

ARTICLE I

<p style="text-align: center;">POLICY, SHORT TITLE, AND DEFINITIONS</p>
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ADOPTED: June 9, 1969

REVISED: July 9, 2020

EFFECTIVE: September 1, 2020

SECTION 1.01 POLICY

- (A) Agency and Jurisdiction. The Agency, coextensive with the boundaries of Spokane County, having been activated pursuant to the Washington Clean Air Act (WCAA), Chapter 70.94 RCW as amended, shall be known and cited as “Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency,” and hereinafter may be cited as “SRCAA”, or the “Agency”. The Agency adopts the following Regulation I to control the emissions of air contaminants from all stationary sources within the jurisdiction of the Agency; to provide for the uniform administration and enforcement of the Agency’s Regulation I; and to carry out the requirements and purposes of the WCAA.
- (B) Public Policy.
 - (1) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the Agency to secure and maintain such levels of air quality that protect human health and safety, including the health and safety of the most sensitive members of the population, to comply with the requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), to prevent injury to plant and animal life and to property, to foster the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants, to promote the economic and social development of the County, and to facilitate the enjoyment of the natural attractions of the County.
 - (2) It is further the intent of Regulation I to protect the public welfare, to preserve visibility, to protect scenic, aesthetic, historic, and cultural values, and to prevent air pollution problems that interfere with the enjoyment of life, property, or natural attractions.
- (C) Applicability.
 - (1) Wherever the Agency’s Regulation I constitutes a restatement of the requirements and purposes of Chapter 70.94 RCW, it is the intent of the Agency that the Regulation be interpreted in the same manner as the statute adopted by the Legislature. Any language deviation from the

statute, except where the statute allows an Agency to be more stringent, is intended for purposes of clarity. As provided in Chapter 70.94 RCW and WAC 173-400-020(1), the provisions of Chapter 173-400 WAC apply statewide except where a local authority has adopted and implemented corresponding rules that apply only to sources subject to local jurisdiction, as provided in RCW 70.94.141 and RCW 70.94.331. The sections of the WAC adopted by reference are given in SRCAA Regulation I, Article II, Section 2.14.

- (2) Agency regulations that have been or will be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion in the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) apply for purposes of Washington's SIP, only to the following:
 - (a) Those air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and precursors to such NAAQS pollutants as determined by EPA for the applicable geographic area; and
 - (b) Any additional air contaminants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), relating to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility, but only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Part C of Title I of the FCAA or to the extent those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid such requirements.

SECTION 1.02 NAME OF AGENCY

- (A) Name. The name of the County Air Pollution Control Authority, coextensive with the boundaries of Spokane County, shall be known as the "Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency" (SRCAA).
- (B) Reference. Any reference to the Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority, SCAPCA, or the Authority in any document previously issued by the Agency, including without limitation regulations, orders, permits, judgments, letters and the like shall be deemed reference to the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency or SRCAA.

SECTION 1.03 SHORT TITLE

This Regulation shall be known and cited as "Regulation I of the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency."

SECTION 1.04 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

- (A) Unless otherwise defined in an Article of Regulation I, the following definitions apply to all of SRCAA Regulation I. In Article II, Section 2.14, the Agency adopts by reference certain definitions provided in WAC 173-400-030, not otherwise specified in Section 1.04.
- (1) Actual Emissions means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with (a) through (c) below.
 - (a) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two (2) year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal stationary source operation. The Agency shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal stationary source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.
 - (b) The Agency may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit.
 - (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 emissions unit on that date.
 - (2) Agency means and refers to "Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency (SRCAA)."
 - (3) Air Contaminant means dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance or any combination thereof.
 - (4) Air Operating Permit (AOP) Source means any facility required to have an air operating permit per Chapter 173-401 WAC.
 - (5) Air Pollutant means the same as "Air Contaminant".
 - (6) Air Pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property; or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property. For the purposes of Regulation I, air pollution shall not include air contaminants emitted in compliance with Chapter 17.21 RCW, the Washington Pesticide Application Act, which regulates the application and control of the use of various pesticides.

- (7) Air Pollution Episode means a period when a forecast, alert, warning, or emergency air pollution state is declared, as stated in Chapter 173-435 WAC.
- (8) Allowable Emissions means the emission rate of a stationary source, calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the stationary source (unless the stationary 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:
- (a) The applicable standards as in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, or 63;
 - (b) Any applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or
 - (c) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.
- (9) Alteration means to change or make different. Alteration includes, but is not limited to, any enlargement, replacement, change in the design, operation, capacity, or process arrangement, increase in the connected loading of process or control equipment, change in fuels, method of operation, or hours of operation, not previously approved by the Agency.
- (10) Ambient Air means the surrounding outside air.
- (11) Ambient Air Quality Standard means an established concentration, exposure time, and frequency of occurrence of air contaminant(s) in the ambient air, which shall not be exceeded.
- (12) Approval Order means the same as "Order of Approval".
- (13) Attainment Area means a geographic area, designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR Part 81, as having attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for a given criteria pollutant.
- (14) Authority means the same as "Agency".
- (15) Begin Actual Construction or Establishment means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on a new stationary source, emission units, or control equipment that are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipe work, 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.

- (16) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) means an emission limitation, based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air pollutant subject to regulation under Chapter 70.94 RCW emitted from, or which results from, any new or modified stationary source, which the Agency, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such stationary source or modification through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, and 63. Emissions from any stationary source utilizing clean fuels, or any other means, to comply with this paragraph shall not be allowed to increase above levels that would have been required under the definition of BACT in the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) as it existed prior to enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
- (17) Best Available Control Technology for Toxics, or Toxic Best Available Control Technology (tBACT) means an emission limitation applied to each, or each mixture of, Toxic Air Pollutants (TAPs) identified in Chapter 173-460 WAC discharged, taking in account the potency, quantity, and toxicity of each TAP or mixture of TAPs discharged, in addition to the meaning given for Best Available Control Technology (BACT), herein.
- (18) Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology.
- (19) Board means Board of Directors of the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency (SRCAA).
- (20) Brake Horsepower means the measure of an engine's horsepower without the loss in power caused by the gearbox, alternator, differential, water pump, and other auxiliary components.
- (21) Bubble means a set of emission limits which allows an increase in emissions from a given emissions unit in exchange for a decrease in

emissions from another emissions unit, under RCW 70.94.155 and WAC 173-400-120.

- (22) Burn Out Oven means any oven used to clean or remove dirt, grease, grime, paint, varnish, or any other unwanted substance or contaminant, from any object by using controlled incineration, without burning the object itself. A burn out oven is considered an incinerator under Article VI, Section 6.03.
- (23) Closure, Closed means permanently stopping or terminating all processes that produce air contaminant emissions at a stationary source or emissions unit.
- (24) Combustion and Incineration Unit means units using combustion for waste disposal, steam production, chemical recovery, or other process requirements; excluding outdoor burning.
- (25) Commence as applied to construction, means that the owner or operator has all the necessary preconstruction approvals or permits, and either has:
 - (a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the stationary 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 stationary source to be completed within a reasonable time.
 - (c) For the purposes of this definition, “necessary preconstruction approvals” means those permits or orders of approval required under federal air quality control laws and regulations, including state, local and federal regulations and orders contained in the State Implementation Plan (SIP).
- (26) Concealment means any action taken to reduce the observed or measured concentrations of a pollutant in a gaseous effluent while, in fact, not reducing the total amount of pollutant discharged.
- (27) Construction means any physical change or change in method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit), which would result in a change in actual emissions.
- (28) Control Equipment means any facility, device, or apparatus, which has the primary function of regulating, reducing, or controlling emissions from a process, fuel burning or refuse burning equipment, and thus reduces the formation of, or the emission of, air contaminants into the ambient air.

- (29) Control Officer means the Air Pollution Control Officer for the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency (SRCAA) or authorized representative.
- (30) Criteria Pollutant means a pollutant for which there is established a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in 40 CFR Part 50. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), ozone (O₃) sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).
- (31) Daylight Hours means the hours between official sunrise and official sunset.
- (32) Director means the same as “Control Officer”.
- (33) Ecology means the Washington State Department of Ecology.
- (34) Electronic Means means email, fax, FTP site, or other electronic method approved by the Agency.
- (35) Emission means a release of air contaminants into the ambient air.
- (36) Emission Point means the point at which emissions are released into the ambient air, such as, but not limited to; a duct, vent, stack, pipe, or other opening to the ambient air.
- (37) Emission Reduction Credit (ERC) means a credit granted by the Agency, to a stationary source for a voluntary reduction in actual emissions per WAC 173-400-131.
- (38) Emission Standard and Emission Limitation means a requirement established under the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) or Chapter 70.94 RCW which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a stationary source to assure continuous emission reduction and any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard adopted under the FCAA or Chapter 70.94 RCW.
- (39) Emissions Unit means any part of a stationary source or source which emits, or would have the potential-to-emit, any pollutant subject to rules and regulation(s) per the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), the Washington State Clean Air Act (WCAA), Chapter 70.94 RCW, the Washington Nuclear Energy and Radiation Act, Chapter 70.98 RCW, or the Agency. This term does not include nonroad engines.

- (40) Episode means a period when a forecast, alert, warning, or emergency air pollution stage is declared, as given in RCW 70.94.715.
- (41) Excess Emissions means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of any applicable emission standards.
- (42) Executive Director means the same as “Control Officer”.
- (43) Facility means the same as “Stationary Source”.
- (44) Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) means the Federal Clean Air Act, also known as Public Law 88-206, 77 Stat. 392, December 17, 1963, 42 USC 7401 et seq., as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-549, November 15, 1990 and subsequent amendments.
- (45) Federally Enforceable means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), including those requirements developed under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, and 63; requirements within the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP), requirements within any permit established under 40 CFR 52.21 or Order of Approval under a SIP approved new source review regulation, or any voluntary limits on emissions in an Order issued under WAC 173-400-091.
- (46) Fire Protection Agency means a city fire department, county fire department, local fire protection district, or the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR).
- (47) Fuel Burning Equipment means equipment that produces hot air, hot water, steam, or other heated fluids by external combustion of any type of fuel.
- (48) Fugitive Dust means particulate emissions made airborne by forces of wind, human activity, or both. Unpaved roads, construction sites, and tilled land are examples of sources of fugitive dust. Fugitive dust is a type of fugitive emission.
- (49) Fugitive Emissions means emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
- (50) Garbage means putrescible animal or vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking or serving of food.
- (51) Good Engineering Practice (GEP) means a calculated stack height based on the equation specified in WAC 173-400-200 (2)(a)(ii).

- (52) Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) means any air pollutant listed in Section 112(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), 42 USC, Section 7412.
- (53) Heat Input means the maximum actual or design fuel capacity, whichever is greater, stated in British thermal units (Btu) per hour for the stationary source and will be expressed using the higher heating value of the fuel unless otherwise specified.
- (54) Incinerator means a furnace used primarily for the thermal destruction of waste, including human and pet crematories, burn-out ovens, and other solid, liquid, and gaseous waste incinerators.
- (55) In Operation, Operation, or Operating means engaged in activity related to the primary design function of the stationary source.
- (56) Installation means the act of placing, assembling or constructing process equipment or control equipment at the premises where the equipment will be used. Installation includes all preparatory work at such premises.
- (57) Like-kind Replacement means replacement of existing components (emission units, control equipment, etc.) with similar, equivalent, or comparable, new components (e.g. components that have the same throughput capacity, control efficiency, or utilization factor as the old component).
- (58) Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) means for any stationary source, that rate of emissions which reflects the more stringent of:
- (a) The most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed new or modified stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or
 - (b) The most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of stationary source. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within a stationary source.
 - (c) In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).
- (59) Maintenance Area means a geographical area within the jurisdiction of SRCAA which was formerly designated as a nonattainment area and which has been re-designated as an attainment area as provided under Section 107(d) of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). The maintenance

area designation shall be in effect as long as there is a federal or state requirement to have a maintenance plan in effect.

- (60) Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.
- (61) Masking means the mixing of a chemically nonreactive control agent with a malodorous gaseous effluent to change the perceived odor.
- (62) Materials Handling means the handling, transporting, loading, unloading, storage, or transfer of materials with no significant chemical or physical alteration.
- (63) Modification means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such stationary source or that results in the emissions of any air contaminant not previously emitted. The term modification shall be construed consistent with the definitions of modification in Section 7411, 42 USC, and with rules implementing that section.
- (64) Multiple-Chambered Incinerator means any incinerator consisting of two (2) or more combustion chambers in series, employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.
- (65) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) means an ambient air quality standard set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR Part 50 and includes standards for carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).
- (66) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 61.
- (67) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Source Categories means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 63. These rules are commonly referred to as Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards.

- (68) New Source means one or more of the following:
- (a) The construction or modification of a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such stationary source or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted;
 - (b) Any other project that constitutes a new source under the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA);
 - (c) Restart of a stationary source after closure;
 - (d) Relocation of a stationary source to a new location;
 - (e) Like-kind replacement of existing emission unit(s) with a like-kind emission unit(s) (e.g. boilers, crushing equipment); or
 - (f) A portable source subject to the requirements in Article V, Section 5.08.
- (69) New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 60.
- (70) Nonattainment Area means a geographic area designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR Part 81 as exceeding a National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for a given criteria pollutant. An area is nonattainment only for the pollutants for which the area has been designated nonattainment.
- (71) Nonroad Engine means:
- (a) Except as provided in Article I, Section 1.04(A)(71)(b), a nonroad engine is any internal combustion engine:
 1. In or on a piece of equipment that is self-propelled or serves a dual purpose by both propelling itself and performing another function (such as garden tractors, off-highway mobile cranes and bulldozers);
 2. In or on a piece of equipment that is intended to be propelled while performing its function (such as lawnmowers and string trimmers); or
 3. That, by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Methods of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.
 - (b) An internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine if:
 1. The engine is used to propel a motor vehicle, a vehicle used solely for competition, or is subject to standards promulgated under Section 202 of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA);
 2. The engine is regulated by a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) promulgated under Section 111 of the FCAA; or

3. The engine otherwise included in Section 1.04(A)(71)(a)3. remains or will remain at a location for more than twelve (12) consecutive months, or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine (or engines) that replace an engine at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced, will be included in calculating the consecutive time period. An engine located at a seasonal source is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. A seasonal source is a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., at least two (2) years) and that operates at that single location approximately three (3) months (or more) each year. This paragraph does not apply to an engine after the engine is removed from the location.
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- (72) North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) means the standard used by federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.
 - (73) Notice of Construction (NOC) Application means a written application to allow construction of a new source, modification of an existing stationary source, or replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.
 - (74) Odor means that property of a substance, which allows its detection by the sense of smell or through the use of instruments designed for that purpose.
 - (75) Opacity means the degree to which an object seen through a plume is obscured, stated as a percentage.
 - (76) Order means any order issued or adopted by Ecology or the Agency under Chapter 70.94 RCW, including, but not limited to RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.152, 70.94.153, 70.94.154, and 70.94.141(3), and includes, where used in the generic sense, the terms: order, corrective action order, order of approval, permit, permission to operate, compliance schedule order, consent order, order of denial, notice of violation, and regulatory order.
 - (77) Order of Approval means a regulatory order issued by Ecology or the Agency to approve the Notice of Construction (NOC) Application for a proposed new source or modification, or the replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

- (78) Outdoor Burning or Open Burning means the combustion of material of any type in an open fire or in an outdoor container without providing for the control of combustion or the control of emissions from the combustion.
- (79) Owner or Operator means any person(s) who owns, leases, supervises, operates, or is in control of real property or a stationary or a portable source.
- (80) Ozone Depleting Substance means any substance listed in Appendices A and B to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 82.
- (81) Particulate Matter or Particulates means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than one hundred (100) micrometers.
- (82) Particulate Matter Emissions means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air, as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method specified in Title 40 Chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations CFR or by a test method specified in the State Implementation Plan (SIP).
- (83) Parts per Million by Volume (ppmv) means parts of a contaminant per million parts of gas or carrier medium, by volume, exclusive of water or particulate matter.
- (84) Parts per Million by Weight (ppmw) means parts of a contaminant per million parts of gas or carrier medium, by weight.
- (85) Permission to Operate means a regulatory order issued by the Agency to approve the Portable Source Permit (PSP) Application for the operation and relocation of a proposed portable source in Spokane County.
- (86) Permitting Authority or Permitting Agency means Ecology or the Agency with jurisdiction over the source.
- (87) Person means an individual, firm, public or private corporation, owner, owner's agent, operator, contractor, limited liability company, association, partnership, political subdivision, municipality, or government agency.
- (88) PM_{2.5} means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and one-half (2.5) micrometers (microns or μ) as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

- (89) PM_{2.5} Emissions means finely-divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and one-half (2.5) micrometers (microns or μ) emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in Appendix M of 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the State Implementation Plan (SIP).
- (90) PM₁₀ means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers (microns or μ) as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.
- (91) PM₁₀ Emissions means finely-divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal (ten) 10 micrometers (microns or μ) emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in Appendix M of 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the State Implementation Plan (SIP).
- (92) Pollution Control Hearings Board of Washington (PCHB) means the body established under Chapter 43.21 RCW to adjudicate hearings pertaining to decisions and orders of the Agency.
- (93) Portable Source means a type of stationary source that emits air contaminants only while at a fixed location but which is capable of being transported to various locations. Examples include a portable asphalt plant or a portable package boiler.
- (94) Portable Source Permit (PSP) Application means a written application to allow the operation or relocation of a proposed portable source in Spokane County.
- (95) Potential-to-Emit (PTE) means 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 stationary 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 only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable. Secondary emissions are not included in determining the PTE of a stationary source.
- (96) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) means the program set forth in WAC 173-400-700 through 750.

- (97) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) means the lowest emission limit that a particular stationary source or source category is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for an individual stationary source or source category, taking into account the impact of the stationary source upon air quality, the availability of additional controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls. RACT requirements for any stationary source or source category shall be adopted only after notice and opportunity for comment are afforded.
- (98) Refuse means putrescible and non-putrescible solid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, incinerator residue, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, solid market wastes, street cleanings, and solid commercial and industrial waste (including waste disposal in industrial salvage).
- (99) Regulatory Order means an order issued by Ecology or the Agency that requires compliance with any applicable provisions of Chapter 70.94 RCW, or the rules and regulations adopted thereunder.
- (100) Secondary Emissions means 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 must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the major stationary source or major modification which causes the secondary emissions. This includes emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be generated without the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Emissions which come directly from a mobile source such as a motor vehicle, train, or vessel are not secondary emissions.
- (101) Shutdown means the cessation of operation of a source or portion of a source for any purpose.
- (102) Silvicultural Burning means burning on unimproved land the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) protects under RCW 70.94.030(21), 70.94.6534, 70.94.6540, and Chapter 76.04 RCW.
- (103) Source means all of the emissions unit(s) including quantifiable fugitive emissions, that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under

common control, whose activities are ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related groups of products.

- (104) Source Category means all sources of the same type or classification.
- (105) Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency (SRCAA) means the local air pollution agency empowered to enforce and implement the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), 42 USC 7401 et seq., the Washington Clean Air Act (WCAA), Chapter 70.94 RCW, and SRCAA Regulation I, in Spokane County, Washington State.
- (106) Stack means any point in a stationary source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct.
- (107) Stack Height means the height of an emission point measured between the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack and where the emissions exit the stack.
- (108) Stage I Vapor Recovery means the capture of all gasoline vapors at gasoline dispensing facilities during the transfer of gasoline from a transport tank into a stationary storage tank, except motor vehicle refueling.
- (109) Stage II Vapor Recovery means the capture of gasoline vapors at gasoline dispensing facilities during the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank into a motor vehicle fuel tank.
- (110) Standard Conditions means a temperature of 20°C (68°F) and a pressure of 760 mm (29.92 inches) of mercury.
- (111) Standard Cubic Foot of Gas means that amount of gas which would occupy a cube having dimensions of one foot on each side, if the gas were free of water vapor at a pressure of 14.7 psia and a temperature of 68° F.
- (112) Startup means the setting in operation of a source or portion of a source for any purpose.
- (113) State Implementation Plan (SIP) or Washington SIP means the Washington SIP in 40 CFR Part 52, subpart WW. The SIP contains state, local and federal regulations and orders, the state plan, and compliance schedules approved and promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for the purpose of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

- (114) Stationary Source means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air contaminant. This term does not include emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes, or from a nonroad engine, or nonroad vehicle, as defined in Section 216(11) of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA).
- (115) Synthetic Minor (SM) means any source whose potential-to-emit has been limited below applicable thresholds by means of an enforceable order, rule, or approval condition.
- (116) Total Actual Annual Emissions means the total of all criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions for the most recent complete year that is available to the Agency.
- (117) Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) means the sum of the mass of sulfur compounds, hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and any other organic sulfides, emitted and measured by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 16 in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60 or an approved equivalent method, and expressed as hydrogen sulfide.
- (118) Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) means the mass of particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix B.
- (119) Toxic Air Pollutant (TAP) or Toxic Air Contaminant means any toxic air pollutant listed in Chapter 173-460 WAC. The term toxic air pollutant may include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds, if an individual substance or a group of substances within either of these classes is listed in Chapter 173-460 WAC. The term toxic air pollutant does not include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds as generic classes of compounds.
- (120) Unclassifiable Area means an area that cannot be designated attainment or nonattainment on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for the criteria pollutant and that is listed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR Part 81.
- (121) United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or (EPA) means the federal agency empowered to enforce and implement the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), 42 USC 7401, et seq.
- (122) Upset Condition means a failure, breakdown, or malfunction of any piece of process equipment or pollution control equipment that causes, or has the potential to cause, excess emissions.

- (123) Vent means any opening through which air pollutants are exhausted into the ambient air.
- (124) Visibility Impairment means any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.
- (125) Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) means the same as defined in 40 CFR 51.100 for the purposes of Regulation I.

SECTION 1.05 ACRONYM INDEX

acfm	Actual Cubic Feet per Minute
ACM	Asbestos-Containing Material
ACWM	Asbestos-Containing Waste Material
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
AOP	Air Operating Permit
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWP	Alternate Work Plan
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BART	Best Available Retrofit Technology
bhp	Brake Horse Power
Btu	British Thermal Unit
C	Celsius
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DNS	Determination of Nonsignificance
DS	Determination of Significance
EFSEC	Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
e-NOI	Electronic Notice of Intent
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency, same as USEPA
ERC	Emissions Reduction Credit
F	Fahrenheit
FCAA	Federal Clean Air Act
G	Gram
gal	Gallon
GEP	Good Engineering Practices
GOA	General Order of Approval
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
hr	Hour
HVLP	High Volume, Low Pressure
kg	Kilogram

LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
L	Liter
lb	Pound
LIEAP	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
LVLP	Low Volume, Low Pressure
mm	Millimeter
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MDNS	Mitigated Determination of Nonsignificance
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NOC	Notice of Construction
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOV	Notice of Violation
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
O ₃	Ozone
Pb	Lead
PCHB	Pollution Control Hearings Board
PLM	Polarized Light Microscopy
PM	Particulate Matter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter 2.5
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter 10
POTWs	Private and Publicly Owned Treatment Works
ppmv	Parts Per Million by Volume
ppmw	Parts Per Million by Weight
psia	Pounds per Square Inch Absolute
psig	Pounds per Square Inch Gauge
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSP	Portable Source Permit
PTE	Potential to Emit
RACT	Reasonable Available Control Technology
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SCAPCA	Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority
SM	Synthetic Minor
SNAP	Spokane Neighborhood Action Partners
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SQER	Small Quantity Emission Rate
SRCAA	Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant

TAP	Toxic Air Pollutant
tBACT	Toxic Best Available Control Technology
TRS	Total Reduced Sulfur
TSI	Thermal System Insulations
TSP	Total Suspended Particulate
USC	United States Code
USEPA	United State Environmental Protection Agency, same as EPA
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WCAA	Washington Clean Air Act
WISHA	Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act
yr	Year