

# Appendix A: Acronyms & Glossary

Term	Definition
<b>AAQS</b>	Ambient Air Quality Standards
<b>Acceptable Daily Intake</b>	An estimate to evaluate the potential non-carcinogenic health effects of individuals exposed to chemicals. ADIs have been replaced by reference doses (RfDs), which are the EPA's preferred value.
<b>Acceptable Intake for Chronic Exposure</b>	Value used to measure potential non-carcinogenic effects on individuals exposed to a chemical. The EPA now uses RfDs instead of AIC units of measure.
<b>ACFM</b>	<i>See</i> Actual Cubic Feet Per Minute
<b>Act</b>	The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 <i>et seq.</i> , as amended by Pub. L. 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).
<b>ACT</b>	<i>See</i> Alternative Control Techniques
<b>Actual Cubic Feet Per Minute</b>	A measurement of the rate of exhaust (volume per unit of time) from an emission unit or emission facility.
<b>Actual Emissions</b>	Amount of pollutants that are emitted from a stationary source, emission unit, or emission facility over a given period of time.
<b>ADHS</b>	Automated data acquisition and handling system
<b>ADI</b>	<i>see</i> Acceptable Daily Intake
<b>Administrator</b>	The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or his authorized representative.
<b>Administrative Penalty Order</b>	An enforcement action used by the MPCA that requires violations to be corrected within 30 days; penalties can be assessed up to \$10,000.
<b>Administrative Permit Amendment</b>	Amendment to correct typographical errors; change company name or ownership or mailing address and other simple changes to a permit that do not change emissions. An administrative permit amendment does not require formal application, and can be initiated by either the permittee or the MPCA.
<b>Adverse Impact on Visibility</b>	Visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the Federal Class I area. This determination must be made on a

Term	Definition
	case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency and time of visibility impairment, and how these factors correlate with (1) times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area, and (2) the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.
<b>AERA</b>	<i>See</i> Air Emission Risk Assessment
<b>AERMET</b>	Meteorological preprocessor for AERMOD
<b>Aerometric Information Retrieval System</b>	A database management system for the national database for ambient air quality emissions and compliance data.
<b>AERMOD</b>	AMS/EPA Regulatory Model approved by the MPCA for various modeling applications. EPA is scheduled to officially promulgate use of AERMOD in 2004. AERMOD includes advanced representation of the atmospheric boundary layer (better science) and includes the PRIME downwash algorithms
<b>Affected Facility</b>	Facility or emission unit subject to a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS). The affected facilities for each NSPS are outlined in that NSPS.
<b>Affected Source</b>	Emission source that is subject to Title IV (Acid Rain). (Minn. R. 7007.0100, subp. 4)
<b>Affected State</b>	Any state located adjacent to Minnesota and whose air can be affected by Minnesota's activities, or any state that is within 50 miles of a permitted source (Minn. R. 7007.0100, subp. 5)
<b>Affected Unit</b>	An emission unit that is subject to Title IV (Acid Rain) (Minn. R. 7007.0100, subp. 6)
<b>AIC</b>	<i>See</i> Acceptable Intake for Chronic Exposure
<b>Air Emission Permit</b>	Legal document that describes a facility and also how the facility is meeting federal and state air quality regulations. A permit also authorizes construction and operation of a facility.
<b>Air Emission Risk Assessment</b>	One of several ways to assess the potential incremental multiple-pathway health risks from estimated pollutant emissions. Multiple pathways include direct pathways such as inhalation and indirect pathways such as vegetable, meat and dairy consumption, etc.
<b>Air Toxics</b>	Any pollutant, other than the six criteria pollutants, that scientists believe have the potential to cause adverse environmental or health effects.
<b>Air Quality Control Regions</b>	Geographical subdivisions established pursuant to CAA § 107 for coordinated planning of air pollution control activities.

Term	Definition
<b>Air Quality Related Values</b>	Those special attributes of a Class I area that deterioration of air quality may adversely affect (e.g. visibility).
<b>AIRS</b>	<i>See</i> Aerometric Information Retrieval System
<b>Agency</b>	The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
<b>Allowable Emissions</b>	<p>The emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR parts 60 and 61;</li> <li>(ii) The applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation, including those with a future compliance date; or</li> <li>(iii) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.</li> </ul> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Alternative Control Techniques</b>	Guidance to be developed by EPA for VOC and NO <sub>x</sub> sources of 25 TPY or more pursuant to CAA § 183(c)
<b>Alternative Method</b>	Any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference or equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for his determination of compliance
<b>Alternative Operating Scenarios</b>	Terms and conditions in an air emission permit that allow planned changes to a facility's operating conditions. These must be identified by the permittee when applying for a permit (Minn. R. 7007.0800, subp. 11)
<b>AMS</b>	American Meteorological Society
<b>AP-42</b>	Refers to the EPA's "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, Fifth Edition, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources" (see <a href="http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/index.html">www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/index.html</a> ). AP-42 is organized by industry sector or emission unit type. It is important to check EPA's website for the latest version of AP-42 since it is frequently updated
<b>APO</b>	Administrative Penalty Order
<b>Applicable Requirements</b>	All air quality rules and regulations that apply to emission units in a facility (Minn. R. 7007.0100 subp. 7)

Term	Definition
<b>Application Shield</b>	With some exceptions, allows an existing facility that is operating on the effective date of the permit rule and has submitted a complete and timely application to continue operating before the facility's air emission permit is issued (Minn. R. 7007.0350, subp. 3)
<b>AQ</b>	Air Quality
<b>AQCRs</b>	<i>See</i> Air Quality Control Regions
<b>AQRV</b>	<i>See</i> Air Quality Related Values
<b>Area Source</b>	Any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source; to be regulated pursuant to CAA § 112(d) and (k)
<b>ASTM</b>	American Society for Testing and Materials
<b>Attainment</b>	Applies to an area which has met all NAAQS for air quality
<b>Attainment Area</b>	Geographic area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the national ambient air quality standards as defined in the Clean Air Act. An area can be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for others ( <i>see nonattainment area</i> )
<b>ATSDR</b>	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
<b>AWMA</b>	Air & Waste Management Association
<b>BACT</b>	<i>See</i> Best Available Control Technology
<b>Baghouses</b>	Fabric Filters
<b>Baseline Area</b>	<p>Any intrastate area (and every part thereof) designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(1) (D) or (E) of the Act in which the major source or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact equal to or greater than 1 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (annual average) of the pollutant for which the minor source baseline date is established.</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Baseline Concentration</b>	<p>The ambient concentration level that exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date. A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and shall include:</p> <p>(a) The actual emissions, as defined in paragraph (b)(21) of section 40CFR 52.21(b), representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided in</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>paragraph (b)(13)(ii); and</p> <p>(b) The allowable emissions of major stationary sources that commenced construction before the major source baseline date, but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Begin Actual Construction</b>	<p>Start of on-site physical construction or other activities in preparation for a planned modification to a facility. Examples include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures (Minn. R. 7005.0100, subp. 3a)</p>
<b>Baseline Actual Emissions</b>	<p>The rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (b)(48)(i) through (iv) of 40 CFR 52.21</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Best Available Control Technology</b>	<p>Emission limitation based on the maximum degree of emission reduction that can be achieved through application of production processes and available methods, systems and techniques while also considering energy, environmental and economic impacts, and other costs.</p>
<b>Block Average</b>	<p>As used in air emission permits issued under Minn. R. 7007, a "block average" is an average determined after the end of a specific time block, such as three hours, eight hours, or 24 hours, for that time block. The average is determined by summing all data points for the time period, and dividing the sum by the number of data points. For example, a daily-calculated, 24-hour block average is calculated by summing all one-hour data points from the previous 24-hour period, from midnight to midnight, and dividing the total by the number of data points. A new block average is recalculated for each discrete, nonoverlapping time block, unless specified otherwise in an applicable requirement or compliance document.</p>
<b>Bottleneck</b>	<p>Physical or operational limitation that is part of the design of an emission facility or emission unit. Bottlenecks prevent operation of equipment at 100% of capacity, and can be considered in potential to emit (PTE) calculations when determining if a permit is needed</p>
<b>Bowen Ratio</b>	<p>Meteorological parameter used in AERMET, it is the ratio of sensible heat flux to latent heat flux</p>
<b>BPIP</b>	<p>The building profile input program available from the EPA</p>

Term	Definition
<b>Breakdown</b>	A sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment to operate as designed
<b>BWCA</b>	Boundary Waters Canoe Area
<b>CAA</b>	Clean Air Act
<b>CAAA</b>	Clean Air Act Amendments
<b>CALPUFF</b>	Approved for modeling involving long-range transport (from 50 to 300 km) for determining compliance with Class I area increments. CALPUFF is also used for Class I area visibility analysis
<b>CAM</b>	<i>See</i> Compliance Assurance Monitoring
<b>Capacity</b>	The maximum daily operational input volume a facility is designed to process on a continuing basis
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	An expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility which exceeds the product of the applicable "annual asset guideline repair allowance percentage" specified in the latest edition of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 534 and the existing facility's basis, as defined by section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the total expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility must not be reduced by any "excluded additions" as defined in IRS Publication 534, as would be done for tax purposes
<b>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</b>	Colorless, odorless gas that is toxic because of its tendency to reduce the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.
<b>CAS</b>	Chemical Abstracts Services
<b>CBI</b>	Confidential Business Information
<b>CE</b>	<i>See</i> Control Efficiency
<b>CEM</b>	<i>See</i> Continuous Emission Monitor
<b>CERCLA</b>	<i>See</i> Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act
<b>CERMS</b>	<i>See</i> Continuous Emissions Rate Monitoring Systems
<b>CFCs</b>	<i>See</i> Chlorofluorocarbons
<b>CFR</b>	Code of Federal Regulations

Term	Definition
<b>Chemicals of Potential Interest / Chemicals of Potential Concern</b>	The AERA Guide provides common sources of emissions information that can be used to develop a complete list of potentially emitted pollutants. The resulting list is considered a list of chemicals of potential interest (COPI) or Chemicals of Potential Concern (COPC)
<b>Chlorofluorocarbons</b>	Class I substance to be phased out by 2000 under Title VI to protect against stratospheric ozone depletion
<b>Clean Air Act</b>	Law that regulates air pollution in the United States
<b>Clean Air Act Amendments</b>	Revisions made in 1990 to the Federal Clean Air Act
<b>Clean Unit</b>	<p>Any emissions unit that has been issued a major NSR permit that requires compliance with BACT or LAER, is complying with such BACT/LAER requirements, and qualifies as a Clean Unit pursuant to paragraph (x) of 40 CFR 52.21; or any emissions unit that has been designated by the Administrator as a Clean Unit, based on the criteria in paragraphs (y)(3)(i) through (iv) of 40 CFR 52.21; or any emissions unit that has been issued a major NSR permit that requires compliance with BACT or LAER, is complying with such BACT/LAER requirements, and qualifies as a Clean Unit pursuant to regulations approved into the State Implementation Plan in accordance with §51.165(c) or §51.166(u) of 40 CFR 52.21; or any emissions unit that has been designated by the reviewing authority as a Clean Unit in accordance with regulations approved into the plan to carry out §51.165(d) or §51.166(u) of 40 CFR 52.21</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Clean Unit Designation</b>	Allows sources which have installed BACT (or BACT-like) controls on emission units to make changes to those emission units for 10 years without further review under PSD, so long as they do not exceed the BACT emission limits. <i>See also</i> Clean Unit
<b>CO</b>	<i>See</i> Carbon Monoxide
<b>Code of Federal Regulations</b>	Regulations published by the Executive departments and agencies of the federal government. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is revised annually as a set of paperback books, and is available in libraries. Title 40 of the CFR contains all federal rules and regulations relating to Protection of the Environment
<b>COM</b>	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
<b>Commence</b>	As applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification means that the owner or operator has all necessary

Term	Definition
	<p>preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled 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</p>
<b>Commissioner</b>	The commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency
<b>Completeness Review – Administrative</b>	MPCA review confirming that a permit application is submitted on standard forms and is properly organized
<b>Completeness Review – Technical</b>	MPCA review confirming that the technical details of a permit application are complete and accurate
<b>Completeness Review – Compliance Agreement</b>	A negotiated settlement between a facility and the MPCA that includes a schedule of corrective action ( <i>see stipulation agreement</i> )
<b>Compliance Assurance Monitoring</b>	Continuous monitoring performed by large facilities (those subject to Title V (Part 70) permits) with pollution control equipment or work practices subject to federal standards of performance to show continuous compliance with those federal standards, and to quality control and assure the data from such monitoring
<b>Compliance Certification</b>	Portion of a permit application that outlines a facility's compliance status for all air quality rules and regulations that apply. A responsible official must certify that the compliance certification is accurate and complete ( <i>see responsible official</i> ). Compliance certifications are also required on an annual basis after the permit is issued
<b>Compliance Date</b>	The date by which an affected source is required to be in compliance with a relevant standard, limitation, prohibition, or any federally enforceable requirement established by the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) pursuant to section 112 of the Act
<b>Compliance Plan</b>	Plan in an air emission permit that shows how a facility will be in compliance with the air quality rules and regulations that apply to the facility. A compliance plan includes specific monitoring, record keeping, reporting, and operation and maintenance procedures that must be followed during the life of a permit
<b>Compliance Schedule</b>	Negotiated agreement between a facility and a government agency that specifies dates and procedures by which a facility will reduce emissions, and thereby, comply with a regulation

Term	Definition
<b>Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Act</b>	Also known as Superfund, this program identifies contaminated sites, prioritizes them, and regulates their remediation
<b>Conditionally Exempt Stationary Source</b>	A stationary source listed in parts Minn. R. 7008.2100 to 7008.2250 that complies with chapter 7008 and all applicable requirements as defined in part Minn. R. 7007.0100, subpart 7, and is not part of another stationary source
<b>Conditionally Insignificant Activity</b>	Any emissions unit, emissions units, or activity listed in part Minn. R. 7008.4100 that complies with chapter 7008 and all applicable requirements as defined in part Minn. R. 7007.0100, subpart 7
<b>Connected Actions</b>	<p>Two projects are "connected actions" if a responsible governmental unit determines they are related in any of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) one project would directly induce the other;</li> <li>(b) one project is a prerequisite for the other;</li> <li>(c) neither project is justified by itself</li> </ul>
<b>Construction</b>	Any fabrication, erection, or installation of an emission facility, emission unit or stationary source (Minn. R. 7005.0100, subp. 5; also see <i>begin actual construction</i> )
<b>Construction Permit</b>	Permit to construct (not operate) a source (see <i>installation and operation permit</i> )
<b>Continuous Compliance</b>	Compliance status of a facility when monitoring data show the facility to be operating within emission limits and standards throughout a specified reporting period
<b>Continuous Emission Monitor</b>	A device to record specific parameters from an emission point (e.g. opacity CEM)
<b>Continuous Emission Rate Monitoring System</b>	The total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time)
<b>Continuous Monitoring System</b>	The total equipment, required under the emission monitoring sections in applicable subparts, used to sample and condition (if applicable), to analyze, and to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters
<b>Continuous Opacity Monitoring System</b>	A continuous monitoring system that measures the opacity of emissions
<b>Continuous Parameter Monitoring System</b>	All of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this section, to monitor process and

Term	Definition
	control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O <sub>2</sub> or CO <sub>2</sub> concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis
<b>Control Equipment</b>	An "air contaminant treatment facility" or a "treatment facility" as those terms are defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 116.06, subdivision 3
<b>Corrective Action</b>	Activities undertaken to correct air quality violation(s)
<b>Criteria Pollutants</b>	Six pollutants (ozone, carbon monoxide, total suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide) determined by the US EPA to be hazardous to human health. The term "criteria pollutants" comes from the requirement that EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. It is on the basis of these criteria that air quality standards are established
<b>Control Efficiency</b>	A variable used in calculation methods. Dictated by the level of emissions that are captured and subsequently destroyed or recovered
<b>Control Technique Guidelines</b>	Guidance developed by EPA to advise states on controls that must be required as RACT
<b>COMS</b>	<i>See</i> Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
<b>COPC</b>	<i>See</i> Chemicals of Potential Concern
<b>COPI</b>	<i>See</i> Chemicals of Potential Interest
<b>CPMS</b>	<i>See</i> Continuous Parameter Monitoring Systems
<b>CRMS</b>	Continuous Emissions Rate Monitoring Systems
<b>CTGs</b>	<i>See</i> Control Technique Guidelines
<b>CUD</b>	<i>See</i> Clean Unit Designation
<b>Debottlenecking</b>	An increase in utilization or capacity at a non-modified emission unit that is located upstream or downstream of the emission unit that underwent a change
<b>DEM</b>	Digital Elevation Model
<b>Designated Representative</b>	A responsible natural person authorized by the owners and operators of an affected source and of all affected units at the source, as evidenced by a certificate of representation submitted in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, part 72, subpart B, as amended (Acid Rain Program Permits Regulation), to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters

Term	Definition
	pertaining to the acid rain program under title IV of the act
<b>Deviation</b>	Departure from permit limits or conditions that may or may not endanger human health or the environment. Facilities are required to report deviations in their air permits within schedules contained in Minn. R. 7007.0800, subp. 6
<b>Dispersion Modeling</b>	Analysis of a facility's air emission data using computer programs to estimate the affects of emissions on the surrounding air
<b>Divison Manager</b>	The division manager of the Air Quality Division of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
<b>Draft Permit</b>	The version of the permit which the agency offers for public participation under part Minn. R. 7007.0850 and, in the case of a state permit, to the administrator for review in compliance with part Minn. R. 7007.0950
<b>Dry Standard Cubic Feet Per Minute</b>	A measurement of the volume of air per unit of time exhausted from an emission unit or emission facility (see <i>acfm</i> ), corrected to account for the temperature and moisture content being different from "standard conditions"
<b>DSCFM</b>	<i>See</i> Dry Standard Cubic Feet Per Minute
<b>EAW</b>	<i>See</i> Environmental Assessment Worksheet
<b>EF</b>	<i>See</i> Emission Factor
<b>Effective Date</b>	The date of promulgation in the Federal Register of an applicable standard or other regulation under CFR
<b>Efficiency Factor</b>	<p>(a) the control efficiency listed in Minn. R. 7011.0070, subpart 1, table A;</p> <p>(b) notwithstanding item A, where no control efficiency is listed for a control equipment type in part 7011.0070, subpart 1, table A, or where the commissioner has determined that a more representative control efficiency is available under this item, efficiency factor means a control efficiency developed or approved by the commissioner</p> <p>(c) the commissioner shall develop or approve an efficiency factor under item B using best engineering judgment and based on one or more considerations</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following state rule: Minn. R. 7005.0100 Subpart 9b</p>
<b>EIS</b>	<i>See</i> Environmental Impact Statement

Term	Definition
<b>Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit</b>	Any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility
<b>Electrostatic Precipitator</b>	An air pollution control device which removes post-combustion particles from a gas stream. The ESP electrically charges the particles, causing them to cling to the precipitator's metal plates. Plates can then be rapped, causing particles to fall into a disposal bin
<b>Emission</b>	Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks, other vents, and surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities
<b>Emission Facility</b>	Any group of activities and/or equipment that can cause pollutants to be released into the air. Emission facilities are made up of emission units and are contained within stationary sources (Minn. R. 7005.0100, subp. 10)
<b>Emission Factor</b>	Number that describes the relationship between the amount of raw material processed in an emission unit and the amount of pollution produced from the emission unit. For example, an emission factor for a gas-fired boiler would be pounds of NO <sub>x</sub> produced per million cubic feet of gas burned
<b>Emission Limit</b>	Restriction on the amount of a particular pollutant that can be released from an emission unit or emission facility over a given period of time. Emission limits are commonly expressed as a concentration (grains per dry standard cubic foot) or rate (pounds per hour)
<b>Emission Point</b>	Where air pollutants are emitted to the outside air from a facility (e.g., a stack or vent). One or more <i>emission units</i> may exhaust at an emission point
<b>Emission Source</b>	<i>See</i> Emission Unit
<b>Emission Standard</b>	A national standard, limitation, prohibition, or other regulation promulgated in a subpart of 40 CFR pursuant to sections 112(d), 112(h), or 112(f) of the Act
<b>Emission Thresholds</b>	Levels of emission rates (pounds/hour or tons/year) above which certain rules or permit requirements apply
<b>Emission Trading</b>	EPA policy that allows a facility to increase and decrease emissions of the same pollutant among several emission units provided that total facility emissions do not increase. Emission trades cannot result in a Title I modification or violate any applicable requirement (see

Term	Definition
	<i>operational flexibility)</i>
<b>Emission Unit</b>	An identifiable piece of equipment or process that emits air pollution. Examples include a boiler, a coal storage pile, a parts washer or any activity or equipment that can cause pollutants to be released
<b>Emissions Averaging</b>	A way to comply with the emission limitations specified in a relevant standard, whereby an affected source, if allowed under a subpart of 40 CFR 63, may create emission credits by reducing emissions from specific points to a level below that required by the relevant standard, and those credits are used to offset emissions from points that are not controlled to the level required by the relevant standard
<b>Enforcement Waiver</b>	In some cases, protection from potential enforcement actions for not holding a permit in the past for facilities that should have had one
<b>Environment</b>	Physical conditions existing in the area that may be affected by a proposed project. It includes land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, energy resources, and artifacts or natural features of historic, geologic, or aesthetic significance
<b>Environmental Assessment Worksheet</b>	Tool of environmental review. It may be mandatory, meaning the project falls into a category specified in Minnesota rules, or it may be ordered when facts indicate the project "may have the potential for significant environmental effects." An EAW is required by Minnesota rules when the construction or modification of a stationary source results in an increase of 100 tons per year or more of a single air pollutant, after pollution control equipment is considered, or under any of the other conditions listed under Minn. R. 4410.4300. The EAW process typically takes six months to complete
<b>Environmental Document</b>	EAW, draft EIS, final EIS, substitute review document, and other environmental analysis documents
<b>Environmental Impact Statement</b>	The more intensive part of environmental review. An EIS is not always required, but is mandatory under the conditions listed in Minn. R. 4410.4400. The EIS is required when the project is such that it is inevitable that it will have some impact on the environment. The EIS process typically takes 9-12 months to complete.
<b>Environmental Review</b>	Process that provides information to units of government on the environmental impacts of a project before approvals or permits are issued. It creates the opportunity to anticipate and correct potential adverse affects on the environment due to a project (see <i>Environmental Assessment Worksheet</i> and <i>Environmental Impact Statement</i> )
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency

Term	Definition
<b>EPCRA</b>	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know
<b>EPRO</b>	Environmental Review and Planning Office
<b>EQB</b>	Environmental Quality Board
<b>Equivalent Emission Limitation</b>	Any maximum achievable control technology emission limitation or requirements which are applicable to a major source of hazardous air pollutants and are adopted by the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) on a case-by-case basis, pursuant to section 112(g) or (j) of the Act
<b>Equivalent Method</b>	Any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions
<b>ESP</b>	<i>See</i> Electrostatic Precipitator
<b>EUSGUs</b>	<i>See</i> Electric Utility Steam Generating Units
<b>Excess Emissions and Monitoring Systems Performance Report</b>	A report that must be submitted periodically by a source in order to provide data on its compliance with stated emission limits and operating parameters, and on the performance of its monitoring systems
<b>Exempt or Exemption</b>	Not subject to, not required to meet
<b>Existing Facility</b>	With reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in CFR, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type
<b>Existing Source</b>	Any affected source that is not a new source
<b>Facility</b>	<i>See</i> Emission Facility
<b>Factor Information Retrieval Data System</b>	A database containing EPA's emission estimation factors for criteria and hazardous air pollutants in an easy to use PC-based format (see <a href="http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/software/fire/index.html">www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/software/fire/index.html</a> ). The latest version is 6.24, released March 9, 2004. A useful way to query FIRE for emission factor data is by source classification code (SCC), which corresponds to a particular type of emissions source (see <a href="http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/codes/index.html">www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/codes/index.html</a> )
<b>Federal Implementation Plans</b>	Plans the EPA must promulgate pursuant to CAA § 110, if states fail to develop approved SIPs

Term	Definition
<b>Federal Land Manager</b>	With respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands or his designee.
<b>Federally Enforceable</b>	All limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR part 51, subpart I, including operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the State implementation plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program
<b>Final Permit</b>	The version of permit issued by the agency pursuant to the procedures in parts Minn. R. 7007.0100 to 7007.1850
<b>FIPs</b>	<i>See</i> Federal Implementation Plans
<b>FIRE</b>	<i>See</i> Factor Information Retrieval Data System
<b>Fixed Capital Cost</b>	The capital needed to provide all the depreciable components. "Depreciable components" refers to all components of fixed capital cost and is calculated by subtracting land and working capital from the total capital investment, as defined in paragraph (b)(58) of 40 CFR 52.21
<b>FLM</b>	<i>See</i> Federal Land Manager
<b>Fugitive Emissions</b>	Emissions that are not and cannot be contained or collected and emitted through a stack or vent. Examples are unpaved roads and outdoor storage piles. The determination of whether an emission is fugitive is often made on a case-by-case basis. (Minn. R. 7005.0100, subp. 11c)
<b>Functionally Equivalent Component</b>	A component that serves the same purpose as the replaced component
<b>GACT</b>	<i>See</i> Generally Available Control Technology
<b>General Permit</b>	Permit for a class or category of facilities
<b>Generally Available Control Technology</b>	Technology authorized under CAA § 112(d)(5) as an alternative to MACT for area sources of hazardous air pollutants
<b>gr/dscf</b>	Grains per dry standard cubic foot. A unit of measurement of the concentration of a pollutant in flue or exhaust gas. There are 7000 grains in a pound
<b>H<sub>2</sub>S</b>	Hydrogen Sulfide

Term	Definition
<b>HAPs</b>	<i>See</i> Hazardous Air Pollutants
<b>Hazardous Air Pollutants</b>	Group of pollutants regulated by the US EPA, other than the six criteria pollutants, that scientists believe have the potential to cause adverse environmental or health effects
<b>HCFCs</b>	<i>See</i> Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
<b>HEAST</b>	Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables
<b>High Terrain</b>	Any area having an elevation 900 feet or more above the base of the stack of a source
<b>Hydrochlorofluorocarbons</b>	Class II substance to be banned in 2030 under Title VI
<b>I&amp;M</b>	<i>See</i> Inspection and Maintenance
<b>IHB</b>	<i>See</i> Inhalation Health Benchmark
<b>Inhalation Health Benchmark</b>	A chronic IHB is a concentration in ambient air at or below which a chemical is unlikely to cause an adverse health effect to the general public when exposure occurs daily throughout a person's lifetime. An acute IHB is a concentration in ambient air at or below which a chemical is unlikely to cause an adverse health effect to the general public when exposure occurs over a prescribed period of time. For implementation purposes, acute IHBs are compared to one-hour averaged concentrations. A subchronic IHB is the concentration in ambient air at or below which the chemical is unlikely to cause an adverse health effect to the general public when exposure occurs on a continuous basis over a less than lifetime exposure. For implementation purposes, subchronic IHBs are compared to a monthly averaged concentration
<b>Increments</b>	The maximum permissible level of air quality deterioration that may occur beyond the baseline air quality level. Increments were defined statutorily by Congress for SO <sub>2</sub> and PM. Recently EPA also has promulgated increments for NO <sub>x</sub> . Increment is consumed or expanded by actual emissions changes occurring after the baseline data and by construction related actual emissions changes occurring after January 6, 1975, and February 8, 1988 for PM/SO <sub>2</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> , respectively. Also known as PSD Increment. <i>See also</i> Prevention of Significant Deterioration
<b>Innovative Control Technology</b>	From the regulation (reference 40 CFR 52.21(b)(19)) "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,

Term	Definition
	economics, or nonair quality environmental impacts. Special delayed compliance provisions exist that may be applied when applications propose innovative control techniques
<b>Insignificant Activities</b>	Activities that do not require permitting. Some insignificant activities are required to be listed in a permit application for facilities otherwise required to obtain a permit (Minn. R. 7007.1300)
<b>Insignificant Modification</b>	Constructing or beginning an activity or emission unit that is on the insignificant activities list, or a modification that is not on the insignificant list but results in an increase less than the thresholds listed in the rules (Minn. R. 7007.1250)
<b>Inspection and Maintenance</b>	Program required in ozone nonattainment areas to reduce emissions through repairs of vehicles that are identified as being high emitters
<b>Installation</b>	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) except the activities of any vessel. 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 first two digit code) as described in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972</i> , as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U. S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0066 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively)
<b>Installation and Operation Permit</b>	Permit issued by the state that authorizes the installation of new equipment or the modification of existing equipment. This type of permit is issued to a facility that lacks a valid total facility permit, but submitted a timely application under the current permit program
<b>Intermittent Compliance</b>	Compliance status of a facility when monitoring data shows the facility to be operating within emission limits and standards for part of a reporting period. In contrast, if a facility is in compliance for an entire reporting period, the facility is in continuous compliance ( <i>see continuous compliance</i> )
<b>IRIS</b>	USEPA's Integrated Risk Information System
<b>ISC</b>	Industrial Source Complex air dispersion model – an air quality model that predicts ambient air concentrations from emissions from complex industrial sources such as petroleum refineries or chemical plants. Three different versions of ISC are ISC3, ISCLT and ISCST
<b>Isokinetic Sampling</b>	Sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point
<b>LAER</b>	<i>See</i> Lowest Achievable Emission Rate

Term	Definition
<b>Lead</b>	Heavy metal that is hazardous to human health when breathed or swallowed. Its use in gasoline, paints, and plumbing compounds has been sharply restricted or eliminated by federal laws and regulations (see <i>criteria pollutants</i> )
<b>Letter of Warning</b>	Enforcement tool used by the MPCA for alleged minor violations; generally requires corrective action but no penalties
<b>LFG</b>	Landfill Gas
<b>Listed Control Equipment</b>	Control equipment that is listed in the Minnesota performance standard for control equipment (Minn. R. 7011.0070)
<b>Local Government Unit</b>	Any unit of government other than the state or a state agency or the federal government or a federal agency. It includes watershed districts established pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 103D, counties, towns, cities, port authorities, housing authorities, and the Metropolitan Council. It does not include courts, school districts, and regional development commissions
<b>LOW</b>	<i>See</i> Letter of Warning
<b>Low Terrain</b>	Any area other than high terrain
<b>Lowest Achievable Emission Rate</b>	Under the Clean Air Act this is the rate of emissions that reflects: (a) the most stringent emission limitation contained in a State Implementation Plan for a facility, unless the owner or operator of a facility can demonstrate that the limitation is not achievable; or (b) the most stringent emissions limitation achieved in practice, whichever is more stringent
<b>MAAQS</b>	<i>See</i> Minnesota Ambient Air Quality Standards
<b>MACT</b>	<i>See</i> Maximum Achievable Control Technology
<b>Major Modification</b>	<p>A major modification is a modification to an existing major stationary source resulting in a significant net emissions increase (defined elsewhere in this table) that, therefore, is subject to PSD review. From the regulation (reference 40 CFR 52.21(b)(2)):</p> <p>“(j) ‘Major Modification’ means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act.</p> <p>(ii) Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.</p> <p>(iii) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>include:</p> <p>(a) routine maintenance, repair and replacement;</p> <p>(c) use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Act;</p> <p>(d) use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;</p> <p>(e) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:</p> <p>(1) The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be 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 Subpart I or 40 CFR 51.66; or</p> <p>(2) the source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166;</p> <p>(f) an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such a change would be 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 51.66; or</p> <p>(g) any change in ownership at a stationary source."</p>
<b>Major Permit Amendment</b>	Amendment to an air emission permit that cannot be made under the minor or moderate amendment provisions of the rules. (Minn. R. 7007.1500)
<b>Major Stationary Source</b>	<p>A major stationary source is an emissions source of sufficient size to warrant PSD review. Major modification to major stationary sources are also subject to PSD review. From the regulation (reference 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(1)), (i) "Major stationary source" means:</p> <p>"(a) Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutant which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act: Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers), Kraft pulp mills, Portland cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants, primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production plants, chemical process plants, fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants, and charcoal productions plants;</p> <p>(b) notwithstanding the stationary source size specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 ton per year or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Act; or</p> <p>(c) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under paragraph (b)(1) as a major stationary source no otherwise qualifying under paragraph (b)(1) as a major stationary source, if the changes would constitute a major stationary source by itself.</p> <p>(ii) A major stationary source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.</p>
<b>Major Source Baseline Date</b>	<p>(a) In the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975, and</p> <p>(b) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Malfunction</b>	<p>Any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions</p>
<b>Material Safety Data Sheet</b>	<p>Document that outlines information about a chemical substance, including ingredients, health and environmental hazards, flammability, safety precautions, etc. MSDSs for all chemical substances are available from the supplier of the material</p>
<b>Maximum Achievable Control Technology</b>	<p>Emissions limitations based on the best demonstrated control technology or practices to be applied to major sources emitting one or more of the federally listed hazardous pollutants</p>
<b>Maximum Exposed Individual</b>	<p>Individual with the highest level exposure expected to occur at a site. RME has replaced MEI as the EPA standard for exposure</p>
<b>MEI</b>	<p>See Maximum Exposed Individual</p>

Term	Definition
<b>Minnesota Environmental Policy Act MEPA</b>	Minnesota Statutes Chapter 116D  <i>See</i> Minnesota Environmental Policy Act
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul Air Quality Control Region</b>	The area encompassed by the boundaries of the following counties: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington. See Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 81.27 (1982)
<b>Minnesota Ambient Air Quality Standards</b>	Air quality standards established by the state of Minnesota that apply to outside air in Minnesota
<b>Minor Permit Amendment</b>	Amendment to an air emission permit that allows a modification that results in an emissions increase below the levels described in Minn. R. 7007.1450, subp. 2, with the exceptions that are found in Minn. R. 7007.1450
<b>Minor Source Baseline Date</b>	The earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or a major modification subject to 40 CFR 52.21 or to regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166 submits a complete application under the relevant regulations. The trigger date is:  (a) In the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977, and  (b) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.  Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)
<b>Mitigation</b>	(a) avoiding impacts altogether by not undertaking a certain project or parts of a project;  (b) minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of magnitude of a project;  (c) rectifying impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;  (d) reducing or eliminating impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the project;  (e) compensating for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments; or  (f) reducing or avoiding impacts by implementation of pollution prevention measures
<b>MMscf</b>	Million standard cubic feet
<b>MMbtu</b>	Million British Thermal Units

Term	Definition
<b>MnTAP</b>	Minnesota Technical Assistance Program
<b>Moderate Permit Amendment</b>	Amendment to an air emission permit that allows a modification that results in an emissions increase greater than the levels described in Minn. R. 7007.1450, subp. 2, but that does not require a major permit amendment (Minn. R. 7007.1450)
<b>Modification</b>	Any physical or operational change at an emission unit or emission facility or stationary source (not allowed by any existing permit) that can cause the amount of pollutants released to increase, either at the specific unit being changed, or elsewhere in the facility. Also any Title I modification. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement are not considered modifications (Minn. R. 7007.0100, subp. 15)
<b>Monitoring</b>	<p>The collection and use of measurement data or other information to control the operation of a process or pollution control device or to verify a work practice standard relative to assuring compliance with applicable requirements</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 63.2</p>
<b>Monitoring Device</b>	The total equipment, required under the monitoring of operations sections in applicable subparts, used to measure and record (if applicable) process parameters
<b>MPCA</b>	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
<b>MSBD</b>	Minor Source Baseline Date
<b>MSDS</b>	<i>See</i> Material Safety Data Sheet
<b>MWC</b>	Municipal Waste Combustion. <i>See also</i> Waste Combustor
<b>MSW</b>	Municipal Solid Waste
<b>NAA</b>	<i>See</i> Nonattainment Area
<b>NAAQS</b>	<i>See</i> National Ambient Air Quality Standards
<b>NAPAP</b>	National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program
<b>National Ambient Air Quality Standards</b>	Air quality standards established by EPA that apply to outside air throughout the country
<b>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants</b>	Emissions standards set by EPA for air pollutants not covered by NAAQS that may cause an increase in deaths or in serious irreversible or incapacitating illness.

Term	Definition
<b>National Environmental Policy Act</b>	42 U.S.C. 4321-4347
<b>Necessary Preconstruction Approvals or Permits</b>	Those permits or approvals required under Federal air quality control laws and regulations and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable State Implementation Plan
<b>NEPA</b>	<i>See</i> National Environmental Policy Act
<b>NESHAPs</b>	<i>See</i> National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
<b>Net Emissions Increase</b>	<p>Means, with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted by a major stationary source, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:</p> <p>(a) The increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source as calculated pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)(iv) of 40 CFR 52.21(b); and</p> <p>(b) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Net Out</b>	Making sufficient decreases at other emission units at the source so that the "net" emissions increase is less than the significance thresholds, and a major PSD permit is not triggered
<b>Netting Analysis</b>	An analysis of facility-wide contemporaneous and creditable emissions increases and decreases to show that the "net" emissions increase is less than the PSD threshold
<b>New Affected Source</b>	<p>The collection of equipment, activities, or both within a single contiguous area and under common control that is included in a section 112(c) source category or subcategory that is subject to a section 112(d) or other relevant standard for new sources. This definition of "new affected source," and the criteria to be utilized in implementing it, shall apply to each section 112(d) standard for which the initial proposed rule is signed by the Administrator after June 30, 2002. Each relevant standard will define the term "new affected source," which will be the same as the "affected source" unless a different collection is warranted based on consideration of factors</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 63.2</p>
<b>New Facility</b>	An emission facility on which construction, modification, or

Term	Definition
	reconstruction was commenced after the effective date of the applicable New Source Performance Standard or the applicable state air pollution control rule
<b>New Source</b>	Any stationary source, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the publication in the Federal Register of proposed national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants which will be applicable to such source
<b>New Source Performance Standard</b>	Uniform national EPA air emission and water effluent standards that limit the amount of pollution allowed from new sources or from existing sources that have been modified
<b>New Source Review</b>	Federal program that contains the Nonattainment Area and Prevention of Significant Deterioration programs and that applies to certain facilities with the potential to emit air pollution of 100 or 250 tons per year
<b>NIOSH</b>	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
<b>Nitrogen Oxides</b>	Oxides of nitrogen (except nitrous oxide) that are regulated because they can cause lung and eye irritation, can contribute to the formation of acid rain, and react in the atmosphere to form ozone and smog ( <i>see criteria pollutants</i> )
<b>Non-Haps</b>	Other pollutants that are <u>not</u> identified as HAPs (sometimes referred to as toxic air pollutants), but that are potentially toxic to human health and to the environment
<b>Nonattainment Area</b>	Geographic area that does not meet one or more of the NAAQS for the criteria pollutants designated in the Clean Air Act
<b>Notice of Violation</b>	Enforcement tool used by the MPCA as a formal notice issued for alleged violations; requires corrective action but no penalties
<b>NOV</b>	<i>See</i> Notice of Violation
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	<i>See</i> Nitrogen Oxides
<b>NMOC</b>	Non-Methane Organic Compounds
<b>NNSR</b>	Non-attainment New Source Review. <i>See also</i> New Source Review
<b>NSPS</b>	<i>See</i> New Source Performance Standard
<b>NSR</b>	<i>See</i> New Source Review
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<i>See</i> Ozone
<b>ODS</b>	Ozone-depleting substance

Term	Definition
<b>One-hour Period</b>	Any 60-minute period commencing on the hour
<b>Opacity</b>	Amount of light obscured by particulate pollution in the air (e.g., clear window glass has zero opacity, a brick wall has 100 percent opacity). Opacity is used as an indicator of changes in performance of particulate matter pollution control systems
<b>Operating Permit</b>	Permit to operate a source
<b>Operational Flexibility</b>	Provisions in the Minnesota permit rule that allow a facility to make certain changes without obtaining a permit amendment. In order to qualify, the facility would have had to request these changes in their total facility permit application. (See <i>alternative operating scenarios</i> and <i>emission trading</i> )
<b>Operator</b>	Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>OVA</b>	Organic Vapor Analyzer
<b>Owner</b>	Any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part
<b>Ozone</b>	At ground level, ozone is a noxious pollutant and is the major component of smog. The source of ozone is the chemical reaction of VOCs and NO <sub>x</sub> . Health effects of ozone are breathing problems, reduced lung function, asthma, eye irritation, stuffy nose, and reduced resistance to colds and other infections. Environmental effects of ozone can damage plants and trees. Smog also causes reduced visibility (see <i>criteria pollutants</i> )
<b>PAL</b>	<i>See</i> Plantwide Applicability Limit
<b>Part 70</b>	U.S. EPA's interpretation of Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 70
<b>Part 70 Permit</b>	Air emission permit issued under Minn R. 7007.0200, and 40 CFR 70
<b>Particulate Matter</b>	Fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes or smog found in air or emissions. (see PM <sub>10</sub> )
<b>Pb</b> <b>PBT Pollutants</b>	<i>See</i> Lead Persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) pollutants
<b>PCP</b>	<i>See</i> Pollution Control Project

Term	Definition
<b>PEMs</b>	<i>See</i> Predictive Emission Monitoring Systems
<b>Performance Specification</b>	The specifications for continuous monitoring systems in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60, appendix B (1982)
<b>Performance Test</b>	The quantification of emissions or the determination of the physical, chemical, or aesthetic properties of those emissions from an emission unit (Minn. R. 7017.2005, subp. 4)
<b>Permit Amendment</b>	Document issued by the MPCA to change conditions in a total facility permit. A permit amendment may reflect a physical change or a change in the permit requirements
<b>Permit Program</b>	A comprehensive State operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661) and regulations codified in part 70 of 40 CFR and applicable State regulations, or a comprehensive Federal operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act and regulations codified in 40 CFR 60
<b>Permit Rule Method</b>	Calculation technique used to quantify changes in emissions due to a physical change. This method is used only when the change is not a Title I modification. Minn. R. 7007.1200 describes the permit rule method
<b>Permit Shield</b>	Condition in a permit stating that if the terms of the permit are complied with, the facility will be considered to be in compliance with the applicable rule or regulation. The permit shield only applies if and where the permit specifically states that it applies (Minn. R. 7007.1800)
<b>Phase I and Phase II</b>	Two stages of acid rain control program under Title IV under which SO <sub>2</sub> emissions of power plants must be reduced
<b>Phased Action</b>	Two or more projects to be undertaken by the same proposer that a RGU determines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="570 1409 1427 1451">(a) will have environmental effects on the same geographic area; and</li> <li data-bbox="570 1472 1427 1545">(b) are substantially certain to be undertaken sequentially over a limited period of time</li> </ul>
<b>Plantwide Applicability Limit</b>	A cap, or plantwide limit, on emissions of a pollutant, based on past actual emissions plus the PSD significant net emissions increase thresholds. So long as the emissions from the facility remain below the PAL, changes may be made for 10 years without obtaining PSD permit amendments
<b>PM</b>	<i>See</i> Particular Matter

Term	Definition
<b>PM-2.5</b>	Finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method
<b>PM10</b>	Standard for measuring the amount of solid or liquid matter suspended in the atmosphere. Refers to the amount of particulate matter smaller than 10 micrometers in diameter. The smaller PM10 particles penetrate to the deeper portions of the lung, affecting sensitive population groups such as children and people with respiratory diseases. ( <i>see criteria pollutants</i> )
<b>Pollution Control Project</b>	<p>Any activity, set of work practices or project (including pollution prevention as defined under paragraph (b)(39) of 40 CFR 52.21) undertaken at an existing emissions unit that reduces emissions of air pollutants from such unit. Such qualifying activities or projects can include the replacement or upgrade of an existing emissions control technology with a more effective unit. Other changes that may occur at the source are not considered part of the PCP if they are not necessary to reduce emissions through the PCP</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Pollution Control Project Exemption/Exclusion</b>	Allows the installation or replacement of pollution control equipment without a PSD permit, even if there are "collateral" emissions increases in other pollutants, so long as those collateral emissions do not significantly impact the environment
<b>Pollution Prevention</b>	Any activity that through process changes, product reformulation or redesign, or substitution of less polluting raw materials, eliminates or reduces the release of air pollutants (including fugitive emissions) and other pollutants to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; it does not mean recycling (other than certain "in-process recycling" practices), energy recovery, treatment, or disposal
<b>Portable Facility</b>	Emission facility capable of being easily moved, e.g., an asphalt plant
<b>Portable Source</b>	Emission source that is capable of being easily moved; e.g., a diesel generator or auxiliary power unit
<b>Potential Emissions</b>	<i>See</i> Potential to Emit
<b>Potential to Emit</b>	Maximum amount of a pollutant that a source is capable of emitting, assuming the source runs at full capacity 24 hours per day and 365 days per year. (Minn. R. 7005.0100, subp. 35a)
<b>POTW</b>	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
<b>Predictive Emissions Monitoring System</b>	All of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary

Term	Definition
	voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O2 or CO2 concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis
<b>Prevention of Significant Deterioration</b>	US EPA program that requires air emission permits to restrict emissions for new or modified sources in places where air quality meets primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. PSD is the part of NSR that applies in attainment areas
<b>Process Unit</b>	<p>In general, any collection of structures and/or equipment that processes, assembles, applies, blends, or otherwise uses material inputs to produce or store an intermediate or a completed product. A single stationary source may contain more than one process unit, and a process unit may contain more than one emissions unit</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Process Variable</b>	A measurement of the amount of raw materials or finished or intermediate products produced in a process unit.
<b>Projected Actual Emissions</b>	<p>The maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any one of the 5 years (12-month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Proposed Permit</b>	The version of a permit that the agency proposes to issue.
<b>PSD</b>	<i>See</i> Prevention of Significant Deterioration
<b>PSD Increment</b>	<i>See</i> Increment
<b>PSD Project</b>	Major new air pollution sources or major modifications to existing sources subject to NSR/PSD
<b>PTE</b>	<i>See</i> Potential to Emit
<b>P to E</b>	<i>See</i> Potential to Emit
<b>PV</b>	<i>See</i> Process Variable
<b>RACT</b>	<i>See</i> Reasonable Available Control Technology

Term	Definition
<b>RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse</b>	A searchable database which lists control technologies which have been approved by state and local air agencies and the US EPA as BACT. <a href="http://cfpub1.epa.gov/rblc/htm/bl02.cfm">http://cfpub1.epa.gov/rblc/htm/bl02.cfm</a>
<b>RASS</b>	<i>See</i> Risk Analysis Screening Spreadsheet
<b>RATA</b>	Relative Accuracy Test Assessment
<b>RBLC</b>	<i>See</i> RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse
<b>RCRA</b>	<i>See</i> Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>Reasonable Available Control Technology</b>	Technology required pursuant to CAA § 172 to be installed on existing major sources in nonattainment areas; reflects controls EPA has identified in CTGs or other guidance
<b>Reasonable Maximum Exposure</b>	The EPA's preferred exposure scenario, RME is the highest exposure reasonably expected to occur at a site
<b>Reconstruction</b>	<p>Unless otherwise defined in a relevant standard, means the replacement of components of an affected or a previously nonaffected source to such an extent that:</p> <p>(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 new source; and</p> <p>(b) It is technologically and economically feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the relevant standard(s) established by the Administrator (or a State) pursuant to section 112 of the Act. Upon reconstruction, an affected source, or a stationary source that becomes an affected source, is subject to relevant standards for new sources, including compliance dates, irrespective of any change in emissions of hazardous air pollutants from that source</p>
<b>Reference Dose</b>	Toxicity value used to measure noncarcinogenic effects on individuals exposed to Superfund sites
<b>Reference Method</b>	Any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in the applicable CFR subpart
<b>Reformulated Gasoline</b>	Fuel that meets specifications in CAA § 211 (k); will produce lower emissions of specific pollutants
<b>Regulated Pollutants</b>	<p>Refers to pollutants that have been regulated under the authority of the Clean Air Act (NAAQs, NSPS, NESHAP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PM</li> <li>• PM<sub>10</sub></li> </ul>

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NO<sub>x</sub></li> <li>• SO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>• CO</li> <li>• Ozone (VOC)</li> <li>• Lead</li> <li>• Fluorides</li> <li>• Sulfuric acid mist</li> <li>• Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S)</li> <li>• Total Reduced Sulfur including H<sub>2</sub>S</li> <li>• Total Reduced Sulfur Compounds including H<sub>2</sub>S</li> <li>• MWC Organics</li> <li>• MWC Acid Gas</li> <li>• MWC Metals</li> <li>• MSW Landfill Gas</li> </ul>
<b>Reissuance</b>	The process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term
<b>Relevant Standard</b>	<p>1) An emission standard;</p> <p>(2) An alternative emission standard;</p> <p>(3) An alternative emission limitation; or</p> <p>(4) An equivalent emission limitation established pursuant to section 112 of the Act that applies to the collection of equipment, activities, or both regulated by such standard or limitation. A relevant standard may include or consist of a design, equipment, work practice, or operational requirement, or other measure, process, method, system, or technique (including prohibition of emissions) that the Administrator (or a State) establishes for new or existing sources to which such standard or limitation applies. Every relevant standard established pursuant to section 112 of the Act includes subpart A of 40 CFR 63, as provided by §63.1(a)(4), and all applicable appendices of 40 CFR 63 that are referenced in that standard.</p>
<b>Replacement Unit</b>	<p>An emissions unit for which all the criteria listed in paragraphs (b)(33)(i) through (iv) of 40 CFR 52.21 are met. No creditable emission reductions shall be generated from shutting down the existing emissions unit that is replaced</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Residual Risk Standards</b>	Second round of hazardous air pollutant standards to be set under CAA § 112 following establishment of MACT standards for a given

Term	Definition
	source category
<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</b>	This program focuses on solid waste management and conservation of resources, and manages and monitors generation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste
<b>Responsible Government Unit</b>	The Minnesota environmental review rules assign the responsibility for production and approval of an environmental review to a responsible government unit (RGU). Depending on the nature and location of the project, the RGU may be a state agency, city, county, township or special unit of government. For air permits and increases in air emissions, the RGU is most often the MPCA. The proposer provides data for the environmental review to the MPCA, however, the content of that review is the agency's responsibility
<b>Responsible Official</b>	Individual at a facility who is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of a permit application. A responsible official is also required to certify the facility's compliance status in the permit application and on an annual basis after the permit is issued (Minn. R. 7007.0100, subp. 21; see <i>compliance certification</i> )
<b>Reviewing Authority</b>	The State air pollution control agency, local agency, other State agency, Indian tribe, or other agency authorized by the Administrator to carry out a permit program under §51.165 and §51.166 of 40 CFR 52.21, or the Administrator in the case of EPA-implemented permit programs under 40 CFR 52.21
<b>RfD</b>	<i>See</i> Reference Dose
<b>RGU</b>	<i>See</i> Responsible government unit
<b>RICE</b>	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine
<b>Risk Analysis Screening Spreadsheet</b>	An electronic spreadsheet file that MPCA has pre-programmed to estimate screening multi-media risks. The most recent version of the file is available at <a href="http://www.pca.state.mn.us/air/atguide.html">http://www.pca.state.mn.us/air/atguide.html</a>
<b>RME</b>	<i>See</i> Reasonable Maximum Exposure
<b>RMRR</b>	Routine Maintenance, Repair and Replacement
<b>Rolling Average</b>	Sometimes used as a calculation method for showing compliance with a permit limit. For example, to calculate the "12 month rolling average" for operating hours, each month you would total the operating hours for the 12 months immediately prior to the current month, and divide by 12.
<b>Rolling Sum</b>	Sometimes used as a calculation method for showing compliance with a permit limit. For example, to calculate the "12 month rolling sum" for operating hours, each month you would add together the

Term	Definition
	operating hours for the 12 months immediately prior to the current month. (This is very similar to the rolling average, but usually a little easier to use)
<b>Run</b>	The net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice
<b>SARA</b>	<i>See</i> Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
<b>Scf</b>	Standard cubic feet
<b>SCR</b>	<i>See</i> Selective Catalytic Reduction
<b>Secondary Emissions</b>	<p>Emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. Secondary emissions include 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 major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel</p> <p>Complete regulatory definitions are found in the following federal rule: 40 CFR 52.21(b)</p>
<b>Selective Catalytic Reduction</b>	A technology for controlling NO <sub>x</sub> emissions which uses a catalyst to create a reducing atmosphere that will selectively remove oxygen from NO <sub>x</sub> rather than oxygen-containing molecules
<b>SER</b>	Significant Emission Rate
<b>Shutdown</b>	The cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose
<b>SIC</b>	<i>See</i> Standard Industrial Classification Code
<b>Significant Emissions Increase</b>	<p>For new major stationary sources and major modifications, a significant emissions increase triggers PSD review. Review requirements must be met for each pollutant undergoing a significant net emissions increase. From the regulation (reference 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)).</p> <p>(i) "Significant" means, in reference to net emissions increase from a modified major source or the potential of a new major source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:</p> <p><i>PM</i>: 25<sup>1</sup></p>

Term	Definition
	<p> <i>PM<sub>10</sub></i>: 15  <i>NO<sub>x</sub></i>: 40  <i>SO<sub>2</sub></i>: 40  <i>CO</i>: 100  <i>Ozone (VOC)</i>: 40  <i>Lead</i>: 0.6  <i>Fluorides</i>: 3  <i>Sulfuric acid mist</i>: 7  <i>Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S)</i>: 10  <i>Total Reduced Sulfur including H<sub>2</sub>S</i> : 10  <i>Reduced Sulfur Compounds including H<sub>2</sub>S</i>: 10  <i>MWC Organics</i><sup>2</sup>: 0.0000035  <i>MWC Acid Gas</i><sup>3</sup>: 40  <i>MWC Metals</i><sup>4</sup>: 15  <i>MSW Landfill Gas</i>: 50 </p> <hr/> <p> Note 1 - July 31, 1987, the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for TSP (PM) was repealed and replaced with a standard for PM<sub>10</sub>. The significant levels in this table are as they appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, March 1994. A source may not be required to comply with Nonattainment NSR for TSP increases above 25 tpy, but may be for PM<sub>10</sub> above 15 tpy.  Note 2 - MWC Organics means Municipal Waste Combustor Organics. These are defined as total tetra-thro-octa-chlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins and dibenzofurans.  Note 3 - MWC acid gases are measured as the sum of sulfur dioxide and hydrochloric acid.  Note 4 – MWC Metals are measured as particulate matter </p> <hr/> <p> (ii) "Significant" means, in reference to net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a pollutant subject to regulation under the Act, that (i) above does not list, any emissions rate.   (for example, benzene and radionuclides are pollutants falling into the "any emissions rate" category.)   (iii) Notwithstanding, paragraph (b)(23)(i) of this section, "significant means any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area, and have an impact on such an area equal to or greater than 1 ug/m<sup>3</sup>, (24-hour average) </p>
<b>Significant Level</b>	Thresholds for specific regulated pollutants used to determine if a modification is major as defined in New Source Review rules. Modifications that are major must undergo further review
<b>SILs</b>	Significant Impact Levels. <i>See Significant Level</i>

Term	Definition
<b>SIP</b>	<i>See</i> State Implementation Plan
<b>Six-minute Period</b>	Any one of the 10 equal parts of a one-hour period
<b>SLAMS</b>	<i>See</i> State or Local Ambient Monitoring Stations
<b>Smoke</b>	Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively of carbon and other combustible material, or ash, that form a visible plume in the air
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	<i>See</i> Sulfur Dioxide
<b>Source</b>	<i>See</i> Emission Source
<b>SSM Plans</b>	<i>See</i> Startup/Shutdown/Malfunction Plans
<b>Standard</b>	A standard of performance proposed or promulgated under CFR
<b>Standard Conditions</b>	A temperature of 293 K (68F) and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals (29.92 in Hg)
<b>Standard of Performance</b>	A restriction on the amount of air pollutants which may be emitted by an emission facility
<b>Standard Industrial Classification Code</b>	The SIC code is a numerical indicator of the primary type of activity at a business. For example, 5153 is a grain elevator; 2951 is an asphalt plant; etc. The first two digits indicate the broad category, the second two digits are more industry-specific
<b>Startup</b>	The setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose
<b>Startup/Shutdown/Malfunction Plans</b>	A plan that include practices and procedures to minimize emissions during periods of non-normal operations, including methods to measure or estimate emissions during such periods. When malfunction events occur, the plan provides for a root-cause-failure analysis to determine why the malfunction occurred and to prevent such malfunctions in the future
<b>State</b>	The state of Minnesota
<b>State Implementation Plan</b>	Plans that states must develop pursuant to CAA § 110 and Part D of Title I to provide for attainment and maintenance of NAAQSs
<b>State or Local Ambient Monitoring Stations</b>	Network of ambient monitoring stations collecting ambient air data for measurement against national quality standards
<b>State Permit</b>	Permit issued under Minn. R. 7007.0250. This is a permit for a source that is not a major source, but still needs a permit under Minnesota

Term	Definition
	Rules (Minn. R. 7007.0100, subp. 24)
<b>Stationary Source</b>	Place or object from which pollutants are released and which does not move around. Stationary sources include power plants, gas stations, incinerators, etc
<b>Stipulation Agreement</b>	A negotiated settlement between a facility and the MPCA that includes a schedule of corrective action and a penalty for past noncompliance (see <i>compliance agreement</i> )
<b>Structure</b>	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) except the activities of any vessel. 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 first two digit code) as described in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972</i> , as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U. S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0066 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively)
<b>Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	Heavy, pungent, colorless, gaseous air pollutant formed primarily by industrial fossil fuel combustion processes (see <i>criteria pollutants</i> )
<b>Superfund</b>	The national program operated that funds and executes the EPA's solid waste emergency and long-term removal remedial operations. The program establishes a National Priorities List for contaminated sites. This program is operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA and SARA
<b>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)</b>	This program builds upon CERCLA, facilitates local involvement in the remediation process, and increases funding of the Superfund program
<b>Synthetic Minor Limit</b>	Federally enforceable operating or emissions limitations accepted by a permit applicant that limits a facility's PTE and makes the facility a minor source under Part 70 or New Source Review regulations
<b>Synthetic Minor Permit</b>	Air emission permit that contains one or more synthetic minor limits
<b>TCI</b>	<i>See</i> Total Capital Investment
<b>Technical Support Document</b>	The entire modeling process, including sources for data, assumptions and calculations made, and results must be summarized in a Technical Support Document (TSD), which is submitted as part of the major PSD Permit Application. See Chapter 7 for more information on TSDs
<b>Test or Testing</b>	<i>See</i> Performance Test
<b>Test Method</b>	The validated procedure for sampling, preparing, and analyzing for an

Term	Definition
	air pollutant specified in a relevant standard as the performance test procedure. The test method may include methods described in an appendix of 40 CFR 63, test methods incorporated by reference 40 CFR 63, or methods validated for an application through procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of 40 CFR 63
<b>Title I</b>	Refers to Title I of the federal Clean Air Act, which protects ambient air quality. Title I programs include Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment Area New Source Review; New Source Performance Standards; and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
<b>Title I Condition</b>	Permit condition that is based on a requirement of Title I of the Clean Air Act (NSR, NSPS, NESHAPs). This includes conditions required under PSD and Nonattainment Area programs, those that enable a source to avoid becoming subject to PSD or Nonattainment Area programs, and those required for achieving or maintaining NAAQS. Permit requirements set under Title I are permanent requirements (Minn. R. 7007.0100, subp. 26)
<b>Title I Modification</b>	Any change that is considered a modification under Title I of the Clean Air Act (PSD and Nonattainment Area, NSPS, HAPs). (Minn. R. 7007.0100, subp. 27)
<b>Title III</b>	Refers to Title III of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 targeting hazardous air pollutants; Title III defines the Hazardous Air Pollutants and describes how the standards will be developed
<b>Title IV</b>	Section of the Clean Air Act that covers Acid Rain Provisions. Applicable to large power plants
<b>Title V</b>	Section of the Clean Air Act that covers the operating permit program
<b>Title V Permit</b>	Any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to Federal or State regulations established to implement title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661). A title V permit issued by a State permitting authority is called a part 70 permit in the CFR
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	The sum of the following: all costs required to purchase needed process equipment (purchased equipment costs); the costs of labor and materials for installing that equipment (direct installation costs); the costs of site preparation and buildings; other costs such as engineering, construction and field expenses, fees to contractors, startup and performance tests, and contingencies (indirect installation costs); land for the process equipment; and working capital for the process equipment (important economic component of BACT analysis)
<b>Total Facility Permit</b>	Air emission permit issued for the entire source
<b>Tons Per Year</b>	Common unit of measurement of emissions from sources of air

Term	Definition
	pollution
<b>Toxic Air Pollutants</b>	Other pollutants that are <u>not</u> identified as HAPs (sometimes referred to as non-HAPs), but that are potentially toxic to human health and to the environment
<b>Toxic Release Inventory</b>	Reporting program established in response to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
<b>TPY</b>	<i>See</i> Tons Per Year
<b>TRI</b>	<i>See</i> Toxic Release Inventory
<b>TSD</b>	<i>See</i> Technical Support Document
<b>TSP</b>	Total Suspended Particulates
<b>UAM</b>	<i>See</i> Urban Airshed Model
<b>Urban Airshed Model</b>	Numerical simulation model for computing concentrations of ozone in urban atmospheres
<b>UTM NAD83 Coordinates</b>	Universal Transverse Mercator – North American Datum 1983. Global geo-referenced coordinate system
<b>VISCREEN</b>	A screening model for evaluating visual impacts within 50 km of the source
<b>Visible Emission</b>	The observation of an emission of opacity or optical density above the threshold of vision
<b>VNP</b>	Voyageurs National Park
<b>VOCs</b>	<i>See</i> Volatile Organic Compounds
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	Any organic compound that participates in smog-forming reactions except for those designated by the EPA Administrator as having negligible photochemical reactivity ( <i>see criteria pollutants</i> )
<b>Waste Combustor</b>	Any emissions unit or emission facility where mixed municipal solid waste, solid waste, or refuse-derived fuel is combusted, and includes incinerators, energy recovery facilities, or other combustion devices
<b>Wood</b>	Wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including sawdust, sander dust, wood chips, wood scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood and other forest residues
<b>Working Day</b>	Any day on which Federal Government offices (or State government offices for a State that has obtained delegation under section 112(l))

Term	Definition
	are open for normal business. Saturdays, Sundays, and official Federal (or where delegated, State) holidays are not working days