Reasonably attributable.** "Reasonably attributable" means attributable by visual observation or any other technique the Department deems appropriate.

**Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT).** "Reasonably Available Control Technology" means that method of treatment that is reasonably available as a retrofit to existing processes or equipment involved. RACT shall be determined by the Department for the class or category of such source considering the existing state of technology, current federal guidelines for determining of the degree of emission reduction achievable, and the types and unique characteristics of affected sources.

**Reconstruction or reconstructed.** The provisions of 40 CFR Part 60.15(f)(1) through (3) shall determine if reconstruction has taken place. "Reconstruction" shall be presumed to have taken place where the fixed capital cost of the new component exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new emissions unit.

**Recovery boiler.** “Recovery boiler” means an enclosed combustion device where concentrated black liquor is burned to recover sodium and sulfur and to produce steam for energy recovery.

**Reconstruction of a HAP major source.** “Reconstruction of a HAP major source “ means the replacement of components at an existing process or production unit that in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any HAP or 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP, whenever:

- A. The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable process or production unit; and
- B. It is technically and economically feasible for the reconstructed major source to meet the applicable maximum achievable control technology emission limitation for new sources established under 40 CFR Part 63.

**Regulated pollutant.** "Regulated pollutant" means the following:

- A. Any pollutant for which a national or Maine ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
- B. Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under section 111 of the CAA;

- C.** Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the CAA;
- D.** Except as provided in paragraph H of this definition, any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under section 112 or other requirements established under section 112 of the CAA, including sections 112(g) and (j), of the CAA, including the following:
1. Any pollutant subject to requirements under section 112(j) of the CAA. If the Administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the CAA, 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 CAA; and
  2. Any pollutant for which the requirements of section 112(g)(2) of the CAA have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to section 112(g)(2) requirement.
- E.** Any pollutant for which a Maine ambient air quality standard has been adopted through the Maine Legislature;
- F.** Any pollutant for which a regulation or standard has been adopted by the Maine Board of Environmental Protection; or
- G.** Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under section 112 or other requirements established under section 112 of the CAA, including sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of the CAA, including the following:
1. Any pollutant subject to requirements under section 112(j) of the CAA. If the Administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the CAA, 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 CAA; and
  2. Any pollutant for which the requirements of section 112(g)(2) of the CAA have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to section 112(g)(2) requirement.
- H.** GHG are a regulated pollutant, except that for the purposes of 06-096 CMR 113, 06-096 CMR 115, and 06-096 CMR 140, they are regulated pollutants only for the purposes of major NSR involving significant emissions of GHG and Part 70 major source requirements.
- I.** PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. Such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> in NSR licenses.
- J.** Any pollutant identified as a constituent or precursor for a pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated, including the following:
1. Sulfur dioxide is a precursor to PM<sub>2.5</sub> in all attainment and unclassifiable areas.

2. Nitrogen oxides are presumed to be precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub> in all attainment and unclassifiable areas, unless the Department demonstrates to EPA's satisfaction or EPA demonstrates that emissions of nitrogen oxides from sources in a specific area are not a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations.
3. Nitrogen oxides are presumed to be precursors to ozone.
4. Volatile organic compounds are presumed to be precursors to ozone. However, volatile organic compounds are presumed not be precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub> in any attainment or unclassifiable area, unless the Department demonstrates to EPA's satisfaction or EPA demonstrates that emissions of volatile organic compounds from sources in a specific area significantly contribute to that area's ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations.

**Responsible official.** "Responsible official" means one of the following:

- A. For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
  1. The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million; or
  2. The delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the permitting authority;
- B. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- C. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA); or
- D. For Title IV sources:
  1. The designated representative, having the meaning given to it in section 402(26) of the CAA, in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and
  2. The designated representative, having the meaning given to it in section 402(26) of the CAA, for any other purposes under Part 70.

**Secondary emissions.** "Secondary emissions" means emissions which occur as a result of the construction or operation of a source or modification but do not come from the source or modification itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general areas as the source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include, but are not limited to: (1) emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions

except as a result of the construction or operation of the source or modification; (2) emissions from ships, trains, trucks, or other mobile sources associated with the new source or modification.

**Serious ozone nonattainment area.** "Serious ozone nonattainment area" means the area so classified by the EPA as not meeting or exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone published at 40 CFR Part 81.

**Section 502(b)(10) change.** See definition of "Part 70 Section 502(b)(10) change".

**Shake down period.** "Shake down period" means the time from the initial operation of an emissions unit until the time the emission unit achieves operation at the maximum production rate at which it will be operated, but not to exceed 180 days after initial startup.

**SIC code.** "SIC code" means Standard Industrial Classification code devised by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to classify establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged.

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NOTE: SIC codes may be found in the latest "Standard Industrial Classification Manual," published by the U.S. Government Printing Office and available at larger libraries throughout the State.

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**Significant emissions.** "Significant emissions" means the following for the specified pollutant(s).

- A. Any rate of emissions that would equal or exceed 50 tons per year of VOC in an ozone nonattainment area, or 100 tons per year of any other regulated pollutant other than GHG, except as specified below.
- B. For Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs), any rate of emissions corresponding to the following:
  1. Equal to or greater than ten tons per year (tpy) or more of any single HAP listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the CAA, including any quantifiable fugitive emissions of such pollutant;
  2. Equal to or greater than 25 tpy of any combination of such HAP, including any quantifiable fugitive emissions of such pollutants; or
  3. Of lesser quantity as the EPA may establish by rule.

**Significant emissions increase.** "Significant emissions increase" means an increase in emissions which can be described as any of the following:

- A. Any increase in the source's potential to emit or any net emissions increase of a regulated pollutant that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

<b>Regulated Pollutant</b>	<b>Emission Rates (TPY)</b>
Particulate Matter (PM)	25
PM <sub>10</sub>	15
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	10 tpy direct emissions
	40 tpy SO <sub>2</sub> emissions
	40 tpy NO <sub>x</sub> emissions – unless demonstrated not to be a PM <sub>2.5</sub> precursor under CFR Part 51.166(b)(50)

<b>Regulated Pollutant</b>	<b>Emission Rates (TPY)</b>
Sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	40
Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	40
Nitrogen oxides (as precursor to ozone)	40
Carbon monoxide	100
Ozone -measured as VOC or NO <sub>x</sub>	40
Lead	0.6
Fluorides	3
Sulfuric acid mist	7
Hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	10
Total reduced sulfur (TRS, including H <sub>2</sub> S)	10
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H <sub>2</sub> S)	10
MWC organics (measured as total tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)	3.5 X 10 <sup>-6</sup>
MWC metals (measured as particulate matter)	15
MWC acid gases (measured as SO <sub>2</sub> and HCl)	40
Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as non-methane organic compounds)	50

- B.** Notwithstanding subsection (A) above, “significant emissions increase” means any emission rate of a new major source which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area and which would have an impact on such area equal to or greater than one (1) microgram per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) or more (24-hour average).
- C.** Notwithstanding subsection (A) above, “significant emissions increase” means any emission rate or any net emission rate increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area and which would have an impact on such area equal to or greater than one (1) µg/m<sup>3</sup> or more (24-hour average).
- D.** In addition to subsection (A) above, significant means, in reference to a net emission increase or the potential of a source to emit a pollutant subject to regulation under the CAA that is not listed in subsection (A) above or regulated under Title III of the CAA, any emission rate.

**Significant PAL emissions unit.** “Significant PAL emissions unit” means an emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit a PAL pollutant at a level equal to or greater than the significant level for that PAL pollutant, as identified in the table under the definition for “Significant emissions increase” in this Chapter, but less than the amount that would qualify the unit as a major emissions unit.

**Significant impact.** “Significant impact” means the contribution for all regulated pollutants which is equal to or greater than, or may reasonably be expected to be equal to or greater than, the levels shown below for the respective averaging times:

**Class II Area Significant Impact Levels**

<b><u>Pollutant</u></b>	<b><u>Annual</u></b>	<b><u>24-Hr</u></b>	<b><u>8-Hr</u></b>	<b><u>3-Hr</u></b>	<b><u>1-Hr</u></b>
SO <sub>2</sub>		5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
PM <sub>10</sub>	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>			
NO <sub>2</sub>	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>				
CO			500 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		2000 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup>			

**Class I Area Significant Impact Levels**

<b><u>Pollutant</u></b>	<b><u>Annual</u></b>	<b><u>24-Hr</u></b>	<b><u>8-Hr</u></b>	<b><u>3-Hr</u></b>	<b><u>1-Hr</u></b>
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.06 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.07 µg/m <sup>3</sup>			

**Significant impact area.** "Significant impact area" is a circular area with a radius extending from the source to the most distant point where approved dispersion modeling predicts a significant impact will occur. The significant impact area used for the air quality analysis of a particular regulated pollutant is the largest area of all averaging periods modeled as determined for that regulated pollutant.

**Six-minute block average for Continuous Opacity Monitors (COM).** "Six-minute block average for Continuous Opacity Monitors (COM)" means a set of 36 or more readings of opacity equally spaced over a six minute period. The six-minute periods start at the top of each hour. There are ten distinct block averages in each hour. Each six-minute block average is determined by dividing the sum of the readings by the number of readings taken in that six-minute period.

**Small PAL emissions unit.** "Small PAL emissions unit" means an emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit PAL pollutants at levels less than the significant level for that PAL pollutant, as identified in the table under the definition for "Significant emissions increase" in this Chapter.

**Solvent.** "Solvent" means a substance that is liquid at standard conditions and is used to dissolve or dilute another substance; this term includes, but is not limited to, organic materials used as solvents, viscosity reducer, degreasing agents, or cleaning agents.

**Source or stationary source.** "Source" or "stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any regulated pollutant where 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) except the activities of any vessel. In this context, the meaning of "adjacent" includes "close" or "nearby". Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same Major Group (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U.S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4 10 I4066 and 00340540 176-0, respectively).

**Stack.** "Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct, but not including flares.

**Standard atmospheric conditions.** "Standard atmospheric conditions" means a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) and pressure of 760 millimeters of Mercury (Hg) (29.92 inches Hg).

**Stationary internal combustion engine.** "Stationary internal combustion engine" means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary internal combustion engines differ from mobile internal combustion engines in that a stationary engine is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

**Synthetic minor source.** "Synthetic minor source" means a source that otherwise has the potential to emit regulated pollutants in amounts that are at or above those for major sources, but that has taken a restriction so that its potential to emit is less than such amounts for major sources. Such restrictions must be both federally enforceable and enforceable as a practical matter.

**Synthetic minor HAP source.** "Synthetic minor HAP source" means a source that otherwise has the potential to emit HAPs in amounts that are at or above those for major sources of HAP but that has taken a restriction so that its potential to emit is less than such amounts for major sources. Such restrictions must be both federally enforceable and enforceable as a practical matter.

**Tank truck.** "Tank truck" means any truck or trailer used for the transport of gasoline from a stationary gasoline storage tank at a bulk gasoline terminal or bulk gasoline plant to another stationary storage tank at another bulk gasoline plant, bulk gasoline terminal, or gasoline dispensing facility.

**191. Temporary source.** "Temporary source" means a source which changes location to another site at least once during any five-year license period. No Title IV source shall be licensed as a temporary source.

**Title IV source.** "Title IV source" shall have the meaning given to it in the regulations promulgated under Title IV of the CAA.

**Title IV unit.** "Title IV unit" shall have the meaning given to it in the regulations promulgated under Title IV of the CAA.

**Title I Modification.** "Title I Modification" has the same definition pursuant to this Chapter as "major modification".

**True minor source or natural minor source.** "True minor source" or "natural minor source" means a source, not including the de minimis emissions units and activities listed in 06-096 CMR 115, Appendix A, that emits or has the potential to emit regulated pollutants in amounts that are less than the major source thresholds, but equal to or greater than the licensing thresholds, without the need to take an enforceable restriction to reduce its potential to emit to such levels. A "true minor source" is a minor source that is not a synthetic minor source. The potential to emit includes fugitive emissions, to the extent that they are quantifiable, only if the source belongs to one of the source categories listed in part B of this Chapter's definition for "Part 70 major source or major stationary source," as applicable.

**True vapor pressure.** "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 2517, *Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks*, 1962.

**Unclassifiable area.** "Unclassifiable area" means an area for which no data or insufficient data is available, such that a determination of whether the area is or is not in attainment cannot be made.

**Vapor control system.** "Vapor control system" means any system that contains, collects, absorbs or condenses the gasoline vapors displaced from gasoline tank trucks as the trucks are being loaded with gasoline at the loading rack of a bulk gasoline terminal.

**Virgin oil.** "Virgin oil" means any petroleum derived oil, including petroleum fuels, unused motor oils, hydraulic fluids, lubrication oils and other industrial oils, that are not characterized as waste oil.

**Visibility impairment.** "Visibility impairment" means any humanly perceptible change in visibility in terms of visual range, contrast, or coloration from that which would have existed under natural conditions. Natural conditions include naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility in terms of visual range, contrast or coloration.

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).** "Volatile Organic Compounds" means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

A. This definition excludes the following organic compounds which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity:

methane;  
ethane;  
acetone;  
perchloroethylene (PCE);  
parachlorobenzotrifluoride;  
cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;  
methylene chloride (dichloromethane);  
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);  
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);  
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);  
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);  
chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22);  
trifluoromethane (HFC-23);  
1,1-difluoro-1-chloro-2,2-difluoro-2-chloroethane (CFC-114);  
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);  
1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123);  
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a);  
1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);  
1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);  
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);  
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);  
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);

1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);  
 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a);  
 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca);  
 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb);  
 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5-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 (C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>9</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>) (known as HFE-7100);  
 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>);  
 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>9</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) (known as HFE-7200);  
 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>);  
 methyl acetate;  
 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (n-C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>) (known as HFE-7000);  
 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (known as HFE-7500, HFE-  
 s702, T-7145, and L-15381);  
 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5,-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (known as HFE-7300, or  
 L-14787, or C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>CF(OCH<sub>3</sub>)CF(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>);  
 1,1,1,2,3,3,3- heptafluoropropane (known as HFC 227ea);  
 methyl formate (HCOOCH<sub>3</sub>) and  
 perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:  
     cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;  
     cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;  
     cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and;  
     sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and  
     fluorine.  
 dimethyl carbonate  
 propylene carbonate  
 HCF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>H (also known as HFE 134)  
 HCF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>H (also known as HFE-236cal2)  
 HCF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>H (also known as HFE-338pcc13)  
 HCF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>OCF<sub>2</sub>H (also known as H-Galden 1040X and H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180))  
*trans* 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene (also known as Solstice™ 1233zd(E))

- B.** T-butyl acetate (known as tertiary butyl acetate) shall not be a volatile organic compound for the purposes of emissions limitations or content requirements, but shall continue to be a volatile organic compound for the purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports.

For purposes of determining compliance with emissions limits, VOC shall be measured by the test methods specified under the Department's regulations or 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, as applicable. Where such a method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds shall not be considered VOC if the amount of such compounds can be and is accurately quantified. As a precondition to excluding these compounds for purposes of determining compliance with an emission standard, the Department may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Department the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions.

**VOC incinerator.** "VOC incinerator" means a combustion apparatus in which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are ignited and burned and from which the solid and gaseous residues contain little or no combustible material.

**Waste.** "Waste" means unwanted or discarded materials of any kind and from any source, which constitute a solid waste and not a fuel for purposes of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart CCCC and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, and which shall be classified as follows:

- A. Type 0 – Trash: consisting of a mixture of highly combustible waste such as paper, cardboard cartons, wood boxes, and combustible floor sweepings, from commercial and industrial activities. The mixtures contain up to 10% by weight of plastic bags, coated paper, laminated paper, treated corrugated cardboard, oily rags, and plastic or rubber scraps. This type of waste contains about 10% moisture and 5% incombustible solids and has a heating value of approximately 8,500 British thermal units (BTU) per pound as fired;
- B. Type 1 – Rubbish: consisting of a mixture of combustible waste such as paper, cardboard cartons, wood scrap, foliage, and combustible floor sweepings, from domestic, commercial, and industrial activities. The mixture contains up to 20% by weight of restaurant or cafeteria waste, but contains little or no treated papers, plastic, or rubber wastes. This type of waste contains about 25% moisture and 10% incombustible solids and has a heating value of approximately 6,500 BTU per pound as fired;
- C. Type 2 – Refuse: consisting of an approximately even mixture of rubbish and garbage by weight. This type of waste is common to apartment and residential occupancy, consisting of up to 50% moisture, 7% incombustible solids, with a heating value of approximately 4,300 BTU per pound as fired;
- D. Type 3 – Garbage: consisting of animal and vegetable wastes from restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, hospitals, markets, and like installations. This type of waste contains up to 70% moisture and up to 5% incombustible solids and has a heating value of approximately 2,500 BTU per pound as fired;
- E. Type 4 – Human and Animal Remains: Human remains, consisting of bodies, organs, and solid organic wastes, or animal remains consisting of carcasses with incidental plastic wrap, organs, and solid organic wastes; from funeral homes, hospitals, laboratories, abattoirs, animal pounds, and similar sources; consisting of up to 85% moisture, 5% incombustible solids, and with a heating value of approximately 1,000 BTU per pound as fired;

- F.** Type 5 – Gaseous, Liquid, or Semi-Liquid By-Product Waste: gaseous, liquid, or semi-liquid by-product wastes such as tar, paints, solvents, sludge, fumes, etc. BTU values must be determined based on the individual materials to be destroyed;
- G.** Type 6 - Solid By-Product Waste: such as rubber, plastics, contaminated wood waste, etc. BTU values must be determined based on the individual materials to be destroyed; and
- H.** Type 7 - Infectious Waste : Commonly referred to as red bag waste, this includes waste from surgical, obstetrical, biological, isolation, blood and blood product, renal dialysis, serums and vaccines, "sharps" (potentially infectious articles that may cause punctures or cuts, including intravenous tubes with needles attached), and laboratory functions. Also included are animal carcasses and body parts, bedding, and other wastes from animals re-exposed to pathogens, and human tissues and anatomical parts which emanate from surgery, surgical procedures, autopsy, and laboratory. This term shall not include radiologically contaminated materials.

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NOTE: This definition will be modified to conform to that contained within regulations promulgated by the Department's Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management.

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**AUTHORITY:** 38 MRSA § 585-A

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 31, 1972  
 Amended: May 7, 1979  
 Amended: December 24, 1979  
 Amended: February 16, 1980  
 Amended: October 3, 1989  
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 Amended: December 12, 1993  
 Amended: July 11, 1994  
 Amended: October 28, 1995  
 Amended: October 6, 1996  
 Amended: September 14, 1998  
 Amended: September 21, 2001  
 Amended: May 18, 2003  
 Amended: July 6, 2004  
 Amended: December 24, 2005  
 Amended: October 4, 2009  
 Amended: April 3, 2011  
 Amended:

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### **BASIS STATEMENT**

The basis of this regulation are those concepts and ideas used in air pollution control regulations and that need special definition to aid in the understanding of those regulations.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF JULY 13, 1988**

This amendment updates regulatory definitions for terms used throughout other regulations amended as of July 13, 1988. The amendment redefines the terms "source" and "modification" and includes new definitions related to the protection of visibility. These changes make the applicable definitions more consistent with the corresponding federal definitions.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1989**

This amendment includes minor changes needed for consistency with corresponding federal definitions. No comments on the proposed changes were received by the Department.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF JUNE 13, 1990**

This regulation was amended to implement a federally mandated nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) increment program in the State of Maine. As part of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program, these amendments establish maximum increases in pollution concentrations allowed in an area above a determined baseline concentration. One commenter suggested minor changes to the definition of "baseline concentration" for clarification and the additional amendment of the definition of "net emissions increase" to clarify how nitrogen oxide increments would be handled. Both comments were accepted and appropriate changes made. Another commentator expressed concern that the definition of "baseline concentration" should be consistent with the federal definition. Federal definition allows those sources which have received an air emission license prior to February 8, 1988, but do not have three years of operational data, to use "allowable emissions" in the baseline concentration. This policy could significantly increase the actual baseline concentration in an area and result in an inconsistent treatment of sources. The proposed amendment requires these affected sources to determine "actual" baseline concentration after the source is in operation for three years. In the interim, the source should use allowable emissions in determining baseline concentration. The proposed amendment treats all sources in a more fair and equitable manner.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF NOVEMBER 26, 1991**

This amendment adds or clarifies four definitions, PM<sub>10</sub> emissions, particulate matter emissions, federally enforceable, and VOC. PM<sub>10</sub> emissions and particulate matter definitions are required in order for EPA approval of the Presque Isle Group I PM<sub>10</sub> State Implementation Plan. EPA commented that additional compounds should be added to the VOC definition list of exempted compounds. Also, EPA recommended including specific test methods for PM<sub>10</sub> emissions and particulate matter emissions definitions. EPA also proposed Method 202 for measuring CPM (condensable particulate matter) emissions from stationary sources. Since this new method when finally promulgated will represent an EPA recommendation, not a requirement, the State of Maine has chosen not to include this in the definitions.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF JANUARY 6, 1993**

In the State of Maine, nine counties are classified as nonattainment for the federal ozone air quality standard. Ground-level ozone formation is caused by various operations that emit volatile organic compounds (VOC). This amendment adds nineteen new definitions used in four new regulations for surface coating facilities, solvent degreasers, graphic arts and cutback asphalt. Under Section 184 of the

Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the State of Maine must submit plans to control VOC from all sources covered by a Control Technique Guideline (CTG) issued before November 15, 1990.

#### **BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF NOVEMBER 10, 1993**

This amendment adds the responsible official definition and clarifies the fugitive emissions definition, which are consistent with the Clean Air Act Amendments and reflect the addition of Chapter 137, Emission Statements. One comment was received concerning the fugitive emission definition and has been filed with the Secretary of State responses to comments received during the comment period.

#### **BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF JUNE 22, 1994**

Amendments were made in response to two separate rulemaking procedures pertaining to the gasoline marketing rules and new source review requirements, which were adopted simultaneously by the Board of Environmental Protection on the same date. For the gasoline marketing rules, a change was made to the definition of leak, and the following definitions were added: bulk gasoline plant, gasoline, tank truck, and vapor control system. For the new source review requirements, the following definitions were added: curtailment, EPA, marginal ozone nonattainment area, nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>), NO<sub>x</sub>, moderate ozone nonattainment area, nonclassified ozone nonattainment area, Ozone Transport Region, Reasonable further progress, serious ozone nonattainment area, shutdown and significant emissions increase. Changes were also made to the following existing definitions: federally enforceable, major modification, major source, nonattainment area, nonattainment pollutant, and significant emissions. And the definition for "stack" was relocated to its proper alphabetical location, and the following three definitions renumbered. In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State two separate supplemental basis statements that summarize responses to representative comments received during the comment period.

#### **BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF OCTOBER 11, 1995**

Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and 40 CFR Part 70 established nationwide requirements for state operating permit programs. As part of the Department's dual-track operating permit program, this amendment revises and adds a number of new definitions used in the Chapter 115 Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations and the Chapter 140 Part 70 Air Emission License Regulations. In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed a supplemental basis statement with the Secretary of State that summarizes its responses to comments received during the comment period.

#### **BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1996**

These amendments were made in response to a separate rulemaking action on the Chapter 115, Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations and changes in federal definitions. Chapter 100 was amended to clarify the federal enforceability of terms contained in Chapters 115 and 140, and clarify the definitions of: insignificant activities, major modification, modification, and best available retrofit technology (BART). In accordance with federal rulemaking activities, the definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC) was also amended to exempt perchloroethylene because it has been determined to have negligible photochemical activity. One comment was received concerning the definition of modification or modified source, and has been filed with the Secretary of State responses to comments received during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF AUGUST 26, 1998**

This amendment will add 20 compounds to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound (VOC) on the basis of their negligible contribution to ground level ozone formation. No comments were received at the hearing or during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2001**

This amendment revises and adds a number of new definitions used in the Chapter 115 Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations and the Chapter 140 Part 70 Air Emission License Regulations. In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed a supplemental basis statement with the Secretary of State that summarizes its responses to comments received during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF APRIL 17, 2003**

This amendment revises or adds five definitions used in Chapter 101, Visible Emissions Regulation; fuel-burning equipment, fugitive emissions, general process source or general process equipment, recovery boiler, and six minute block average for Continuous Opacity Monitors (COM). No comments were received at the hearing or during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF JUNE 17, 2004**

This amendment revises or adds five definitions to this Chapter: capture efficiency, facility, building, structure, or installation, North American Industry Class, Predictive Emission Monitoring Systems (PEMS), and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code. No comments were received at the hearing or during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF DECEMBER 1, 2005**

This amendment changes the following definitions: affected states, commence construction, HAP or Hazardous Air Pollutant, opening burning, reconstruction of a major Part 70 HAP source, and significant emissions increase. The definition of shutdown is being deleted because it has different meanings in two of the Department's regulations. The Part 70 source definition clarifies that Presque Isle is no longer nonattainment for particulates. The definition of virgin oil has been added. The definition of volatile organic compound (VOC) excludes five compounds that have been shown to have negligible photochemical reactivity. Four of these compounds are exempt from all VOC control, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, while the fifth (t-butyl acetate) is not considered a VOC except for recordkeeping, emission reporting and inventory requirements. In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed a supplemental basis statement with the Secretary of State that summarizes its responses to comments received during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF AUGUST 20, 2009**

This amendment will add 3 compounds to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound (VOC) on the basis of their negligible contribution to ground level ozone formation. In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed a supplemental basis statement with the Secretary of State that summarizes its responses to comments received during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF JANUARY 6, 2011**

This amendment incorporates federal prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) requirements for greenhouse gases as adopted by U.S. EPA in 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 70 and 71. In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed a supplemental basis statement with the Secretary of State that summarizes its responses to comments received during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF NOVEMBER 2012**

Chapter 100 is being amended to include or amend definitions to support the Chapter 115 and 140 concurrent rulemaking and to correct incorporated federal requirements for licensed sources of greenhouse gases. In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed a supplemental basis statement with the Secretary of State that summarizes its response to comments received during the comment period.

**BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF MONTH 2015**

