# DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are provided to assist in filling out the emissions inventory report.

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| Certifying individual | The individual responsible for the completion and certification of the emission statement (i.e., officer of the company) and who will take legal responsibility for the accuracy of the statement or report. |
| Control efficiency | The actual total efficiency achieved by the control device or devices, usually expressed in percent of pollutant controlled or destroyed. If actual efficiency is not available, the design efficiency provided by the device manufacturer or any limit imposed by the applicable permit, whichever is most restrictive, should be used. |
| Diluent | A substance used to thin or reduce the concentration of another substance. When used with paints and coatings, a substance that changes the physical properties of the coating to enhance appearance or facilitate application. |
| Emission factor | An estimate of the rate at which a pollutant is released to the atmosphere as the result of some activity or process, proportional to the rate of that activity or process. |
| Emission point | A physical point, process or piece of equipment within a plant where emissions are generated or can occur. A unique identification number shall be assigned to each point at the plant. |
| Emission unit | A part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit a regulated air pollutant. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" as used in the Acid Rain program. |
| Emissions, actual | The rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit for the calendar year or seasonal period.<br>Note: Actual emission estimates must include upsets, downtime and fugitive emissions, and should be calculated by following an appropriate "emission estimation method". |

## DEFINITIONS
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| Emissions, allowable | Total emissions based on the maximum permitted operating conditions and schedule. |
| Emissions, fugitive | Releases of pollutants to the air that are not emitted through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or any other confined air stream, including equipment leaks, evaporative losses and releases from building ventilation systems. |
| Emissions, potential | Total emissions based on 8760 hours of operation per year and the maximum equipment/process capacity after treatment by any pollution control devices, that are required by a federally enforceable regulation. |
| Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) | Air pollutants, as defined in Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act,which are known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause adverse effects to human health or adverse environmental effects. |
| Material balance | A technique used to estimate emissions from a source by accounting for the amounts, usually expressed in weight units, of one or more substances in all incoming and all outgoing process streams. |
| NAICS | North American Industry Classification System. Publication is available at: http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/wptdiv/naics.htm |
| Operating schedule | The time permitted processes or operations are being used. It consists of hours per day, days per week and weeks per year. |
| Oxides of nitrogen ($NO_X$) | All oxides of nitrogen, except nitrous oxide, expressed in terms of the molecular weight of $NO_2$. |
| Particulate matter (PM) | Any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or a solid; such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, and smog.<br>Note: Total suspended particulates (TSP) includes all particulate matter that is emitted to the ambient air. $PM_{10}$ emissions includes all particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers that is emitted to the ambient air. |
| Photochemical reaction | A chemical change caused by and/or modified by the effect of light |

## DEFINITIONS
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| | on certain compounds. |
| Photochemically reactive | A compound which readily reacts with other compounds or chemicals, in the presence of light, to form other compounds or cause certain chemical reactions. |
| Plant | The physical property, including buildings and equipment, necessary to provide certain industrial or commercial processes. |
| Plant ID number | A unique number assigned by APCD to identify each permitted plant in Jefferson County. Synonymous with EIS number. |
| Process rate | Quantity per unit time of any material or process intermediate consumed, or product generated through the use of any equipment, operation, or process. For a stationary internal combustion unit or any other fuel-burning equipment, this term means the quantity of fuel burned per unit time. |
| SCC | Source Classification Code.<br>An “eight-digit number” code that identifies a particular process or operation, which is creating the emissions. A listing of SCC’s can be found in the EPA document "Airs Facility Subsystem Source Classification Codes and Emission Factor Listing for Criteria Pollutants". |
| SIC code | Standard Industrial Classification Code.<br>A series of “four-digit number” codes devised by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to classify establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. |
| Solvent | A liquid which is capable of dissolving another substance. In painting or coating operations, a substance used to dilute a coating to improve physical characteristics. Solvents may be used for various cleaning operations. |
| Source | One or more process or manufacturing operations contained within a given contiguous property line. |

## DEFINITIONS
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| Toxic air pollutant (TAP) | A substance listed in either APCD Regulation 5.11 (This list was taken from Appendix B of Kentucky Regulation 401 KAR 63:021.) or APCD Regulation 5.12 (This list was taken from Appendix B of Kentucky Regulation 401 KAR 63:022.). |
| Thinner | A hydrocarbon or oleoresinous solvent used to reduce the viscosity of paints, lacquers, varnishes, inks, and other coating materials to the desired consistency just prior to application. |
| Throughput | Amount of material stored and subsequently dispersed, processed, etc. per unit of time. |
| Volatile organic compound (VOC) | Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. Organic compounds that have been classified as non-VOCs by EPA, due to negligible photochemical reactivity, are listed in APCD Regulation 1.02 (1.101.1) and/or Form SAM5. |