

1 **REGULATION 1.02 Definitions**

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3 **Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District ~~of Jefferson County~~**

4 **Jefferson County, Kentucky**

5

6 **Pursuant To:** KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

7 **Relates To:** KRS Chapter 77 Air Pollution Control

8 **Necessity and Function:** KRS 77.180 authorizes the Air Pollution Control Board to adopt and  
9 enforce all orders, rules, and regulations necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of KRS  
10 Chapter 77. This regulation contains ~~ertain~~ definitions used throughout District regulations.

11

12 **SECTION 1 Definitions**

13 ~~As used in these regulations,~~ The following terms shall have the meaning given to them in this  
14 section except as otherwise specified in the District's regulations. All terms not defined in  
15 these regulations shall have the meaning given to them in KRS 77.005, the Clean Air Act, or by  
16 commonly accepted usage.

17 1.1 "Act" means the Clean Air Act, ~~(42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 et seq.) which consists of the Clean~~  
18 ~~Air Act of 1963 and all of the amendments made by subsequent enactments, the most~~  
19 ~~recent major amendment being the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (P.L. 101-549).~~

20 1.2 "Acute noncancer effect" means a biochemical change, functional impairment, or  
21 pathological lesion ~~that is produced within a short period of time following an exposure~~  
22 ~~and~~ that affects the performance of the whole organism, or reduces ~~the~~ organism's  
23 ability to respond to ~~an~~ additional environmental challenge~~s~~ ~~that is produced within a~~  
24 ~~short period of time following an exposure.~~

25 1.3 "Affected facility" means a process or process equipment to which a regulation is  
26 applicable.

27 1.4 "Air contaminant" or "air pollutant" means smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime,  
28 carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination of  
29 these, that is emitted into or otherwise enters the outside air. These terms also include  
30 any precursors to the formation of an air contaminant or air pollutant.

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- 31 1.5 "Air pollution control equipment" means equipment that may be required by law or  
32 regulation for the control of air pollution but is not vital to production of the normal  
33 product of the process or process equipment or to its normal operation.
- 34 1.6 "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant  
35 that is not a reference method or an equivalent method but that has been demonstrated to  
36 the satisfaction of the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#) and the District to  
37 produce, in specific cases, results adequate for determining compliance.
- 38 1.7 "Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the  
39 general public has access. For the purpose of determining the concentration of an air  
40 contaminant that is or may be emitted by a stationary source, ambient air also includes  
41 the atmosphere, external to buildings, that is beyond the property line of that stationary  
42 source, regardless of whether the general public has access.
- 43 1.8 "Ambient air quality standard" means a numerical expression of the level of an air  
44 contaminant required to be achieved and maintained through the application of  
45 appropriate preventive or control measures. An "ambient air quality standard" consists of  
46 two parts:
- 47 1.8.1 A specified concentration for a particular air contaminant and  
48 1.8.2 A time-averaging interval over which that concentration is measured.
- 49 1.9 "Annual mean" means an average determined on the basis of any consecutive 12-month  
50 interval.
- 51 1.10 "Asbestos" means the asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite  
52 (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, amosite, anthophyllite, and actinolote-tremolite.
- 53 1.11 "Asbestos mill" means any process or process equipment engaged in converting, or in  
54 any intermediate step in converting, asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside  
55 storage of asbestos materials is not considered a part of the asbestos mill.
- 56 1.12 "Asbestos material" means asbestos or any material containing asbestos.
- 57 1.13 "Asbestos tailings" means any solid waste that contains asbestos and is a product of  
58 asbestos mining or milling operations.
- 59 1.14 "Best available control technology" (BACT) means an emission limitation, including a  
60 visible emission standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant  
61 subject to regulation that would be emitted from any proposed new or modified process

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62 or process equipment that the District, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account  
63 energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable  
64 for that new or modified process or process equipment through the application of  
65 production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel  
66 cleaning or treatment, innovative fuel combustion techniques, and pollution prevention  
67 approaches, for elimination, reduction, or control of that pollutant. In no event shall the  
68 application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant that  
69 would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under Part Regulation-5,  
70 6, or 7 of District regulations. If the District determines that technological or economic  
71 limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular process or  
72 process equipment would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a  
73 design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination of those  
74 approaches, may be prescribed instead.

75 1.15 "Board" means the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control Board ~~of Jefferson County~~ as  
76 provided for in KRS Chapter 77.

77 1.16 "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of air contaminants from air pollution control  
78 equipment or process equipment that normally reduces the emission of the air  
79 contaminants.

80 1.17 "Cabinet" means the Energy and Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet of the  
81 Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided for in KRS Chapter 224.

82 ~~1.18 "Cancer" means a disease of heritable, somatic mutations affecting cell growth and~~  
83 ~~differentiation, characterized by an abnormal, uncontrolled growth of cells.~~

84 ~~1.19 "Carcinogen" means an agent capable of inducing cancer.~~

85 ~~1.20 "Chronic noncancer effect" means a biochemical change, functional impairment, or~~  
86 ~~pathological lesion that affects the performance of the whole organism, or reduces an~~  
87 ~~organism's ability to respond to an additional environmental challenge that occurs as a~~  
88 ~~result of repeated or long term exposures.~~

89 1.1821 "Commence" means that an owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction  
90 approvals or permits and has either:

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- 91 | 1.~~1821~~.1 Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction or  
92 | modification, to be completed within a reasonable time, or
- 93 | 1.~~1821~~.2 Entered into a binding agreement or a contractual obligation, that cannot be  
94 | canceled  
95 | or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a  
96 | continuous program of actual on-site construction or modification, to be completed  
97 | within a reasonable time.
- 98 | 1.~~1922~~ "Commercial asbestos" means any asbestos that is extracted from asbestos ore.
- 99 | 1.~~2023~~ "Compliance plan and schedule" means a list of remedial measures including an  
100 | enforceable sequence and timing of actions or operations leading to compliance with a  
101 | limitation or standard by a specific date.
- 102 | 1.~~2124~~ "Construction" means fabrication, erection, modification, or installation of an affected  
103 | facility or any portion of an affected facility.
- 104 | 1.~~2225~~ "Demolition" means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member  
105 | of a structure together with any related handling operations.
- 106 | 1.~~2326~~ "District" means the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District ~~of Jefferson County~~  
107 | as provided for in KRS Chapter 77.
- 108 | 1.~~2427~~ "Division" means the Division for Air Quality of the Energy and Environmental ~~and~~  
109 | Public Protection Cabinet of the Commonwealth of Kentucky as provided for in KRS  
110 | Chapter 224.
- 111 | 1.~~2528~~ "Emission standard" means a requirement that is contained in a federal, state, or local law  
112 | or regulation, District permit, or Board Order, or is otherwise legally enforceable that  
113 | limits the quantity, rate, concentration, or opacity of the emission of an air contaminant  
114 | on a continuous basis, including any requirement related to the operation or maintenance  
115 | of a process or process equipment to assure continuous emission reduction, and any  
116 | design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard.
- 117 | 1.~~2629~~ "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant  
118 | that has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the EPA to have a consistent and  
119 | quantitatively-known relationship to the reference method under specified conditions.

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120 | 1.2730 "Excess emissions" means emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard.

121 | 1.2831 "Existing affected facility", except as otherwise specified under applicable regulations,  
122 | means any affected facility that is in existence or has commenced construction before the  
123 | effective date of the applicable emission standard and that has not been subsequently  
124 | modified or reconstructed.

125 | 1.2932 "Federally Enforceable District Origin Operating Permit" (FEDOOP) means a non-Title  
126 | V operating permit issued by the District that contains a federally-enforceable permit  
127 | condition, limit, or provision.

128 | 1.303 "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all of the depreciable  
129 | components.

130 | 1.314 "Fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, wood, and any other form of solid, liquid, or  
131 | gaseous matter consumed for the purpose of creating useful heat.

132 | 1.325 "Fugitive emissions" means those emissions that could not reasonably pass through a  
133 | stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

134 | 1.336 "Hazardous air pollutant" (HAP) means any air pollutant listed in Regulation 5.14  
135 | *Hazardous Air Pollutants and Source Categories* Section 2 pursuant to the Act §112(b),  
136 | [42 USC 7412\(b\)](#).

137 | 1.347 "Incineration" means the process of igniting and burning solid, semi-solid, liquid, or  
138 | gaseous combustible or partially combustible wastes.

139 | 1.358 "Incinerator" means any furnace used in the process of burning waste for the purpose of  
140 | reducing the volume of waste by removing combustible matter.

141 | 1.3639 "Lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER) means, for any affected facility, that rate of  
142 | emissions based on the more stringent of the following:

143 | 1.3639.1 The most stringent emission limitation that is contained in the implementation plan of  
144 | any State for that class or category of affected facility, unless the owner or operator of the  
145 | proposed affected facility demonstrates that this limitation is not achievable, or

146 | 1.3639.2 The most stringent emission limitation that is achieved in practice by that class or  
147 | category of affected facility taking into consideration the pollutant that must be  
148 | controlled. In no event shall the application of lowest achievable emission rate permit a

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149 proposed affected facility to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under  
150 applicable new source standards pursuant to Part Regulations 5, 6, or 7 of District  
151 regulations or  
152 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63.

153 1.3740 "Major source", except as specified in another regulation for use in that regulation, means  
154 any stationary source that emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of  
155 any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act, 10 tons or more of an individual  
156 hazardous air pollutant (HAP), or 25 tons per year or more of a combination of HAPs.

157 1.3841 "Malfunction" means the sudden, unforeseen, and unavoidable failure of air pollution  
158 control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual  
159 manner that causes, or is likely to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission  
160 standard, but not including a failure that is caused entirely or in part by poor  
161 maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or equipment  
162 breakdown.

163 1.3942 "Maximum achievable control technology" (MACT) means the maximum achievable  
164 control technology defined in the Act §112 (d)(3), 42 USC 7412(d)(3).

165 1.403 "Modification", except as specified in another regulation for use in that regulation, means  
166 any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected facility that  
167 increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which an emission standard applies) emitted  
168 by that affected facility or that results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which an  
169 emission standard applies) not previously emitted, except that:

170 1.403.1 Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a physical  
171 change, and

172 1.403.2 A change in the method of operation, unless previously limited by permit  
173 conditions,  
174 shall not include:

175 1.403.2.1 An increase in the production rate, if the increase does not exceed the operating  
176 design capacity of the affected facility or of the air pollution control equipment  
177 installed on the affected facility,

178 1.403.2.2 An increase in the hours of operation when the increase does not result in a  
179 violation of any applicable emission standards,

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180 | 1.4~~03~~.2.3 Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to the date any standard under  
181 | this regulation becomes applicable to that affected facility, the affected facility is  
182 | designed to accommodate the alternative use,

183 | 1.4~~03~~.2.4 Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order, rule, or natural  
184 | gas curtailment plan ~~as~~-approved by the District, or

185 | 1.4~~03~~.2.5 ~~A~~ ~~C~~change in ownership of the stationary source.

186 | 1.4~~14~~ "New affected facility" means any affected facility the construction, modification, or  
187 | reconstruction of which is commenced on or after the effective date of an applicable  
188 | emission standard.

189 | 1.4~~25~~ "Nitrogen oxides" means all oxides of nitrogen, except nitrous oxide, as measured by test  
190 | methods specified by the District.

191 | 1.4~~36~~ "Odor" means the property of an air contaminant that can be detected by the sense of  
192 | smell.

193 | 1.4~~47~~ "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and  
194 | obscure the view of an object in the background.

195 | 1.4~~58~~ "Open burning" means the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of  
196 | combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the outside air without  
197 | passing through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

198 | 1.4~~649~~ "Organic compound" or "organic material" means a chemical compound of carbon that  
199 | has the same meaning as "volatile organic compound."

200 | 1.4~~750~~ "Outside air" or "open air" means the air outside of buildings and structures.

201 | 1.4~~851~~ "Owner or Operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or  
202 | supervises one or more affected facilities.

203 | 1.49~~52~~ "Particulate asbestos material" means finely divided particles of asbestos material.

204 | 1.5~~03~~ "Particulate matter" means any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely  
205 | divided form as a liquid or a solid.

206 | 1.5~~14~~ "PM<sub>10</sub>" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a  
207 | nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50  
208 | Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, or by an equivalent  
209 | method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

210 | 1.5~~25~~ "PM<sub>2.5</sub>" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a

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211 nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50  
212 Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, or by an equivalent  
213 method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

214 | 1.5~~36~~ "Person" means any individual, firm, copartnership, joint venture, association,  
215 corporation, social club, fraternal organization, estate, trust, receiver, syndicate, county,  
216 city, municipality, district (for air pollution control or other purpose), or other political  
217 subdivision, or any group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the  
218 singular unit.

219 | 1.5~~47~~ "Pollution prevention" (P2) means the use of materials, processes, or practices that reduce  
220 or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes by the process. Pollution prevention  
221 includes practices that reduce the use of hazardous and nonhazardous materials, energy,  
222 water, or other resources as well as practices that protect natural resources through  
223 conservation or more efficient use.

224 | 1.5~~58~~ "Potential hazardous emissions" means an air pollutant, exclusive of pollutants regulated  
225 under the Act Section 112(b), 42 USC 7412(b), to which no ambient air quality standard  
226 is applicable and that, in the judgment of the District, may cause, or contribute to, an  
227 increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible,  
228 illness.

229 | 1.5~~69~~ "Potential to emit" (PTE) means the maximum capacity of a stationary source or an  
230 affected facility to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any  
231 physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source or affected  
232 facility to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on  
233 the hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or  
234 processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have  
235 on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining  
236 the potential to emit of a stationary source or affected facility.

237 | 1.5~~760~~ "Preventable upset condition" means the sudden failure of air pollution control equipment  
238 or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that causes,  
239 or is likely to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard that results  
240 entirely or in part from poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable  
241 upset condition or equipment breakdown.

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242 | 1.5861 "Process" means an action or operation, or a series of actions or operations, from which  
243 | the emission of an air contaminant may originate. Examples of a "process" include any of  
244 | the following:

- 245 | 1.5861.1 The physical change of a material,
- 246 | 1.5861.2 The chemical change of a material,
- 247 | 1.5861.3 The combustion of a fuel, refuse, or waste material,
- 248 | 1.5861.4 The storage of a material,
- 249 | 1.5861.5 The handling of a material, and
- 250 | 1.5861.6 The use of a material.

251 | 1.5962 "Process equipment" means all equipment, devices, and auxiliary components, including  
252 | control equipment and stacks, used in a process.

253 | 1.6063 "Reactor" means a vat or vessel that may be jacketed to permit temperature control,  
254 | designed to contain chemical reactions.

255 | 1.614 "Reasonably available control technology" (RACT) means devices, systems, process  
256 | modifications, or other apparatus or techniques, including pollution prevention  
257 | approaches, that are reasonably available taking into account the necessity of imposing  
258 | those controls in order to attain and maintain a national ambient air quality standard and  
259 | the social, environmental, and economic impact of those controls.

260 | 1.625 "Reconstruction" means the replacement of process equipment for an affected facility to  
261 | the extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed  
262 | capital cost of a comparable entirely new affected facility.

263 | 1.636 "Reference Method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as  
264 | prescribed in the following EPA regulations: Standards of Performance for New  
265 | Stationary Sources (40 CFR part 60), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air  
266 | Pollutants (40 CFR part 61), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants  
267 | for Source Categories (40 CFR part 63), National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air  
268 | Quality Standards (40 CFR part 50), and Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and  
269 | Submittal of Implementation Plans (40 CFR part 51).

270 | 1.647 "Regulation" means a rule or order adopted by the Board pursuant to KRS Chapter 77 for  
271 | the control or abatement of air contaminants within its jurisdiction or for the  
272 | administration of the District.

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273 | 1.6~~58~~ "Run" means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected.  
274 | Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the  
275 | limits of good engineering practice.

276 | 1.6~~69~~ "Sludge" means solid or semi-solid material produced by a treatment plant that processes  
277 | municipal or industrial waste waters.

278 | 1.6~~70~~ "Sludge dryer" means a device used to reduce the moisture content of a sludge by heating  
279 | to temperatures above 65 °C directly with combustion gases.

280 | 1.6~~871~~ "Stack or chimney" means a flue, conduit, or duct arranged to conduct a gas stream to the  
281 | outside air.

282 | 1.6~~972~~ "Standard conditions" means:

283 | 1.6~~972~~.1 For source measurements, 20 °C and a pressure of 760 mm Hg, and

284 | 1.6~~972~~.2 For the purpose of air quality determinations, 25 °C and a reference pressure of  
285 | 760 mm Hg.

286 | 1.7~~03~~ "Stationary source" means all of the air pollutant-emitting activities that are located on  
287 | ~~one~~ or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under the control of the same  
288 | person or persons under common control. A property shall be considered contiguous if  
289 | separated by only a public thoroughfare, stream, or other right of way. If a transmission  
290 | and fuel delivery rights-of-way or a strip of land that serves no other principal purpose  
291 | than as a transportation or materials handling link connects ~~two~~ or more otherwise  
292 | separate stationary sources, then the connected stationary sources shall be considered as  
293 | separate stationary sources.

294 | 1.7~~14~~ "Startup" means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose.

295 | 1.7~~25~~ "Toxic air contaminant" (~~also "TAC"~~) means any air contaminant for which there is no  
296 | national ambient air quality standard and that is, or may become, harmful to public health  
297 | or the environment when present in sufficient quantities and duration in the ambient air.  
298 | As used in these regulations, toxic air contaminant does not include the substances listed  
299 | in Regulation 5.23 *Categories of Toxic Air Contaminants* Section 5 *Exemptions from the*  
300 | *Definition of Toxic Air Contaminant*.

301 | 1.7~~36~~ "Toxic air pollutant" (TAP) means a substance listed in either 401 KAR 63:021 (11-11-  
302 | 86) or 401 KAR 63:022 (11-11-86).

303 | 1.7~~47~~ "Upset condition" means the sudden failure of air pollution control equipment or process

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304 equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner that causes, or is likely  
305 to cause, emissions that exceed an applicable emission standard and that results entirely  
306 or in part from either a malfunction or a preventable upset condition.

307 | 1.7~~58~~ "Uncombined water" means water that is either in a gaseous, liquid, or solid state and that  
308 is not bound to a compound by internal molecular forces.

309 | 1.7~~69~~ "Volatile organic compound" (VOC) means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon  
310 monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium  
311 carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. The following  
312 organic compounds have been determined by the EPA to have negligible photochemical  
313 reactivity and are also excluded:

- 314 | 1.7~~69~~.1 Methane,
- 315 | 1.7~~69~~.2 Ethane,
- 316 | 1.7~~69~~.3 Methylene chloride (dichloromethane),
- 317 | 1.7~~69~~.4 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform),
- 318 | 1.7~~69~~.5 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113),
- 319 | 1.7~~69~~.6 Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),
- 320 | 1.7~~69~~.7 Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12),
- 321 | 1.7~~69~~.8 Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22),
- 322 | 1.7~~69~~.9 Trifluoromethane (HFC-23),
- 323 | 1.7~~69~~.10 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114),
- 324 | 1.7~~69~~.11 Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),
- 325 | 1.7~~69~~.12 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123),
- 326 | 1.7~~69~~.13 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),
- 327 | 1.7~~69~~.14 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b),
- 328 | 1.7~~69~~.15 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b),
- 329 | 1.7~~69~~.16 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124),
- 330 | 1.7~~69~~.17 Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125),
- 331 | 1.7~~69~~.18 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134),
- 332 | 1.7~~69~~.19 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a),
- 333 | 1.7~~69~~.20 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a),
- 334 | 1.7~~69~~.21 Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF),

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- 335 1.7~~69~~.22 Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes,
- 336 1.7~~69~~.23 Acetone,
- 337 1.7~~69~~.24 Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene),
- 338 1.7~~69~~.25 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca),
- 339 1.7~~69~~.26 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb),
- 1.7~~69~~.27 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee),
- 1.7~~69~~.28 Difluoromethane (HFC-32),
- 1.7~~69~~.29 Ethylfluoride (HFC-161),
- 1.7~~69~~.30 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa),
- 1.7~~69~~.31 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca),
- 1.7~~69~~.32 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea),
- 1.7~~69~~.33 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb),
- 1.7~~69~~.34 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa),
- 1.7~~69~~.35 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea),
- 1.7~~69~~.36 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc),
- 1.7~~69~~.37 Chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31),
- 1.7~~679~~.38 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a),
- 1.7~~69~~.39 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a),
- 1.7~~69~~.40 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>9</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>) [or HFE-7100](#),
- 1.7~~69~~.41 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane  
[(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CFCF<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>],
- 1.7~~69~~.42 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>9</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) [or HFE-7200](#),
- 1.7~~69~~.43 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane [(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CFCF<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>],
- 1.7~~69~~.44 Perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into the following classes:
- 1.7~~69~~.44.1 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
- 1.7~~69~~.44.2 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no-unsaturations,
- 1.7~~69~~.44.3 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no  
unsaturations, and
- 1.7~~69~~.44.4 Sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds  
only to carbon and fluorine,
- 1.7~~69~~.45 Methyl acetate,

[If adopted, this version would amend the July 2005 version of Regulation 1.02]

- 1.769.46 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (HFE-7000) or (n-C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>7</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>),
- 1.769.47 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500),
- 1.769.48 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea),
- 1.769.49 Methyl formate, ~~and~~
- 1.769.50 t-butyl acetate, for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements, but is not excluded for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements that apply to VOC and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports.
- 1.76.51 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300) or C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>CF(OCH<sub>3</sub>)(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>
- 1.76.52 Dimethyl carbonate, and
- 1.76.53 Propylene carbonate.
- 1.7780 "Welfare," when referring to effects on welfare, includes, but is not limited to, effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, man-made materials, animals, wildlife, weather, visibility, and climate, damage to and deterioration of property, and hazards to transportation, as well as effects on economic values and on personal comfort and well-being, whether caused by transformation, conversion, or combination with other air pollutants.
- 1.7881 "Year" means a calendar year.

Adopted v1/4-19-72; effective 4-19-72; amended v2/6-13-79, v3/11-16-83, v4/4-20-88, v5/5-15-91, v6/3-17-93, v7/6-16-93, v8/9-25-96, v9/11-19-97, v10/12-19-01, v11/6-21-05, effective 7-1-05; v12/ -10.