CHAPTER 1 GENERAL RULES

Section

100 PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND CONSTRUCTION

100.1 The purpose of this subtitle is to prevent or minimize emissions, as defined in this chapter, into the atmosphere and thereby protect and enhance the quality of the District's air resources so as to do the following:

(a) To promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of the people of the District of Columbia;

(b) To foster their comfort and convenience;

(c) To increase the enjoyment of all of the attractions of the Nation's Capital; and

(d) To enhance the environment.

100.2 This subtitle shall apply to all operations in the District, including Federal operations to the full extent permitted by the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.), as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

100.3 All regulations and parts of regulations in effect in the District which are inconsistent with the provisions of this subtitle are superseded with respect to matters covered by this subtitle, unless specifically stated otherwise.

100.4 The English system of measurement shall be the official system of measurement under this subtitle. Metric measurements have been supplied in some instances solely for informational purposes.

100.5 Reference in this subtitle to a specific introductory section or subdivision of the section (such as §§ 204 or 204.1(a) is intended to include a reference to all subdivisions of the specific section or subdivision (such as §§ 204.1, 204.2, 204.1(a), and 204.1(a)(1)).

100.6 Civil fines, penalties and fees may be imposed as alternative sanctions for any

infraction of the provisions of the Act, or the rules or regulations issued under the authority of the Act, pursuant to titles I-III of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985. Adjudication of any infractions shall be pursuant to titles I-III of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985.

AUTHORITY: Unless otherwise noted, the authority for this chapter is § 412 of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, as amended, 87 Stat. 790, Pub. L. No. 93-198, codified at D.C. Official Code § 1-204.04 (2001); § 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 165 (D.C. Act 5-230), codified at D.C. Official Code § 8-101.06 (2001); Mayor's Order 93-12 dated February 16, 1993; and Mayor's Order 98-44 dated April 10, 1998.

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165 (D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 567 (February 1, 1985); as amended by § 485(a) of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985, D.C. Law 6-42 (D.C. Act 6-60) published at 32 DCR 4450, 4481 (August 2, 1985).

101 INSPECTION

101.1 The Mayor is authorized to make inspections of premises and records of operations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this chapter, either with the consent of the owner or operator of the source or in execution of an administrative warrant issued or approved by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia pursuant to D.C. Official Code § 11-941 (2001).

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165 (D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 567 (February 1, 1985).

102 ORDERS FOR COMPLIANCE

102.1 Whenever the Mayor has reason to believe that a violation of this subtitle has occurred, he or she shall cause written notice to be served upon the alleged violator.

102.2 The notice shall include the following:

(a) The provision of the law, regulation or rule alleged to be violated;

(b) The facts alleged to constitute a violation; and

(c) An order that necessary corrective action be taken within a reasonable time.

102.3 Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Mayor from initiating appropriate action for the recovery of a penalty pursuant to § 105 or from seeking enforcement of this subtitle by injunctive relief or other appropriate remedy.

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165 (D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 568 (February 1, 1985).

103 VARIANCE

103.1 Each person required to perform an act by this subtitle may be excused by the Mayor from the performance of the act, either in whole or in part, upon a finding by the Mayor that the full performance of the act would result in exceptional or undue hardship by reason of excessive structural or mechanical difficulty, or the impracticability of bringing the activity into full compliance with the requirements of this subtitle; provided, that a variance may be granted only where, and to the extent necessary to ameliorate the exceptional or undue hardship, and only when compensating factors are present which give adequate protection to the public health or welfare, and assure that the intent and purpose of this subtitle, are not impaired.

103.2 A person requesting a variance shall submit a written request for the variance, together with the supporting data and analyses that may be required by the Mayor.

103.3 The request for a variance shall be filed with the Mayor, within the period specified in order for compliance, and shall include the following:

(a) The nature of the act required to be performed;

(b) The exceptional or undue hardship which would result from its performance; and

(c) Any variance from the terms of the notice and requirements of this subtitle which the person may seek.

103.4 A variance is granted for the operation of diesel locomotives on common carrier railroads in the District.

103.5 A variance may be granted for experimental and research activities; provided, that the requirements of §§ 103.1-103.3 are otherwise met.

103.6 All requests for variances shall be published in the *District of Columbia Register*, at the expense of the applicant, if over five dollars ($5.00), at least thirty (30) days before the Mayor rules on the request. The published notice shall briefly set forth the information contained in the applicant's written request. Any person may submit comments on the request within thirty (30) days of the published notice.

103.7 The Mayor shall maintain a written record of all variances granted and denied. The record shall include all bases for the grant or denial, and shall be available for public inspection.

103.8 Each variance shall be granted for only one (1) year, and may be renewable annually if the Mayor finds that the intent and purpose of this subtitle are not impaired. A renewal shall be granted only upon application, which shall be made at least ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the variance. The requirements of § 103.6 shall apply in cases of renewal.

103.9 Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit any operation in violation of this subtitle during the pendency of a request for a variance.

103.10 Nothing in this section, and no variance or renewal granted pursuant to this section, shall be construed to prevent or limit the application of the emergency provisions and procedures of § 401 to any person or his or her property.

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165 (D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 568-69 (February 1, 1985).

104 HEARINGS

104.1 Any person aggrieved by any adverse action of the Mayor taken pursuant to this subtitle, may have review of the action by the Mayor in accordance with the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act, except as otherwise provided in this subtitle. In administration of the hearing, the Mayor may summon persons, and require that papers and materials be delivered under subpoena as set forth in D.C. Official Code § 1-301.21 (2001).

104.2 A request for a hearing to review an adverse action proposed by the Mayor shall be made in writing within fifteen (15) days following notification to the aggrieved person of the contemplated action of the person's right to a hearing with respect to the action.

104.3 The Mayor may take the action contemplated in the notice without a hearing if the aggrieved person fails to timely request a hearing, or the party fails to appear at a scheduled hearing for which no continuance has been or is granted.

104.4 The Mayor may promulgate detailed rules for the conduct of hearings under this subtitle. This chapter shall be consistent with the District of Columbia Administrative Procedure Act.

104.5 Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Mayor from initiating appropriate action for the recovery of a penalty pursuant to § 105 or from seeking enforcement by injunctive relief or other appropriate remedy during the pendency of a review proceeding.

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165 (D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 569-70 (February 1, 1985).

105 PENALTY

105.1 Each person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of this subtitle, or who refuses, interferes with, or prevents any inspection authorized by this subtitle, or who keeps false records or makes false reports or certificates required under this subtitle, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000) or imprisonment not to exceed ninety (90) days, or both.

105.2 Civil fines, penalties, and fees may be imposed as alternative sanctions for any infraction of the provisions of this chapter pursuant to titles I-III of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985. Adjudication of any infraction of this chapter shall be pursuant to titles I-III of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985.

105.3 Each person, other than a District employee, who shall furnish material and substantial evidence leading to the payment of a fine or the forfeiture of collateral imposed under this subtitle shall be paid subject to appropriation one-half (1/2) of each fine or forfeiture unless the Mayor or a court of competent jurisdiction shall otherwise direct. This section shall not be construed as to create any right to the proceeds of any fine or forfeiture.

105.4 No person shall receive more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) total in any given twelve (12) months under § 105.3.

105.5 In the event of any violation of, or failure to comply with, the air quality provisions of this title, each and every day of the violation or failure shall a constitute a separate offense, and the penalties described in § 105.1 shall be applicable to each separate offense.

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165 (D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 570-71 (February 1, 1985); as amended by: § 485(a) of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985 Technical and Clarifying Amendments Act of 1980, D.C. Law 8-237 (D.C. Act 8-320) published at 38 DCR 314, 318 (January 11, 1991); Final Rulemaking published at 40 DCR 8105 (November 19, 1993); Final Rulemaking published at 47 DCR 8638 (October 27, 2000); and Final Rulemaking published at 47 DCR 9686 (December 8, 2000).

106 CONFIDENTIALITY OF REPORTS

106.1 Information, other than emission data, which relates to production, sales figures, or processes of any owner or operator, shall not be disclosed publicly upon a finding by the Mayor that to publicly disclose will result in a significant and adverse effect upon the competitive position of the owner or operator; except in or following public hearing, or except as may be necessary to protect the public health, safety or well-being.

106.2 Subsection 106.1 shall not be construed to prevent the use of the records or information by the Mayor in compiling or publishing analyses, or summaries relating to the general condition of the outdoor atmosphere; provided, that the analyses or summaries do not reveal any information otherwise confidential under the provisions of this section.

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165(D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 571 (February 1, 1985).

107 CONTROL DEVICES OR PRACTICES

107.1 The devices or practices provided for the control of air pollutants discharged from stationary sources, or otherwise complying with the law, shall remain operative or effective, and shall not be removed.

107.2 Whenever it is necessary to shutdown air pollution control equipment for periodic maintenance, the owner or operator of the equipment shall report the planned shutdown to the Mayor at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the shutdown. The prior notice shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Identification of the specific facility to be taken out of service, as well as its location and permit number;

(b) The expected length of time that the air pollution control equipment will be out of service;

(c) The nature and quantity of emissions of air pollutants likely to occur during the shutdown period;

(d) Measures that will be taken to minimize the length of shutdown period; and

(e) The reasons that it would be impossible or impractical to shutdown the source operation during the maintenance period.

107.3 The Mayor shall by notice to the owner or operator permit the continued operation of the stationary source for the time period proposed, or for the lesser time as the Mayor finds reasonable, or the Mayor may order the owner or operator to discontinue operation of the stationary source until the maintenance is completed, or the malfunctioning equipment is repaired.

107.4 Any article, machine, equipment, device, or other contrivance which conceals an emission from any source shall not be installed or used.

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165 (D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 571-72 (February 1, 1985).

199 DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

199.1 When used in Chapters 1 through 9 of this title, and in forms prescribed under those chapters, where not otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent of this subtitle, the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed:

Actual emissions – the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emission unit, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (c):

(a) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two (2) year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The

Mayor shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period;

(b) The Mayor may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit; and

(c) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

Affected facility – in § 702 of this subtitle each individual source within a petroleum refinery complex that could potentially leak volatile organic compounds to the atmosphere, including, but not limited to, pump seals, compressor seals, seal oil degassing vents, pipeline valves, flanges and other connections, pressure relief devices, process drains, and open ended pipes.

Air pollutant – dust, fumes, gas, mist, smoke, vapor, odor, particulate matter, or any combination thereof, except that these terms shall not include uncombined water in the atmosphere unless it presents a safety hazard.

Air pollution – the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more pollutants in sufficient quantities and of characteristics and duration as are likely to be injurious to public welfare, to the health of humans, plant or animal life, or to property, or which interferes with the reasonable enjoyment of life and property.

Allowable emissions – the enforceable emission rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally and District enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

(a) The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61; or

(b) The emission rate, or restrictions on the type or amount of materials combusted or processed, specified as an enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

Annual process rate – the actual or estimated annual fuel, process or solid waste operating rate.

Begin actual construction – the initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. These activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

Blending plant – any refinery or other facility at which oxygenated gasoline is produced through the addition of oxygenates, and at which the quality or quantity of the gasoline is not altered in any

other manner.

Boiler – an enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or any other medium.

Building, structure, facility, or installation – 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 (2) digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U.S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0066 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively). For purposes of § 204, this term refers to individual pieces of process equipment, as well as groupings of pieces of process equipment.

Carrier – a distributor of gasoline who does not take title to or otherwise have ownership of the gasoline, and does not alter either the quality or quantity of the gasoline.

Cartridge filter – perforated canisters containing filtration paper or activated carbon that are used in a pressurized system to remove solid particles and fugitives dyes from soil-laden solvent.

Certifying individual – the individual responsible for the completion and certification of the emission statement and who will take legal responsibility for the emission statement's accuracy.

Cold cleaner – any batch loaded, non-boiling solvent degreaser.

Commence – as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification - that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

(a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of source to be completed within a reasonable time; or

(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.

Complete – in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application, as determined by the Mayor.

Component – any piece of equipment which has the potential to leak volatile organic compounds when tested in the manner described in § 702.6 of this subtitle. These sources include, but are not limited to, pumping seals, compressor seals, seal oil degassing vents, pipeline valves, flanges and other connections, pressure relief devices, process drains, and open ended pipes. Excluded from these sources are valves which are not externally regulated.

Condensate – hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in

the temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

Containers and conveyors of solvent – piping, ductwork, pumps, storage tanks, and other ancillary equipment that are associated with the installation and operation of washers, dryers, filters, stills, and settling tanks.

Control device – any device which has as its primary function the control of emissions from fuel burning, refuse burning, or from a process, and thus reduces the creation of, or the emission of, air pollutants into the atmosphere, or both.

Control efficiency – the actual total control efficiency achieved by the control device(s).

Control equipment identification code – the AIRS/AFS code which defines the equipment used to reduce, by destruction or removal, the amount of air pollutant(s) in an air stream prior to discharge to the ambient air.

Control technique guideline – an EPA document designed to assist the states in designing reasonably available control technology for major sources of volatile organic compounds.

Conveyorized degreaser – any continuously loaded, boiling or non-boiling, conveyorized solvent degreaser.

Crude oil – a naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons and sulfur, nitrogen or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons which is liquid at standard conditions.

Cutback asphalt – any asphalt cement which has been liquified by blending with a volatile organic compound(s).

Cylinder-wipe – as applied to printing operations to which § 710 of this subtitle is applicable, the method of removing ink from the non-image areas of the printing plat by using a cylinder(s) or other contrivances. This is distinguished from the subsequent step(s) when the ink removed is in turn removed from the wiping cylinder(s) by the use of a wiping solution.

Dampening solution – as applied to lithography, is a water-based solution, usually containing an acid, a buffer, a gum, and alcohols and used to prevent the non-printing areas of the plate from receiving ink.

Director – the Director of the District of Columbia Department of Health or the Director's duly authorized representative.

Dispersion technique – includes any intermittent or supplemental control of air pollutants varying with atmospheric conditions, or so much of the stack height of any source that exceeds the greater of sixty-five (65) meters (213 feet) or $H_g = H + 1.5L$, where H_g = maximum stack height determined from consideration of all nearby structures, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack, H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack, L = lesser dimension (height or projected width) of nearby structure(s), or so much of the stack height of any source that exceeds the height determined by a demonstration

performed to the satisfaction of the Mayor. In determining whether a demonstration is performed satisfactorily, the Mayor shall take into consideration, among other factors, the methods, documents, and practices used in performing the demonstration.

Distillate oil – any oil that meets the specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials for No. 1 and No. 2 grades of fuel oil (ASTM Publication 0396-69 Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils).

District – the District of Columbia.

Distributor – any person or party who supplies gasoline for delivery to a retail outlet.

Dry cleaning – a process for the cleaning of textiles and fabric products in which articles are washed in a nonaqueous solution (solvent) and then dried by exposure to a heated air stream.

Dry cleaning facility – a facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes, but is not limited to, any washer, dryer, filter and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves.

Emission – the act of releasing or discharging air pollutants into the outdoor atmosphere from any source.

Emission factor – an estimate of the rate at which a pollutant is released to the atmosphere as the result of some activity divided by the rate of that activity.

Emission statement – annual report of actual emissions of oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds required of each owner or operator of stationary sources pursuant to the requirements of § 182(a)(3)(B) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

Emissions unit – any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act or under this subtitle.

Episode stage – a level of air pollution in excess of an ambient air quality standard which may result in an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare. This term shall include alert, warning, and emergency stages.

Estimated emissions method code – a one-position AIRS/AFS code which identifies the estimation technique used in the calculation of estimated emissions.

Excessive concentrations – for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height in a demonstration, a maximum concentration due to downwash, wakes, or eddies produced by structures or terrain features that the Mayor determines would result in adverse health effect(s) beyond those that would be experienced in the absence of the downwash, wake, or eddies. In determining the adverse health effect(s) resulting from downwash, wakes, or eddies, the Mayor shall take into consideration, among other factors, the following:

(a) The nature and concentration of the pollutant(s);

(b) The applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard(s);

(c) Any other appropriate air quality standard(s); and

(d) The possible duration of exposure to the pollutant(s).

Existing source – equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances, or installations which are under construction or in operation on the effective date of this subtitle, except that any existing equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance, or installation which is altered, replaced, or rebuilt after February 1, 1985, shall be defined as a new source.

External floating roof – a storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.

Federal Clean Air Act – Clean Air Act, enacted August 7, 1977 (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.)

Federally enforceable – all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the administrator of EPA, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, requirements within the State Implementation Plan for the District of Columbia and any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR § 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR § 51.18 and 50 CFR § 51.24.

Flexography – a method of letterpress printing which employs flexible rubber, or other flexible material, for the printing surface.

Fossil fuel – natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from these materials.

Fossil-fuel-fired – the combustion of any fossil fuel or any derivative of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, independent of the percentage of fossil fuel consumed in any calendar year (expressed in mmBtu).

Fossil-Fuel-Fired Stream-Generating Unit – a furnace or boiler, or combination of furnaces or boilers connected to a common stack, used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

Freeboard – for cold degreasing tanks, the distance from the top of the solvent to the top of the tank; and for vapor degreasing tanks, the distance from the solvent vapor-air interface to the top of the tank.

Fuel burning equipment – any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances in connection with, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

Fugitive dust – solid, airborne particulate matter emitted from any source other than through a stack or originating from any activity or process, or both.

Fugitive emissions – those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

Gas service – equipment which processes, transfers, or contains a volatile organic compound or mixture of volatile compounds in the gaseous phase.

Gas service for pipeline valves and pressure relief valves – thevolatile organic compounds being gaseous at conditions that prevail in the component during normal operations.

Gasoline – any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds (4 lbs.) or greater.

Gravure – any process for producing prints from a plate where the image is etched or sunk below the surface of the plate where:

(a) The depression is usually a series of dots or wells;

(b) The depression is shallower in depth than the depression intaglio;

(c) The ink applied to the plate is fluid under room temperature; and

(d) The ink is absorbed by the paper (or other substrate) out of the wells or depressions.

Heatset – a process where inks and other materials applied to the substrate are dried, set, cured, or otherwise treated by the action of heart, excluding treatment by the use of ultraviolet light.

Hydrocarbon – a volatile organic compound.

Incinerator – any furnace used in the process of burning solid waste or sludge for the primary purpose or reducing the volume of the waste or sludge by removing combustible matter.

Independent small business marketer of gasoline – any person engaged in the marketing of gasoline who would be required to pay for procurement and installation of vapor recovery equipment under § 324 of the Federal Clean Air Act or regulations promulgated thereunder, unless such person:

(a) Is a refiner;

(b) Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a refiner;

(c) Is otherwise directly affiliated with a refiner or with a person who controls, is controlled by, or is under a common control with a refiner; or

(d) Receives less than fifty percent (50%) of his or her annual income from refining or

marketing of gasoline. For purposes of the definition of independent small business marketer of gasoline, the term "refiner" shall not include any refiner whose total refinery capacity (including the refinery capacity of any person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such refiner) does not exceed sixty five thousand (65,000) barrels per day, and the terms "controls," "controlled by," or "common control" mean ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the refiner's common stock.

Indirect Source – any facility, or group of facilities, the use of which may result in the emission of one or more air pollutants from any other stationary or non-stationary source. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this phrase includes any facility, whether industrial, commercial, residential, public, private or other, used for human activity, any highway, road, roadway, street or lane, whether public or private, any associated equipment or facility, such as traffic signals, signs, parking meters, any airport, and any parking lot or facility.

Ink – a fluid or viscous substance used in printing for the purpose of creating images, including glues and varnishes used for coating areas of the paper (or other substrate). The images and coatings need not be visible to the naked eye.

Inking cylinder – the contrivance, usually a cylinder, that applies the ink to the printing plate.

Innovative control technology – any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have 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, economics, or non-air quality environmental impacts.

Intaglio – the method of printing from plates in which the image is etched or sunk below the surface of the plate and where:

(a) The depression is usually a line or area;

(b) The depression is deeper than the depression of the gravure dots;

(c) The ink used is viscous under room temperature; and

(d) The ink is transferred to the paper (or other substrate) at least partly by pressure.

Lead-based paint project – shall have the same meaning as the term "lead-based paint activity."

Leaking component – component which has a volatile organic compound concentration exceeding ten thousand (10,000) parts per million when tested in the manner described in Appendix 8, EPA Guideline Series, EPA-450/2-78-036, OAQPS No. 1.2-111, June 1979 ("Appendix 8").

Lease custody transfer – the transfer of produced crude oil or condensate, after processing or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or other forms of transportation.

Letterpress – any method of printing from type, plates, or other characters cast or engraved in

relief upon metal, wood, or other material in which the ink is applied directly to the paper (or other substrate) from the printing plate, and the impression is made by pressing the inked plate to the substrate.

Letterset – an indirect letterpress process in which the ink is transferred from a relief plate to a blanket and then from the blanket to the paper (or other substrate).

Liquid-mounted seal – a primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating room around the circumference of the tank.

Liquid service – equipment which processes, transfers or contains a volatile organic compound or mixture of volatile compounds in the liquid phase.

Loading facility - any aggregation or combination of gasoline loading equipment which is both possessed by one (1) person, and located so that all the gasoline loading outlets for the aggregation or combination of loading equipment can be encompassed within any circle of three hundred feet (300 ft.) in diameter.

Major modification – 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 Federal Clean Air Act:

(a) Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone;

(b) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include the following:

(1) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement;

(2) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason or an order under §§ 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

(3) Use of alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under § 125 of the Federal Clean Air Act;

(4) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(5) Any change in ownership at a stationary source;

(6) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

(A) The source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976, pursuant

to 40 CFR § 51.18 or 40 CFR § 51.24; or

(B) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR § 51.18; and

(7) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976 pursuant to § 204 of this subtitle or 40 CFR §52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR § 51.18 or 40 CFR § 51.24.

Major stationary source –

(a) Any stationary source of air pollutants that emits, or has the potential to emit, twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of oxides of nitrogen or volatile organic compounds or one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any other pollutant subject to the regulations under the Federal Clean Air Act;

(b) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under (a) of this definition as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself; and

(c) A major stationary source that is major for oxides of nitrogen or volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.

Malfunction – any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.

Modification – other than as used in § 205 of this subtitle, any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases or decreases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by the source, or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted, except that the term shall not include the following:

(a) Routine maintenance, repair, or replacement;

(b) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition established pursuant to § 204; and

(c) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if, prior to March 15, 1985, the affected facility was designed to accommodate the alternative use.

Multiple chamber incinerator –

(a) Any incinerator consisting of three (3) or more refractory lined combustion chambers in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of

the material to be burned. The combustion chamber shall include as a minimum, one chamber principally for ignition, one chamber principally for mixing, and one chamber for combustion; and

(b) Any incinerator consisting of less than three (3) refractory-lined combustion chambers in series that is connected to an afterburner approved by the Director and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.

Nearby – as used in the definition of "dispersion technique," that distance up to five (5) times the lesser of the height or the projected width of a structure but not greater than eight tenths (0.8) kilometer (five tenths (0.5) mile). The height of the structure is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack. "Nearby" as applied to terrain features, means up to the distance that a terrain feature has an adverse influence on stack effluent or eight tenths (0.8) kilometer (five tenths (0.5) mile), whichever is less; except, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Mayor that the eight tenths (0.8) kilometer (five tenths (0.5) mile) restriction is unreasonable, a new cutoff distance may be used. In the determination of the unreasonableness of the eight tenths (0.8) kilometer (five tenths (0.5) mile) cutoff for demonstrations, the Mayor shall take into consideration, among other factors, the extent and shape of the terrain feature(s), and the frequency of occurrence of meteorological conditions leading to excessive concentrations caused by downwash, wakes, or eddies.

Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits – 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 State Implementation Plan for the District of Columbia.

Net emissions increase –

(a) The amount by which the sum of the following exceed zero (0):

(1) Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change in method of operation at a stationary source; and

(2) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source since January 1, 1991, that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

(b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

(1) The date five (5) years before construction or the particular change commences; and

(2) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs;

(c) An increase or decrease in actual emission is creditable only if the Administrator of EPA has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under 40 CFR § 52.21, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs;

(d) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level;

(e) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(1) The old level of actual emissions or the old levels of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(2) It is federally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and

(3) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change; and

(f) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

New source – equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances, or installations built or installed on or after the effective date of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, or existing at that time which are later altered, repaired, or rebuilt. Any equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances, or installations moved to a new address, or operated by a new owner, or new lessee, after the effective date of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, shall be considered a new source.

Non-oxygenated gasoline – any gasoline having an oxygen content of less than two percent (2%) by volume or four tenths of a percent (0.4%) by weight.

Odor – that property of an air pollutant which affects the sense of smell.

Offset printing process – the process in which an impression is taken on a blanket (made of rubber or other material) for the purpose of transferring a design.

Offset lithography – a process of planographic offset printing involving two (2) different areas on the plate, one (1) receptive to ink, the other receptive to dampening solution.

Opacity – the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light or obscure the view of an object in the background.

Open-top vapor degreaser – any batch loaded, boiling solvent degreaser.

Organic solvents – volatile organic compounds which are liquids at standard conditions, and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

Oxides of nitrogen – in air pollution usage, this comprises nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide, expressed as the molecular weight of nitrogen dioxide.

Oxygenate – any oxygen- containing compound approved for use in gasoline by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, including oxygen-containing compounds which comply with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's substantially similar definition under § 211(f)(1) of the Federal Clean Air Act, or which have received a waiver from the United States Environmental Protection Agency under § 211(f)(4) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

Oxygenated gasoline – gasoline which contains one or more oxygenates.

Oxygenated gasoline control area – the District of Columbia portion of the Washington, D.C. - Maryland - Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Oxygenated gasoline control period – the four (4) month period which begins on November 1st of each year and continues through the last day of February of the following year.

Paper-wipe – as applied to printing operations to which § 710 of this subtitle is applicable, the method of removing ink from the non-image areas of the printing plate by using paper.

Particulate matter – any finely divided material, with the exception of uncombined water, which, under standard conditions, exists as a liquid or solid; except, that when a test procedure for particulate matter, specified elsewhere in this subtitle, is applicable, particulate matter shall be defined by the specified test procedure.

Peak ozone season – the consecutive three (3) month period from June 1st through August 31st.

Percentage annual throughput – the weighted percent of yearly activity for the following consecutive three (3) month periods:

(a) December through February;

(b) March through May;

(c) June through August; and

(d) September through November.

Perceptible leaks – any petroleum solvent vapor or liquid leaks that are conspicuous from visual observation; such as pools or droplets of liquid, or buckets or barrels of solvent or solvent-laden waste standing open to the atmosphere.

Person – includes individuals, firms, partnerships, companies, corporations, trusts, associations, organizations, or any other private or governmental entities.

Petroleum liquids – crude oil, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured or extracted in a petroleum refinery.

Petroleum refinery complex – any facility engaged in producing, conveying, or distributing

gasoline, aromatics, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, asphalt gas, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, rearrangment, or reforming of petroleum derivatives.

Petroleum solvent – organic material produced by petroleum distillation that exists as a liquid under standard conditions.

Photochemically reactive solvent – any solvent with an aggregate of more than twenty percent (20%) of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, as applied to the total volume of solvent:

(a) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation: five percent (5%);

(b) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight (8) or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: eight percent (8%);

(c) A combination of ethylbenzene or ketones having branch hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: twenty percent (20%).

Plant – the total facilities available for production or service.

Plate – as applied to printing operations to which § 710 of this subtitle is applicable, is a plate or cylinder or any other contrivance that carries the image to be printed and to which ink is applied. The inked plate transfers the image to the paper (or other substrate) either directly, or, in the offset process, indirectly through a blanket.

Point – a physical emission point or process within a plant that results in pollutant emissions.

Potential to emit – the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable under the Federal Clean Air Act and the title. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

Printing – the process of producing images, coatings, or other design on paper (or other substrate) by the use of inks.

Printing operation – each operation used in connection with printing, including, but not limited to, the printing itself, ink manufacture, ink mixing, preparing, and packaging the printed product and disposal of the waste.

Printing unit – one or more pieces of equipment used for the simultaneous placing of one (1) or more inks on paper (or some other substrate) in the process of printing. A printing press often

contains more than one (1) printing unit, each unit successively printing a separate portion of the total printing.

Process – any action, operation, or treatment of materials, including handling and storage of the materials, which may cause the discharge of an air pollutant or pollutants, into the atmosphere, excluding fuel burning and refuse burning.

Process rate – quantity per unit time of any fuel burned, or raw material or process intermediate consumed, or product generated through the use of any equipment, source operation, or process.

Process weight – the total weight in pounds of all materials introduced into any specific process.

Process weight per hour – the process weight divided by the number of hours in one (1) complete operation, excluding any time during which equipment is idle.

Refiner – any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a refinery.

Refinery – any facility, including a blending plant, which produces gasoline.

Refinery operator – a refinery operator of an affected facility or the owner of a petroleum refinery complex where the affected facility is located.

Refinery unit – a set of components which are a part of a basic process operation, such as, distillation, hydrotreating, cracking, or reforming of hydrocarbons.

Reid Vapor Pressure – the absolute vapor pressure of volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids, except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by the test methods contained in 40 CFR Part 80, E.

Retailer – any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a retail outlet.

Retail outlet – any establishment at which motor fuel is sold or offered for sale to the general public for use in motor vehicles.

Ringelmann smoke chart – the chart published and described in the United States Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8333.

Routing – the act of cutting away with a tool, to etch, or to scoop out, as with a gouge.

Secondary emissions – emissions which 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 must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general areas as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. 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 emission which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

Segment – components of an emissions point or process at the level that emissions are calculated.

State Implementation Plan or SIP – a plan approved or promulgated under §§ 110 or 172 of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7410 or 7502.

Shutdown – the cessation of operation of a stationary or other source for any purpose; except, that for oil-fired fuel-burning equipment, shutdown shall be the period starting with the continuous action of turning down or pulling out burners for the sole purpose of shutting-down the equipment and ending with the time when all burners have been turned off or pulled out.

Significant –

(a) In reference to a net emission increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant	**Emissions Rate**
Asbestos	0.007 tons per year (tpy)
Beryllium	0.0004 tpy
Carbon Monoxide	100 tpy
Florides	3 tpy
Hydrogen Sulfide	10 tpy (H_2S)
Lead	0.6 tpy
Mercury	0.1 tpy
Nitrogen Oxides	40 tpy
Ozone	40 tpy of volatile organic compounds
Particulate Matter	25 tpy
Sulfuric Acid Mist	7 tpy
Sulfur Dioxide	40 tpy
Vinyl Chloride	1 tpy
Total Reduced	10 tpy sulfur (including H_2S)
Reduced Sulfur Compounds	10 tpy (including H_2S)

(b) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act that paragraph (a) of this definition does not list, any emissions rate; and

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this definition, any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification, which would construct within six and twenty-one hundredths (6.21) miles ten (10) kilometers of any Class I area, and have an impact on the area equal to or greater than one (1) ug/m³ (24-hour average).

Site – one specific address, including unit number in a multi-unit building.

Smoke – small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon, ashes, or other combustible material.

Solid waste – refuse, more than fifty percent (50%) of which is waste consisting of a mixture of paper, wood, yard wastes, food wastes, plastics, leather, rubber, and other combustibles, and noncombustible materials such as glass and rock.

Solvent recovery dryer – a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to liquify and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop, recirculating stream of heated air.

Source – any property, real or personal, which emits or may emit any air pollutant. For purposes of sources affecting non-attainment areas and permits for the sources under § 204 of this subtitle, the term includes both plants and each individual piece of process equipment.

Stack – any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.

Stack in existence – that the owner or operator had begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the stack or entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the stack to be completed in a reasonable time.

Standard conditions – a dry gas temperature of seventy (70° F.) degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of fourteen and seven tenths (14.7) psia.

Standard industrial classification code – a series of codes devised by the Office of Management and Budget to classify establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged.

Start-up – the setting in operation of a stationary or other source for any purpose; except, that for fuel-burning equipment that generate stream, start-up shall mean a period from initial fire to the time stream can be delivered in usable form to stream-using equipment.

Stationary source – the building, structure, facility, installation, or group of buildings, structures, facilities or installations that emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act or this title.

Submerged fill pipe – any fill pipe, the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches (6 in.) above the bottom of the tank. This term shall also include, when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, a fill pipe adequately covered at all times during normal working of the tank.

Submit or Serve – to send or transmit a document, information, or correspondence to the person specified in accordance with the applicable regulation:

(a) In person;

(b) By United States Postal Service certified mail with the official postmark or, if service is by the Director, by any other mail service by the United States Postal Service; or

(c) By other means with an equivalent time and date mark used in the course of business to indicate the date of dispatch or transmission and a record of prompt delivery. Compliance with any "submission", "service", or "mailing" deadline shall be determined by the date of dispatch, transmission, or mailing and not the date of receipt.

Substrate – the base material which is coated or printed.

Terminal – a gasoline storage and distribution facility with an average daily throughput greater than forty thousand (40,000) gallons of gasoline.

Typical ozone season day – a day typical of that period of the year during the peak ozone season.
Vacuum still – a device that distills solvent by depositing it in a heated, partially evacuated vessel in which evaporated (boiled) solvent and water vapors are successively pumped through a condenser to liquify the solvent and water vapors, a gravimetric separator separates solvent from wastewater, and a rag filter removes final traces of water before reuse.

Valves not externally regulated – valves that have no external controls, such as in-line check valves.

Vapor-mounted seal – a primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

Vapor-tight – no gas or vapor leakage is detectable using leak detection procedures specified in Appendix B of "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection System," published by EPA, December 1978, publication numbers EPA-450/2-78-051 and OAQPS No. 1.2-119.

Volatile organic compounds – any compound of carbon, which contributes to atmospheric photochemical reactions, excluding (a) carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate and (b) the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity: methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,2 dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC -115); 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluorethane (HFC - 134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; acetone; perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3,-dichloro-

1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee); difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC245-fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea);1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$); methyl acetate; and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes – (1) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes, (2) cyclic, branched or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations, (3) cyclic, branched or linear completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, (4) sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine. For the purpose of determining compliance with emission limits, volatile organic compounds will be measured by the approved test methods. Where a method also inadvertently measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, an owner or operator may exclude these negligibly reactive compounds when determining compliance with an emission standard.

Water-based solvent – as applied to printing operations subject to the requirements of § 710, a solvent that consists mostly of water and that contains no more than twelve percent (12%) by weight of Volatile Organic Compound; except that the Volatile Organic Compound content of the solvent may be as high as twenty-five percent (25%) until December 31, 1985, eighteen percent (18%) until December 31, 1986, and fifteen percent (15%) until December 31, 1987. The solvent dissolves or otherwise carries the pigment, extenders, binders, and other related material which, when added to the solvent, forms the ink.

Waxy, heavy pour crude oil – a crude oil with a pour point of fifty (50° F.) degrees Fahrenheit or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils."

Wholesale purchaser- consumer – any ultimate consumer of gasoline who purchases or obtains gasoline from a supplier for use in motor vehicles and receives delivery of that product into a storage tank, substantially under the control of that person, of at least five hundred fifty (550) gallon capacity.

Wipe cleaning – that method of cleaning which utilizes a material such as a rag wetted with a solvent, coupled with a physical rubbing process to remove contaminants from surfaces.

Wiping solution – the liquid cleanser used to assist in removing ink from cylinder(s) wipe process.

199.2 When used in this subtitle, the following abbreviations shall have the meaning ascribed:

ASTM	-	American Society for Testing and Materials
BTU	-	British thermal unit
$^{\circ}$C	-	degree Celsius (centigrade)

cal.	-	calorie(s)
CO	-	Carbon Monoxide
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
COH_3	-	Coefficient of haze
cfm	-	Cubic feet per minute
CPI	-	Consumer Price Index
EPA	-	United States Environment Protection Agency
^{O}F	-	degree Fahrenheit
ft.	-	feet
g.	-	gram(s)
GEP	-	Good Engineering Practice
Hg	-	mercury
Hi-Vol.	-	high volume samplers
H_2O	-	water
H_2S	-	hydrogen sulfide
hr.	-	hour(s)
in	-	inch
in H_2O	-	inches of water
lb.	-	pound
max.	-	maximum
mm	-	millimeter
mmBtu	-	million BTU
mm Hg	-	millimeters of mercury
mol	-	mole
MWe	-	megawatt electrical
NESHAP	-	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_2	-	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_x	-	nitrogen oxides
No.	-	number
NSPS	-	New Source Performance Standard
NO_X	-	nitrogen oxides
O_2	-	oxygen
ppm	-	parts per million
ppmv	-	parts per million by volume
PM	-	particulate matter
PM_{10}	-	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (µm)
psia	-	pounds per square inch absolute pressure
RACT	-	Reasonably Available Control Technology
SIC	-	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	-	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	-	Sulfur Dioxide
ug/m_3	-	microgram(s) per cubic meter
U.L.	-	Underwriters Laboratories located at: 207 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois 60611
µm	-	micrometer--10^{-6} meter

VOC - volatile organic compound

SOURCE: Section 3 of the District of Columbia Air Pollution Control Act of 1984, D.C. Law 5-165 (D.C. Act 5-230) published at 32 DCR 562, 572-591 (February 1, 1985); as amended by: Final Rulemaking published at 36 DCR 2554 (April 14, 1989); § 2 of the Gasoline Reid Vapor Pressure Requirements Act of 1990, D.C. Law 8-238 (D.C. Act 8-231) published at 38 DCR 331 (January 11, 1991); § 2 of the Air Pollution Control Act of 1984 National Ambient Air Quality Standards Attainment Amendment Act of 1993, D.C. Law 10-24 (D.C. Act 10-56) published at 40 DCR 5474 (July 30, 1993); Final Rulemaking published at 44 DCR 2793 (May 9, 1997); Final Rulemaking published at 45 DCR 20 (January 2, 1998); Final Rulemaking published at 45 DCR 7037, 7037-39 (October 2, 1998); Final Rulemaking published at 47 DCR 8638 (October 27, 2000); Final Rulemaking published at 47 DCR 9686, 9686- 88 (December 8, 2000); and Final Rulemaking published at 51 DCR 3877 (April 16, 2004), incorporating Proposed Rulemaking published at 51 DCR 1438 (February 6, 2004).