| **Division** | **Definiton** | **Division** | **Definiton** | **Division** | **Definition** |
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| 200 | "Emission" means a release into the atmosphere of any regulated pollutant or any air contaminant. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 200 | (45) "Emissions unit" means any part or activity of a source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant.  (a) A part of a source is any machine, equipment, raw material, product, or byproduct that produces or emits regulated air pollutants. An activity is any process, operation, action, or reaction (e.g., chemical) at a stationary source that emits regulated air pollutants. Except as described in subsection (d) of this section, parts and activities may be grouped for purposes of defining an emissions unit if the following conditions are met:  (A) The group used to define the emissions unit may not include discrete parts or activities to which a distinct emissions standard applies or for which different compliance demonstration requirements apply; and  (B) The emissions from the emissions unit are quantifiable.  (b) Emissions units may be defined on a pollutant by pollutant basis where applicable.  (c) The term emissions unit is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" under Title IV of the FCAA.  (d) Parts and activities cannot be grouped for determining emissions increases from an emissions unit under OAR 340-224-0050 through 340-224-0070, or 340 division 210, or for determining the applicability of any New Source Performance Standard (NSPS). |  |  |
| 208 | (4) "External combustion device " means equipment that burns a solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel, the principal purpose of which is to produce heat or power by indirect heat transfer. | 228 | (4) "Fuel burning equipment" means equipment, other than internal combustion engines, the principal purpose of which is to produce heat or power by indirect heat transfer | 240 | (13) "Fuel Burning Equipment" means a device that burns a solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel, the principal purpose of which is to produce heat or power by indirect heat transfer. All stationary gas turbines are considered Fuel Burning Equipment. Marine installations and internal combustion engines are not considered Fuel Burning Equipment. |
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| 200 | "Fugitive Emissions":  (a) Except as used in subsection (b) of this section, means emissions of any air contaminant which escape to the atmosphere from any point or area that is not identifiable as a stack, vent, duct, or equivalent opening.  (b) As used to define a major Oregon Title V Operating Permit program source, means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. | 236 |  | 234, 240 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 234, 240 | (18) "Hardboard" means a flat panel made from wood that has been reduced to basic wood fibers and bonded by adhesive properties under pressure. |
|  |  | 200 | (68) "Major Modification" means any physical change or change of operation of a source that results in the following for any regulated air pollutant:  (a) A PSEL equal to or more than the significant emission rate over the netting basis; and  (b) The accumulation of physical changes and changes of operation since baseline would result in a significant emission rate increase.  (A) Calculations of emission increases in (b) must account for all accumulated increases in actual emissions due to physical changes and changes of operation occurring at the source since the baseline period, or since the time of the last construction approval issued for the source pursuant to the New Source Review Regulations in OAR 340 division 224 for that pollutant, whichever time is more recent. These include emissions from insignificant activities…….. |  |  |
|  |  | 200 | (69) "Major Source":  (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), means a source that emits, or has the potential to emit, any regulated air pollutant at a Significant Emission Rate. This includes emissions from insignificant activities.  (b) As used in OAR 340 division 210, Stationary Source Notification Requirements, OAR 340 division 218, rules applicable to sources required to have Oregon Title V Operating Permits, OAR 340 division 220, Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees, and 340-216-0066 Standard ACDPs, means any stationary source(or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under common control of the same person(or persons under common control)) belonging to a single major industrial grouping or supporting the major industrial group and that is described in paragraphs (A),(B) or (C) of this subsection…….. |  |  |
|  | Need to keep 240 definition too. Will change later when we put compliance method with standards instead of with definition. Keep “average operating opacity” in Division 234. | 200 | (76) "Opacity" means the degree to which an emission reduces transmission of light and obscures the view of an object in the background . | 240 | (30) "Opacity" means the degree to which an emission reduces transmission of light and obscures the view of an object in the background as measured in accordance with the Department's Source Sampling Manual (January, 1992). Unless otherwise specified by rule, opacity must be measured in accordance with EPA Method 9. For all standards, the minimum observation period must be six minutes, though longer periods may be required by a specific rule or permit condition. Aggregate times (e.g. 3 minutes in any one hour) consist of the total duration of all readings during the observation period that exceed the opacity percentage in the standard, whether or not the readings are consecutive. Alternatives to EPA Method 9, such as a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), alternate Method 1 (LIDAR), or EPA Methods 22, or 203, may be used if approved in advance by the Department, in accordance with the Source Sampling Manual. |
|  |  |  |  | 232 | (54) "Person" means the federal government, any state, individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, industry, co-partnership, association, firm, trust, estate, or any other legal entity whatsoever. |
|  |  | 200 | (93) "Potential to emit" or "PTE" means the lesser of:  (a) The capacity of a stationary source; or  (b) The maximum allowable emissions taking into consideration any physical or operational limitation, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, if the limitation is enforceable by the Administrator.  (c) This definition does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act or the term "capacity factor" as used in Title IV of the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Secondary emissions are not considered in determining the potential to emit. |  |  |
| 200 | (128) "Source" means any building, structure, facility, installation or combination thereof that emits or is capable of emitting air contaminants to the atmosphere, is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and is owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control. The term includes all pollutant emitting activities that belong to a single major industrial group (i.e., that have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987) or that support the major industrial group. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 200 | (129) "Source category":  (a) Except as provided in subsection(b) of this section, means all the pollutant emitting activities that belong to the same industrial grouping(i.e., that have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987).  (b) As used in OAR 340 division 220, Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees, means a group of major sources that the Department determines are using similar raw materials and have equivalent process controls and pollution control equipment. | 232 |  |
|  | KEEP BOTH | 208 | “Special Control Area” means an area designated in OAR 340-204-0070 | 236 | (29) "Special Control Areas" means an area designated in OAR 340-204-0070 and:  (a) Any incorporated city or within six miles of the city limits of said incorporated city;  (b) Any area of the state within one mile of any structure or building used for a residence;  (c) Any area of the state within two miles straight line distance or air miles of any paved public road, highway, or freeway having a total of two or more traffic lanes. |
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| 208, |  |  |  | 240 | (9) "Standard Cubic Foot" means the amount of gas that would occupy a volume of one cubic foot, if the gas were free of uncombined water at standard conditions (a temperature of 68° Fahrenheit and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute).. |
|  |  | 200 | (131) "Startup" or"shutdown" means that time during which an air contaminant source or emission-control equipment is brought into normal operation or normal operation is terminated, respectively. |  |  |