

Rule 102

Definition of Terms

The definitions contained in this Rule shall apply to all rules within this Rulebook except when a term is otherwise provided in a specific rule or regulation.

- (1) Actual Emissions – The actual rate of emissions of a Regulated Air Pollutant which accurately represent the emissions from an Emissions Unit. Such emissions shall be calculated using the verified actual operating hours; production rates; and types of materials processed, stored or combusted as applicable.
- (2) Adhesive – Any substance that is used to bond one surface to another by attachment.
- (3) Aerosol Coating Product – A pressurized Coating product that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application.
- (4) Aggregate Emissions – A facility-wide sum of Actual Emissions, on an emissions category specific basis, from emission units operated at a single facility.
- (5) Agricultural Burning – Open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowls or animals, or open outdoor fires used in forest management, range improvement, or the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat or disease and pest prevention. Agricultural burning also includes open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purposes specified above.
- (6) Agricultural Operations – Any operation occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to the growing of crops, or raising of fowls or animals for the primary purpose of making profit or for a livelihood, including the growing and harvesting of crops or the raising of fowl or animals, or conducting agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution. Agricultural Operations do not include activities involving the processing or distribution of crops or fowl.
- (7) Agricultural Wastes – Unwanted or unsalable materials produced wholly from Agricultural Operations, other than forest or range management operations, directly related to the growing of crops or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood. The term does not include wastes created by land use conversion to non-agricultural purposes unless the destruction of such waste by open outdoor fire is ordered by the County or State Agricultural Commissioner upon his determination that the waste is infested with infectious transmittable or contagious plant disease which is an immediate hazard to agricultural operation conducted on adjoining or nearby property.
- (8) Air-Assisted Airless Spray – A coating application system in which the coating fluid is supplied to the gun under fluid pressure and air is combined at the spray cap.

- (9) Air Contaminant or Air Pollutant – Any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere directly or indirectly caused by man and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matters, acids or any combination thereof.
- (10) Air-dried Coating – A coating that is cured at a temperature below 90 °C (194 °F).
- (11) Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) – That person appointed to the position of Air Pollution Control Officer of the District pursuant to the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code §40750 and his or her designee.
- (12) Annual Heat Input – The total Heat Input of fuels, in Btu, burned by a Permit Unit in a calendar year, as determined from the Higher Heating Value (HHV) and cumulative annual usage of each fuel.
- (13) Architectural Coatings – Any coatings applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances; to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs.
- (14) Atmosphere – That portion of the air which envelopes or surrounds the earth.
- (15) Baked Coating – Any Coating that is cured at a temperature at or above 90 °C (194 °F).
- (16) Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) – an emission limitation that is based on the maximum degree of reduction achievable, taking into account environmental, energy, and economic impacts by each class or category of source.
- (17) Boiler or Steam Generator – Any combustion equipment (fired with any fuel) used to produce steam. Boiler or Steam Generator does not include any waste heat recovery boiler that is used to recover sensible heat from the exhaust of a combustion turbine.
- (18) Boundaries of the District – That region within California within which these rules are applicable. See Rule 103 – *Description of District Boundaries* for a description of the MDAQMD boundaries.
- (19) Breakdown – A condition other than a normal operating mode caused by a non-preventable mechanical or electrical failure, out of tolerance condition, or accidental occurrence such as fire, explosion, flooding, earthquake, etc.
- (20) California Air Resources Board (CARB) – The California Air Resources Board, the Executive Officer of CARB and his or her authorized representative, the powers and duties of which are described in Part 2 of Division 26 of the California Health & Safety Code (commencing with §39500).
- (21) Capture Efficiency (or Capture System Efficiency) – The portion (expressed as a percentage) of the pollutants from an emission source that is delivered to an add-on control device.
- (22) CARB Certified (Certified by CARB) – A vapor recovery system, equipment, or any component thereof, for which the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has evaluated its performance and issued a valid Executive Order pursuant to Health and Safety Code

Section 41954. Each component of a system is a separate CARB certified item and cannot be replaced with a non-certified item or other items that are not certified for use with the particular system. Except for qualified repairs, a CARB certified component shall be as supplied by the qualified manufacturer. A rebuilt component shall not be deemed as CARB certified unless the person who rebuilds the component is authorized by CARB to rebuild the designated CARB certified component.

- (23) Clear Topcoat – A final Coating which contains binders, but not opaque pigments, and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film. Including, but not limited to, Varnishes.
- (24) Coating – A material that is applied to a surface and forms a film in order to identify, beautify, protect, convey a message, or minimize detection of such surface. Coating includes, but is not limited to, materials such as Topcoats, stains, Sealers, primers, fillers, conversion Varnish, pigmented Coating, multicolored Coating, moldseal Coating, washcoat and toner.
- (25) Combustible Refuse – Any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
- (26) Combustion Contaminants – Particulate Matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
- (27) Compliance Assurance Monitoring – Total equipment, mechanism(s), and/or technique(s) used to demonstrate and insure compliance with Control Device Efficiency requirements. Such monitoring is used to analyze and/or provide a permanent record of process parameters, such as temperatures, pressures and flow rates.
- (28) Compliance Schedule – The date or dates by which a source or category of sources is required to comply with specific emission limitations contained in any air pollution rule, regulation, or statute and with any increment of progress toward such compliance.
- (29) Compression-Ignited (IC) Internal Combustion Engine – An Internal Combustion Engine with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical diesel combustive cycle. The regulation of power by controlling fuel supply in lieu of a throttle is indicative of a compression ignited engine.
- (30) Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) – All of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements, to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.
- (31) Control Device Efficiency – The ratio, in percent, of the weight of the pollutant removed by a control device from the process effluent stream entering the control device compared to the weight of pollutant entering the control device, both measured simultaneously.
- (32) Control Equipment – Air pollution control equipment which eliminates, reduces or controls the issuance of air contaminants.

- (33) Dip Coater – A type of application Equipment that coats an object by submerging the object in a vat of Coating, and subsequently withdrawing the object and draining off the excess Coating.
- (34) District – See Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.
- (35) Dusts – Minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolition, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, grading, leveling, excavation, and sweeping.
- (36) Electrostatic Application – A method of applying Coating whereby atomized paint droplets are charged and subsequently deposited on the substrate by electrostatic attraction.
- (37) Emission Control System Operating Parameters – Any operating parameter(s) that the District deems necessary to analyze for the determination of compliance. Such parameters include, but are not limited to, the reagent flow rate, catalyst temperature, and exhaust gas flow rate.
- (38) Emissions Unit – Any article, machine, equipment, other contrivance or combination thereof which emits or has the Potential to Emit any Regulated Air Pollutant.
- (39) Enhanced Emissions Monitoring Device – Any automated data recording device or system having both data gathering and retrieval capabilities. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems (CEMS) and Parametric or Predictive Emissions Monitoring Systems (PEMS).
- (40) Equipment – Any article, machine, or other contrivance.
- (41) Excavation – Removal of surface covering, soil, pavement, etc. to expose underground equipment to view or to prepare a subsurface area for future construction.
- (42) Excess Organic Liquid Drainage:
- (a) More than two (2) milliliters of liquid drainage per disconnect from a top loading operation; or
 - (b) More than ten (10) milliliters of liquid drainage from a bottom loading operation. Such liquid drainage shall be determined by computing the average drainage from three (3) consecutive disconnects at any one loading arm.
- (43) Executive Director – The Air Pollution Control Officer. See Air Pollution Control Officer.
- (44) Exempt Compound – Those compounds listed as excluded from the definition of Volatile Organic Compound in 40 CFR 51.100(s).
- (45) Existing Facility – Any Facility operating, constructed or under construction as of the date of adoption of rules related to such facility, unless otherwise specified in the rules.

- (46) Facility – Any Permit Unit, group of Permit Units, non-permitted Equipment, or any combination thereof which:
- (a) Emits or may emit an Air Pollutant; and
 - (b) Belongs to a single major industrial group in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual; and
 - (c) Is located on a single parcel of land or on contiguous or adjacent property within the District; and
 - (d) Which is owned or operated by the same Person or by Persons under common control.
 - (e) For the purpose of this definition, such above-described grouping, remotely located but connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one Facility.
- (47) Federal Ozone Non-Attainment Area (FONA) – That portion of San Bernardino County that lies within the lines which begin at:
- (a) The San Bernardino - Riverside County boundary, running north along the range line common to Range 3 East and Range 2 East;
 - (b) Then west along the township line common to Township 2 North and Township 3 North;
 - (c) Then north along the San Bernardino - Los Angeles County Boundary and the San Bernardino - Kern County Boundary;
 - (d) Then east along latitude 35 degrees, 10 minutes north;
 - (e) Then south along longitude 115 degrees, 45 minutes west, and west along the San Bernardino - Riverside County Boundary.
- (48) Fixed Roof Tanks – A storage tank with a roof that is permanently affixed to the shell of the storage tank.
- (49) Floating Roof Tanks:
- (a) External Floating Roof – A vapor loss control device, consisting of a pontoon-type or double-deck-type cover that rests on the surface of the liquid contents and which is equipped with an approved closure device between the tank shell and roof edge.
 - (b) Internal Floating Roof – A cover or roof in a fixed roof tank that 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.

- (50) Flow Coater – A Coating application system with no air supplied to the nozzle and where the paint flows over the part and the excess Coating drains back into the collection system.
- (51) Fugitive Dust – Any solid Particulate Matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of persons.
- (52) Fugitive Liquid Leak – A dripping of liquid organic compounds at a rate in excess of three (3) drops per minute from any single leak source other than the disconnect operations of liquid fill line and vapor line.
- (53) Fugitive Vapor Leak – An escape of organic vapors from a source other than the tank truck, trailer or railroad tank car when measured in excess of 3,000 ppm (instrument calibrated with propane) above background at a distance of two (2) centimeters (0.8 inch) from the source for more than ten (10) seconds duration, or equivalent test method as approved in writing by the APCO, CARB and USEPA. (Background is the ambient concentration of organic compounds determined at least three (3) meters upwind of the potential source and uninfluenced by any specific emission source.) A “fugitive vapor leak source” does not include liquid spillage or condensate resulting from “fugitive liquid leaks”.
- (54) Gasoline – Any organic liquid including petroleum distillate and methanol having a Reid Vapor Pressure of 200 mm Hg (3.9 pounds per square inch), or greater, and used as a motor vehicle fuel, or any fuel which is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.
- (55) Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing Facility – A mobile system or stationary facility, consisting of one or more storage tanks and associated equipment, which receive, store and dispense gasoline.
- (56) Gasoline Vapors – The organic compounds of gasoline, which exist in a vapor state including, where present, entrained liquid gasoline.
- (57) Grams of VOC Per Liter of Coating Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds (VOC Content) – The weight of VOC per combined volume of VOC and Coating solids.
- (58) Grams of VOC Per Liter of Material – The weight of VOC per volume of material.
- (59) Hearing Board – The Hearing Board of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.
- (60) Heat Input – The chemical heat released due to fuel combustion in a Permit Unit, using the higher heating value of the fuel. This does not include the sensible heat of incoming combustion air.
- (61) Higher Heating Value (HHV) – The total heat liberated, including the heat of condensation of water, per mass of fuel burned (Btu per pound) when fuel and dry air at standard conditions undergo complete combustion and all resultant products are brought to standard conditions.

- (62) High-Volume, Low-Pressure (HVLV) – A coating application system which is operated at air pressures between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) measured dynamically at the center of the air cap and at the air horns.
- (63) Increments of Progress – Steps to be taken by an owner or operator to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance. See definition of “Schedule of Increments of Progress”.
- (64) Ink – A fluid that contains dyes and/or colorants and is used to make markings but not to protect surfaces.
- (65) Liquid Tight – A liquid leak rate of no more than three (3) drops per minute.
- (66) Loading Facility – Any aggregation or combination of organic liquid loading equipment which is under the control of one person at a single location.
- (67) Maximum Rated Capacity – The maximum design heat input of a unit at the highest heating value of the fuel used.
- (68) Mobile Fueler – Any tank truck or trailer that is used to transport and dispense gasoline from an onboard storage tank into any motor vehicle fuel tank.
- (69) Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District – The independent special district responsible for all aspects of air quality management as defined in Health and Safety Code §39038.3 and created pursuant to Chapter 13 (commencing with §41200) of Part 3, within that region of California within the boundaries as defined in Rule 103. See Rule 103 – *Description of District Boundaries*.
- (70) Motor Vehicle – Any self-propelled vehicle, including, but not limited to cars, trucks, buses, golf carts, vans, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, tanks, and armored personnel carriers as defined in Sections 415 and/or 670 of the California Vehicle Code. See Registered Motor Vehicle.
- (71) Multi-Color(ed) Coating – A Coating which exhibits more than one color when applied, and which is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.
- (72) Multiple Chamber Incinerator – Any Equipment, structure or part of a structure, used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three (3) or more refractory lined combustion chambers, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts.
- (73) Non-Absorbent Container – A container made of non-porous material that does not allow the migration of Solvents through it.
- (74) Oil-Effluent Water Separator – Any tank, box, sump or other container in which any petroleum or product thereof, floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

- (75) Operator – That person in charge of a particular operation subject to air pollution control. See definition of “Owner”.
- (76) Organic Liquid – Any compound of carbon, including organic materials, organic solvents and gasoline, which is in a liquid phase at ambient or storage conditions.
- (77) Organic Materials – Chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.
- (78) Organic Solvents – Includes diluents and thinners and are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials exhibiting a boiling point higher than 104 °C (219 °F) at 0.5 mm Hg absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 104 °C (219 °F).
- (79) Overall Control Efficiency (CE) – The ratio of the weight of a Regulated Air Pollutant removed by an emission control system to the total weight of that Regulated Air Pollutant emitted from a controlled operation, both measured simultaneously.
- (80) Owner – That person ultimately responsible for a particular operation. “Owner/Operator” refers to any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source. See definition of “Person”.
- (81) Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) – The sum of the molecular forms of nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide. When measured or calculated, the total of the two molecular forms is collectively expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).
- (82) Particulate Matter (PM) – Any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.
- (83) Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) – Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers. Gaseous emissions which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures shall be included.
- (84) Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) – Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers. Gaseous emissions which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures shall be included.
- (85) Parts per Million (ppm) – Parts per million.
- (86) Parts per Million by Volume (ppmv) – The number of gas molecules of a given species, or group, in one million total gas molecules.
- (87) Parts per Million by Weight (ppmw) – The mass or weight of a component substance relative to the mass or weight of the total substance including all components, specified as a ratio with one million mass or weight units in the denominator (i.e. grams per megagram or pounds per million pounds).

- (88) Permit Unit – Any Emissions Unit or equipment which is required to have a Permit to Operate pursuant to District Rule 203 – *Permit to Operate*.
- (89) Person – Any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any other officer or employee thereof. Person also means the United States or its agencies to the extent authorized by Federal Law.
- (90) Photochemically Reactive Solvent – Any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:
- (a) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, esters or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation except perchloroethylene; five (5) percent;
 - (b) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight (8) or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene, methyl benzoate and phenyl acetate: eight (8) percent; or,
 - (c) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent.

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.

- (91) Potential to Emit (PTE) – The maximum capacity of a Facility to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Calculation methods, inclusions and exclusions are program specific and can be found in other District Rules.

- (92) Precursor – A substance which, when released to the atmosphere, forms or causes to be formed or contributes to the formation of a Regulated Air Pollutant. These include, but are not limited to the following:

<u>Precursors</u>	<u>Secondary Pollutants</u>
Ammonia	(a) PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
Hydrocarbons and substituted hydrocarbons (Reactive Organic Compounds and Volatile Organic Compounds)	(a) Photochemical oxidant (ozone, O ₃) (b) The organic fraction of PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	(a) Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) (b) The nitrate fraction of PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} (c) Photochemical oxidant (ozone, O ₃)
Sulfur oxides (SO _x)	(a) Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) (b) Sulfates (SO ₄) (c) The sulfate fraction of PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)	(a) Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) (b) Sulfates (SO ₄) (c) The sulfate fraction of PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}

- (93) Predictive Emissions Monitoring System (PEMS) – The equipment necessary to monitor process and Emission Control Equipment operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, oxygen or carbon dioxide concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis.
- (94) Pressure/Vacuum Relief Valve – A valve that is installed on the vent pipes of storage tanks to relieve pressure or vacuum build-up at preset values of pressure or vacuum.
- (95) Process Weight – The total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which may discharge contaminants into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and air will not.
- (96) Process Weight per Hour – The total process weight divided by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.
- (97) Rated Brake Horsepower – The continuous brake horsepower rating specified for the engine by the manufacturer or listed on the nameplate of the unit, unless otherwise physically limited and specified by a condition on the engine's permit or District registration.

- (98) Rated Heat Input – The Heat Input capacity (in MMBtu/hr) specified on the nameplate of the unit, unless:
- (a) The unit is limited by permit condition to a lesser Heat Input than specified on the nameplate, in which case the limiting condition shall be used as the Rated Heat Input; or
 - (b) The unit is operated above the Heat Input capacity specified on the nameplate, in which case the maximum operated rate shall be used as the Rated Heat Input.
- (99) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) – The lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.
- (100) Receptor Area – That specified geographic area in which the air contaminants emitted from a source area are present or to which they may be transported.
- (101) Reduction of Animal Matter – Any heated process used for rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating of animal matter.
- (102) Registered Motor Vehicle – Any motor vehicle which is registered or requires registration for use on the highway.
- (103) Regulated Air Pollutant – Any Air Pollutant that is subject to the provisions of State or Federal law or the regulations promulgated thereunder. Inclusion and exclusions of particular Air Pollutants are program specific and can be found in other District Rules.
- (104) Regulation – Any of the major subdivisions of the Rules of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.
- (105) Repair Coating – A Coating used to re-coat portions of a product which has sustained mechanical damage to the Coating following normal painting operations.
- (106) Retail Gasoline Station – Any motor vehicle refueling facility subject to payment of California sales tax on gasoline sales.
- (107) Roll Coater – A type of application Equipment in which a series of mechanical rollers form a thin Coating film on the surface of a roller, which is subsequently applied to a substrate by moving the substrate underneath the roller.
- (108) Rule – A rule of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.
- (109) Schedule of Increments of Progress – A statement of dates when various steps are to be taken to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance with emission standards and shall include, to the extent feasible, the following:
- (a) The date of submittal of the final plan for the control of emissions of air contaminants from that source to the District.

- (b) The date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification.
 - (c) The date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.
 - (d) The date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.
 - (e) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved.
 - (f) Such other dates by which other appropriate and necessary steps shall be taken to permit close and effective supervision of progress toward timely compliance.
- (110) Solid Particulate Matter – Particulate matter which exists as a solid at standard conditions.
- (111) Solvent – Any liquid containing a Volatile Organic Compound or combination of Volatile Organic Compounds, which is used as a diluent, thinner, dissolver, viscosity reducer, cleaning agent, or for other similar uses. A Solvent may be a single compound or a blend of two (2) or more compounds.
- (112) Source Area – That specified geographic area in which air contaminants are emitted.
- (113) South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) – The air district created pursuant to Division 26, Part 3, Chapter 5.5 of the Health & Safety Code (commencing with §40400).
- (114) Stain – Coatings which are formulated to change the color of a surface but not completely conceal the surface, so that the grain is still visible.
- (115) Standard Conditions – A gas temperature of 15.5 °C (60 °F) and a gas pressure of 760 mm Hg (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute.
- (116) Stripper – A liquid used to remove cured Coatings, cured Inks and/or cured Adhesives.
- (117) Submerged Fill Loading – A type of process for organic liquid loading, where the discharge opening is completely submerged below the liquid level, when the height of that liquid when measured is above the bottom of the vessel at eight centimeters (3.2 inches) or higher.
- (118) Submerged Fill Pipe:
- (a) Top Loading – Any fill pipe where the discharge opening is completely submerged when the liquid level is 15 centimeters six (6) inches above the bottom of the container.

- (b) Side Loading – Any fill pipe where the discharge opening is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 45 centimeters (18 inches) above the bottom of the container.
- (119) Switch Loading – A transfer of organic liquids with a vapor pressure of less than 77.5 mm HG (1.5 psia) under actual loading condition into any tank truck, trailer or railroad tank car that was previously loaded with an organic liquid with a vapor pressure of 77.5 mm HG (1.5 psia) or greater.
- (120) Tank Replacement – The removal and installation of a new or another storage tank.
- (121) Throughput – The mass or volume of a material or substance that is handled, or processed by a system in a given time period, such as gallons per year, tons per hour, etc.
- (122) Touch-Up – Any coating operation used to cover minor imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.
- (123) Transfer Efficiency – The ratio of the weight or volume of Coating solids adhering to an object to the total weight or volume, respectively, of Coating solids used in the application process, expressed as a percentage.
- (124) True Vapor Pressure – The equilibrium partial vapor pressure exerted by an organic liquid at actual storage temperature.
- (125) United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) – The United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the USEPA and his or her authorized representative.
- (126) Vapor Recovery System – A system that is designed to collect or capture the vapors released and/or generated during the dispensing, transfer and/or storage of liquids, and is capable of storage, transferring and/or disposal of the recovered vapors.
- (127) Vapor Recovery System Efficiency – The estimated efficiency of the air pollution control technology which is incorporated, by means of an enforceable permit condition(s). Emission reductions attributed to lowering throughput rates or curtailing operating hours shall not be considered in determining abatement efficiency.
- (128) Vehicle – A device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway, excepting a device moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.
- (129) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) – Any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, and Exempt Compounds.

[SIP: See SIP Table at <http://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov>]

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