

FILED

DEC 17 1997

3745-17-01 Definitions.

LS.C.

- (A) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, the definitions in rule 3745-15-01 of the Administrative Code shall apply to this chapter.
- (B) As used in Chapter 3745-17 of the Administrative Code:
- (1) "Banked condition" means the condition where fuel is burned on the grates of fuel burning equipment at rates which are sufficient to maintain ignition only.
  - (2) "British thermal unit" (also denoted as "Btu") means the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.
  - (3) "Facility" means any building, structure, installation, operation, or combination thereof which contains one or more stationary source(s) of air contaminants. As used in paragraph (C) (D) of rule 3745-17-08 of the Administrative Code, the definition of facility shall not include agricultural activities, such as the tilling of land, the harvesting of crops, the application of fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides, and grain drying, which are conducted on a farm.
  - (4) "Fuel" means wood, refuse, natural gas, coke oven gas, petroleum, coal, and any combustible solid, liquid, or gas derived from such materials.
  - (5) "Fuel burning equipment" means any furnace or boiler, and any appurtenances thereto such as stacks, ducting and similar apparatus, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer, where the products of combustion do not come into contact with process materials.
  - (6) "Fugitive dust" means particulate matter which is emitted from any source by means other than a stack.
  - (7) "Fugitive dust source" means any source which emits fugitive dust or which emitted fugitive dust prior to the installation of any control

SECRETARY  
OF STATE

97 DEC 17 PM 2:02

RECEIVED  
OFFICE  
DEC 17 2:00

RECEIVED

DEC 17 1997

JOINT COMMITTEE  
ON AGENCY RULE REVIEW

equipment that was installed on or after February 15, 1972.

- (8) "Grain elevator" means any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded, except those located at the following: animal food, pet food or cereal manufacturers; breweries; livestock feedlots; wheat flour, wet corn, dry corn or rice mills; or soybean oil extraction plants.
- (9) "Incinerator" means any equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance, structure, or part of a structure used to burn liquid, semi-solid or solid refuse or to process salvageable materials by burning other than by open burning as defined in rule 3745-19-01 of the Administrative Code.
- (10) "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of the background.
- (11) "Particulate emissions" means particulate matter measurable by the applicable test methods in "Appendix A" of 40 CFR, Part 60 "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources," as such appendix existed on July 1, ~~1990~~ 1996.
- (12) "Particulate matter" means any material, except water in uncombined form, that is or has been airborne, and exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions.
- (13) "Permanent storage capacity" means grain storage capacity which is inside a building, bin or silo.
- (14) "Process weight" means the total weight of all materials introduced into the source operation, including solid fuels, but excluding gaseous fuels and liquid fuels when they are used solely as fuels, and excluding air introduced for the purpose of combustion.
- (15) "Reasonably available control measures" means the control technology which enables a particular fugitive dust source to achieve the

lowest particulate matter emission level possible and which is reasonably available considering technological feasibility and cost-effectiveness.

- (16) "Refuse" means any discarded matter, or any matter which is to be reduced in volume, or otherwise changed in chemical or physical properties, in order to facilitate its discard, removal or disposal.
- (17) "Salvageable material" means any material which is to be reduced in volume, or otherwise changed in chemical or physical properties, in order to facilitate its reuse.
- (18) "Single fuel burning unit" means any single, enclosed combustion chamber in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer, where the products of combustion do not come into contact with process materials.
- (19) "Stack" means any chimney, flue, conduit or duct, including the outlet of any air pollution control equipment, which is arranged to conduct emissions to the ambient air.
- (20) "Stand-by fuel burning equipment" means any fuel burning equipment which is used only as a direct substitution for other fuel burning equipment for a limited period due to unpredictable and unavoidable breakdown or failure, or routine scheduled maintenance of such other fuel burning equipment.
- (21) "Start-up" means the commencement of firing of fuel burning equipment from a cold, non-fired condition.
- (22) "Stationary gas turbine" means an engine that is not self-propelled (although it may be mounted on a vehicle for portability), in which a turbine is driven by expanding hot combustion gases. Such an engine typically consists of an axial-flow air compressor, one or more combustion chambers, and a turbine. A gas turbine employed in a jet engine is not included in this definition.

- (23) "Stationary small ~~bere~~ internal combustion engine" means an engine, other than an engine used to, or intended to, propel any vehicle, WITH A RATED POWER OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO SIX HUNDRED HORSEPOWER AND in which combustion occurs within one or more cylinders ~~of equal to or less than five hundred sixty cubic inches displacement per cylinder~~, thereby converting heat energy into mechanical energy that can be used to drive an electric generator or other mechanical equipment.
- (24) "Stationary large ~~bere~~ internal combustion engine" means an engine, other than an engine used to, or intended to, propel any vehicle, WITH A RATED POWER OF GREATER THAN SIX HUNDRED HORSEPOWER AND in which combustion occurs within one or more cylinders ~~of greater than five hundred sixty cubic inches displacement per cylinder~~, thereby converting heat energy into mechanical energy that can be used to drive an electric generator or other mechanical equipment.
- (25) "Topping-off" means that portion of a ship loading operation at a grain terminal during which:
- (a) The top portion of a hold (not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the total volume of the hold) is filled with grain; and
  - (b) The control of particulate emissions through the use of tarpaulin covers and associated ventilation and control equipment is impractical or impossible.
- (26) "Total suspended particulates" means particulate matter measurable by the test method in "Appendix (J)" of 40 CFR, Part 50 "Reference Method for the Determination of Particulate Matter as PM<sub>10</sub> in the Atmosphere," as such appendix existed on July 1, ~~1990~~ 1996, or as determined by reference methods and equivalent methods designated in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 53 as such methods existed on ~~October 30, 1990~~ JULY 11, 1994.
- (27) "Uncontrolled mass rate of emission" means the total weight rate of particulate emissions

which are, or in the absence of control equipment would be, emitted from an air contaminant source when such source is operated at its maximum capacity.

Effective: JAN 31 1998

Certification: *Donald R. Scheyordus*

DEC 17 1997  
Date

Promulgated under: RC Chapter 119  
Rule authorized by: RC Chapter 3704  
Rule amplifies: RC Chapter 3704  
119.023 review date:  
Prior effective dates: August 7, 1972,  
June 18, 1980, October 1, 1983,  
June 14, 1991, December 6, 1991