

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ, agency, or commission) adopts the amendments to §101.1 and §101.10.

The amendment to §101.10 is adopted *with change* to the proposed text as published in the March 4, 2016, issue of the *Texas Register* (41 TexReg 1650). Section 101.1 is adopted *without change* to the proposed text and, therefore, will not be republished.

The amended rules will be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as revisions to the state implementation plan (SIP).

Background and Summary of the Factual Basis for the Adopted Rules

On February 6, 2015, the EPA finalized revisions (80 FR 8787) to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 51, Subpart A, Air Emissions Reporting Rule (AERR) that lowered the lead point source reporting threshold to 0.5 tons per year (tpy). The current TCEQ emissions inventory (EI) reporting rule, §101.10 (and previous version of the AERR), language requires a source to submit an EI if it has 10 tpy or more of actual or 25 tpy or more of potential lead emissions. This adopted amendment will lower the lead emissions delineation threshold for point source in §101.10 to align with reporting requirements in the AERR.

Currently, sources that are within 25 miles from the shoreline are required to submit an EI if the source meets one of the reporting thresholds in §101.10. The adopted amendment will change the distance from the shoreline to 9.0 nautical miles for

consistency with Texas' legal offshore jurisdiction. Other adopted changes codify existing business processes and clarify the EI requirements.

Additionally, the EPA has made multiple, recent revisions to the federal definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC) in 40 CFR §51.100(s), to exclude certain organic compounds from regulation as a VOC since the agency last updated its VOC definition in §101.1(116) in 2010. The latest finalized EPA definition of VOC will be incorporated in this adopted rule change. The specific organic compounds that will be excluded from the agency's definition of VOC with this revision include: *trans*-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene; HCF₂OCF₂H (HFE-134); HCF₂OCF₂OCF₂H (HFE-236cal2); HCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCF₂H (HFE-338pcc13); HCF₂OCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCF₂H (H-Galden 1040x or H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180)); *trans* 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene; 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene; and 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol.

Section by Section Discussion

§101.1, Definitions

The EPA has made multiple, recent revisions to the federal definition of VOC in 40 CFR §51.100(s), to exclude certain organic compounds from regulation as a VOC. The TCEQ definition of VOC in §101.1 was last updated in 2010 and references the federal definition as amended on January 21, 2009; therefore, the TCEQ's definition is not consistent with the current EPA definition. The adopted amendment to the definition of VOC in §101.1(116) incorporates the most recent final revision to the federal definition in

40 CFR §51.100(s), which was published in the *Federal Register* on March 27, 2014 (79 FR 17037).

§101.10, Emissions Inventory Requirements

The adopted amendment shortens the applicable distance for a site on waters from 25 miles to 9.0 nautical miles (10.4 statute miles) from the shoreline. Texas' territorial waters only extend 9.0 nautical miles. At this time, no sites located between 9.0 nautical and 25 statute miles from the shoreline report EIs to Texas. If a site existing between 9.0 nautical miles and 25 statute miles from shore should be required to report in the future, this site would be captured in a federal EI. This adopted amendment aligns emissions collection practices to territory included in Texas' legal offshore jurisdiction and reduces the risk of double reporting of emissions from sources existing between 9.0 nautical miles and 25 statute miles from the Texas shoreline.

Section 101.10(a) requires an inventory to be submitted on forms or other media as approved by the commission. The adopted amendment removes the redundant phrase "forms or other" from this subsection. The phrase "media approved by the commission" succinctly covers this requirement.

Section 101.10(a)(3) is adopted to align the reporting requirement with the EPA's AERR in 40 CFR Part 51. On February 6, 2015, the EPA finalized revisions (80 FR 8787) to the AERR that lowered the lead point source reporting threshold to 0.5 tpy. The current TCEQ EI reporting rule, §101.10 (and previous version of the AERR) language requires a source to

submit an EI if it has 10 tpy or more of actual or 25 tpy or more of potential lead emissions. This adopted amendment lowers the lead emissions delineation threshold for point source in §101.10 to align with reporting requirements in the AERR. The language in this section was rephrased from proposal to indicate the reporting threshold for lead is "0.5 tpy or more" rather than a "minimum of 0.5 tpy." This change is for clarity and consistency with language elsewhere in the rule. There is no change in the reporting threshold from proposal as a result of this rephrasing. Former §101.10(a)(3) - (5) are renumbered to allow for this additional lead reporting requirement adopted as subsection (a)(3).

Currently, the data needed to meet the new EPA lead reporting threshold requirement are collected under the special inventory requirements in subsection (b)(2) and (3). This adopted amendment makes the requirement clear to the community and does not require the agency to rely on the special inventory provision to collect data that is reported annually.

In addition to initial EIs, all owners or operators of accounts continuing to meet the reporting requirements in subsection (a) are required to annually update their EI. The adopted amendment adds subsection (a)(5) to the list of applicability requirements listed in subsection (b)(2) that are required to submit an annual emissions inventory update (AEIU). This addition includes the adopted inclusion of the new lead reporting requirement to this existing requirement.

An amendment is adopted in subsection (a)(4) to restructure the sentence to clarify that greenhouse gases are excluded from the applicability determination purposes of the paragraph. Their exclusion was always intended and is the current practice.

An amendment is adopted in subsection (a)(5) to change the units from "tons" to "tpy" to more clearly define the period over which the emissions are calculated. An annual time-period has always been assumed for this applicability but the amendment is adopted to clarify.

The term "microns" is changed to "micrometers" in the adoption to align language in §101.10(b)(1) with the reporting rule in AERR. In applied sciences, a micron is a commonly accepted alternative term to micrometer, and thus, the adopted amendment has no effect on the population of sources required to report an EI or on the methodology for estimating emissions.

Particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers ($PM_{2.5}$) is adopted for addition to the list of contaminants that shall be reported in the EI under subsection (b). The list includes the phrase "any other contaminant subject to NAAQS" (the National Ambient Air Quality Standards). The contaminant, $PM_{2.5}$, is subject to the NAAQS and is already required for inclusion in an EI. However, specifically listing $PM_{2.5}$ clarifies the reporting requirement and does not change any existing reporting requirement to the agency.

EIs are not required for accounts with small changes in emissions as listed in subsection (b)(2)(A). A certifying letter may be submitted instead of an AEIU. Because PM_{2.5} is specifically being listed in the adoption as a required pollutant (although, as a regulated pollutant, it is already required) in an AEIU, it is added to this list of pollutants and is to be considered when determining if an AEIU is required.

A second certifying statement has been added as §101.10(d)(2). Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC), §382.0215(f) requires that an owner or operator that is required to submit an EI and had no emissions events during the reporting year must include as part of the inventory a statement to this effect. The EI update process and reporting forms already include this certifying statement. An EI cannot be considered complete, or for electronically submitted accounts, submitted without either completing this certification or submitting emissions event data. The adopted amendment does not change this practice nor the wording in the certifying statement on the EI; it only includes the existing practice, which is required by THSC, §382.0215, into §101.10.

Because subsection (b) has been expanded to include a second certifying statement, its structure has been changed. The first requirement has been renumbered as subsection (b)(1) and the new requirement, addressed previously, has been numbered as subsection (b)(2).

Final Regulatory Impact Analysis Determination

The commission reviewed this adopted rulemaking in light of the regulatory impact

analysis requirements of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225, and determined that it does not meet the definition of a "major environmental rule" as defined in that statute. A "major environmental rule" means "a rule, the specific intent of which is to protect the environment or reduce risks to human health from environmental exposure and that may adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, or the public health and safety of the state or a sector of the state." Additionally, this adoption rulemaking does not meet any of the four applicability criteria for requiring a regulatory impact analysis for a major environmental rule, which are listed in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(a). Texas Government Code, §2001.0225 applies only to a major environmental rule, the result of which is to: 1) exceed a standard set by federal law, unless the rule is specifically required by state law; 2) exceed an express requirement of state law, unless the rule is specifically required by federal law; 3) exceed a requirement of a delegation agreement or contract between the state and an agency or representative of the federal government to implement a state and federal program; or 4) adopt a rule solely under the general powers of the agency instead of under a specific state law.

The amendment to Chapter 101 is adopted to align Texas rules with the current federal regulations found in 40 CFR Part 51. Additionally, the amendment will clarify requirements in §101.10 and change the applicability to sources that are within 9.0 nautical miles of the shoreline in accordance with state and federal jurisdiction over offshore sources.

The adopted rulemaking implements requirements of 42 United States Code (USC), §7410, which requires states to adopt a SIP that provides for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS in each air quality control region of the state. While 42 USC, §7410 generally does not require specific programs, methods, or reductions in order to meet the standard, the SIP must include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques (including economic incentives such as fees, marketable permits, and auctions of emissions rights), as well as schedules and timetables for compliance as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of this chapter (42 USC, Chapter 85). The provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) recognize that states are in the best position to determine what programs and controls are necessary or appropriate in order to meet the NAAQS. This flexibility allows states, affected industry, and the public to collaborate on the best methods for attaining the NAAQS for the specific regions in the state. Even though the FCAA allows states to develop their own programs, this flexibility does not relieve a state from developing a program that meets the requirements of 42 USC, §7410. States are not free to ignore the requirements of 42 USC, §7410 and must develop programs to assure that their contributions to nonattainment areas are reduced so that these areas can be brought into attainment on schedule.

The requirement to provide a fiscal analysis of adopted regulations in the Texas Government Code was amended by Senate Bill (SB) 633 during the 75th Texas Legislature, 1997. The intent of SB 633 was to require agencies to conduct a regulatory impact analysis of extraordinary rules. These rules are identified in the statutory language as

major environmental rules that will have a material adverse impact and will exceed a requirement of state law, federal law, or a delegated federal program, or are adopted solely under the general powers of the agency. With the understanding that this requirement would seldom apply, the commission provided a cost estimate for SB 633 concluding that "based on an assessment of rules adopted by the agency in the past, it is not anticipated that the bill will have significant fiscal implications for the agency due to its limited application." The commission also noted that the number of rules that would require assessment under the provisions of the bill was not large. This conclusion was based, in part, on the criteria set forth in the bill that exempted the adopted rules from the full analysis unless the rule was a major environmental rule that exceeds a federal law.

As discussed earlier in this preamble, the FCAA does not always require specific programs, methods, or reductions in order to meet the NAAQS; thus, states must develop programs for each area contributing to nonattainment to help ensure that those areas will meet the attainment deadlines. Because of the ongoing need to address nonattainment issues and to meet the requirements of 42 USC, §7410, the commission routinely proposes and adopts SIP rules. The legislature is presumed to understand this federal scheme. If each rule adopted for inclusion in the SIP was considered to be a major environmental rule that exceeds federal law, then every SIP rule would require the full regulatory impact analysis contemplated by SB 633. This conclusion is inconsistent with the conclusions reached by the commission in its cost estimate and by the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) in its fiscal notes. Since the legislature is presumed to understand the

fiscal impacts of the bills it passes and that presumption is based on information provided by state agencies and the LBB, the commission believes that the intent of SB 633 was only to require the full regulatory impact analysis for rules that are extraordinary in nature. While the SIP rules will have a broad impact, the impact is no greater than is necessary or appropriate to meet the requirements of the FCAA. For these reasons, rules adopted for inclusion in the SIP fall under the exception in Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(a) because they are required by federal law.

The commission has consistently applied this construction to its rules since this statute was enacted in 1997. Since that time, the legislature has revised the Texas Government Code but left this provision substantially un-amended. It is presumed that "when an agency interpretation is in effect at the time the legislature amends the laws without making substantial change in the statute, the legislature is deemed to have accepted the agency's interpretation." *Central Power & Light Co. v. Sharp*, 919 S.W.2d 485, 489 (Tex. App. Austin 1995), *writ denied with per curiam opinion respecting another issue*, 960 S.W.2d 617 (Tex. 1997); *Bullock v. Marathon Oil Co.*, 798 S.W.2d 353, 357 (Tex. App. Austin 1990, *no writ*); *Cf. Humble Oil & Refining Co. v. Calvert*, 414 S.W.2d 172 (Tex. 1967); *Dudney v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*, 9 S.W.3d 884, 893 (Tex. App. Austin 2000); *Southwestern Life Ins. Co. v. Montemayor*, 24 S.W.3d 581 (Tex. App. Austin 2000, *pet. denied*); and *Coastal Indust. Water Auth. v. Trinity Portland Cement Div.*, 563 S.W.2d 916 (Tex. 1978).

The commission's interpretation of the regulatory impact analysis requirements is also

supported by a change made to the Texas Administrative Procedure Act (APA) by the legislature in 1999. In an attempt to limit the number of rule challenges based upon APA requirements, the legislature clarified that state agencies are required to meet these sections of the APA against the standard of "substantial compliance." The legislature specifically identified Texas Government Code, §2001.0225, as falling under this standard. The commission has substantially complied with the requirements of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225.

The specific intent of this adopted rulemaking is to amend sections of the Texas Administrative Code (TAC), which would align TCEQ regulations with current EPA regulations. Additionally, even if the adopted rulemaking was a major environmental rule, it does not exceed a standard set by federal law or exceed an express requirement of state law. No contract or delegation agreement covers the topic that is the subject of this adopted rulemaking. Therefore, this adopted rulemaking is not subject to the regulatory analysis provisions of Texas Government Code, §2001.0225(b) because it does not meet the definition of a "major environmental rule," nor does it meet any of the four applicability criteria for a major environmental rule.

The commission invited public comment regarding the Draft Regulatory Impact Analysis Determination during the public comment period. No comments were received on the regulatory impact analysis.

Takings Impact Assessment

The commission evaluated the adopted rulemaking and performed an assessment of whether Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007 is applicable. The specific intent of this adopted rulemaking is to amend sections of the TAC, which would align TCEQ regulations with current EPA regulations. The adopted rulemaking would substantially advance this stated purpose by updating the TCEQ rules to be consistent with the EPA's rules, codifying existing business processes, and clarifying the EI requirements.

Texas Government Code, §2007.003(b)(4) provides that Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007 does not apply to this adopted rulemaking because it is an action reasonably taken to fulfill an obligation mandated by federal and state law. THSC, §382.0215 requires the agency to develop the capacity for electronic reporting of emissions, including emissions events. Additionally, 42 USC, §7410 requires a state to adopt a SIP that provides for the implementations, maintenance, and enforcement of NAAQS in each air quality control region of the state. Consequently, the adopted rulemaking meets the exemption criteria in Texas Government Code, §2007.003(b)(4).

Nevertheless, the commission further evaluated these adopted rules and performed an assessment of whether these adopted rules constitute a "taking" under Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007. Promulgation and enforcement of these adopted rules are neither a statutory nor a constitutional taking of private real property. Specifically, the subject adopted regulations do not affect a landowner's rights in private real property because this rulemaking does not burden (constitutionally), nor restrict or limit the owner's right

to property and reduce its value by 25% or more beyond that which otherwise exists in the absence of the regulations.

In addition, because the subject adopted regulations do not provide more stringent requirements, they do not burden, restrict, or limit an owner's right to property and reduce its value by 25% or more beyond that which otherwise exists in the absence of the regulations. Therefore, these adopted rules do not constitute a taking under the Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007. For these reasons, Texas Government Code, Chapter 2007 does not apply to this adopted rulemaking.

Consistency with the Coastal Management Program

The commission reviewed the adopted rules and found that they are neither identified in Coastal Coordination Act Implementation Rules, 31 TAC §505.11(b)(2) or (4), nor do they affect any action/authorization identified in Coastal Coordination Act Implementation Rules, §505.11(a)(6). Therefore, the adopted rules are not subject to the Texas Coastal Management Program (CMP).

The commission invited public comment regarding the consistency with the CMP during the public comment period. No comments were received on the CMP.

Effect on Sites Subject to the Federal Operating Permits Program

There is no anticipated change in reporting requirements or number of sources subject to the Federal Operating Permits Program as a result of the adopted changes in Chapter 101.

Currently, the adopted excluded VOC compounds are not reported to the EI. If a source subject to the Federal Operating Permits Program emitting one of these compounds should be processed for a permit, these compounds would not need to be included in the permit.

The adopted amendment for lowering the lead reporting threshold aligns §101.10 with the reporting requirements in the EPA's AERR (40 CFR Part 51). At this time, sources subject to this reporting solely on the basis of lower lead emissions reporting threshold are already captured in the inventory through the special inventory requirements of §101.10.

Public Comment

The commission scheduled a public hearing on March 29, 2016; however, no members of the public were present to make comments. Therefore, the public hearing was not officially opened. The comment period closed on April 4, 2016. The commission received one supportive written comment from the American Coatings Association (ACA).

Response to Comments

Comment

ACA expressed support for the proposed revision to the definition of VOC.

Response

The commission appreciates the support.

SUBCHAPTER A: GENERAL RULES

§101.1, §101.10

Statutory Authority

The amendments are adopted under Texas Water Code (TWC), §5.102, concerning General Powers, which provides the commission with the general powers to carry out its duties under the TWC; TWC, §5.103, concerning Rules, which authorizes the commission to adopt rules necessary to carry out its powers and duties under the TWC; TWC, §5.105, concerning General Policy, which authorizes the commission by rule to establish and approve all general policy of the commission; and under Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC), §382.017, concerning Rules, which authorizes the commission to adopt rules consistent with the policy and purposes of the Texas Clean Air Act. The amendments are also adopted under THSC, §382.002, concerning Policy and Purpose, which establishes the commission's purpose to safeguard the state's air resources, consistent with the protection of public health, general welfare, and physical property; THSC, §382.011, concerning General Powers and Duties, which authorizes the commission to control the quality of the state's air; and THSC, §382.012, concerning the State Air Control Plan, which authorizes the commission to prepare and develop a general, comprehensive plan for the proper control of the state's air. Additionally, the amendments are adopted under THSC, §382.014, concerning Emission Inventory, which authorizes the commission to require a person whose activities cause emissions of air contaminants to submit information so that the commission may develop an emissions inventory; THSC, §382.016, concerning Monitoring Requirements; Examination of Records, which

authorizes the commission to prescribe requirements for measuring and monitoring emissions of air contaminants and to examine records relating to the operation of any air pollution or emission control equipment or facility; and THSC, §382.0215, concerning Assessment of Emissions Due to Emissions Events, which requires an owner or operator of a regulated entity required by THSC, §382.014 to submit an annual emissions inventory report and which has experienced no emissions events during the relevant year to submit a statement stating that no emissions events were experienced that year.

The adopted amendments implement THSC, §§382.002, 382.011, 382.012, 382.014, 382.016, 382.017, and 382.0215.

§101.1. Definitions.

Unless specifically defined in the Texas Clean Air Act (TCAA) or in the rules of the commission, the terms used by the commission have the meanings commonly ascribed to them in the field of air pollution control. In addition to the terms that are defined by the TCAA, the following terms, when used in the air quality rules in this title, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(1) Account--For those sources required to be permitted under Chapter 122 of this title (relating to Federal Operating Permits Program), all sources that are aggregated as a site. For all other sources, any combination of sources under common ownership or control and located on one or more contiguous properties, or properties

contiguous except for intervening roads, railroads, rights-of-way, waterways, or similar divisions.

(2) Acid gas flare--A flare used exclusively for the incineration of hydrogen sulfide and other acidic gases derived from natural gas sweetening processes.

(3) Agency established facility identification number--For the purposes of Subchapter F of this chapter (relating to Emissions Events and Scheduled Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown Activities), a unique alphanumeric code required to be assigned by the owner or operator of a regulated entity that the emission inventory reporting requirements of §101.10 of this title (relating to Emissions Inventory Requirements) are applicable to each facility at that regulated entity.

(4) Ambient air--That portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

(5) Background--Background concentration, the level of air contaminants that cannot be reduced by controlling emissions from man-made sources. It is determined by measuring levels in non-urban areas.

(6) Boiler--Any combustion equipment fired with solid, liquid, and/or gaseous fuel used to produce steam or to heat water.

(7) Capture system--All equipment (including, but not limited to, hoods, ducts, fans, booths, ovens, dryers, etc.) that contains, collects, and transports an air pollutant to a control device.

(8) Captured facility--A manufacturing or production facility that generates an industrial solid waste or hazardous waste that is routinely stored, processed, or disposed of on a shared basis in an integrated waste management unit owned, operated by, and located within a contiguous manufacturing complex.

(9) Carbon adsorber--An add-on control device that uses activated carbon to adsorb volatile organic compounds from a gas stream.

(10) Carbon adsorption system--A carbon adsorber with an inlet and outlet for exhaust gases and a system to regenerate the saturated adsorbent.

(11) Coating--A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, paints, varnishes, sealants, adhesives, thinners, diluents, inks, maskants, and temporary protective coatings.

(12) Cold solvent cleaning--A batch process that uses liquid solvent to remove soils from the surfaces of parts or to dry the parts by spraying, brushing,

flushing, and/or immersion while maintaining the solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning (hand cleaning) is not included in this definition.

(13) Combustion unit--Any boiler plant, furnace, incinerator, flare, engine, or other device or system used to oxidize solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels, but excluding motors and engines used in propelling land, water, and air vehicles.

(14) Combustion turbine--Any gas turbine system that is gas and/or liquid fuel fired with or without power augmentation. This unit is either attached to a foundation or is portable equipment operated at a specific minor or major source for more than 90 days in any 12-month period. Two or more gas turbines powering one shaft will be treated as one unit.

(15) Commercial hazardous waste management facility--Any hazardous waste management facility that accepts hazardous waste or polychlorinated biphenyl compounds for a charge, except a captured facility that disposes only waste generated on-site or a facility that accepts waste only from other facilities owned or effectively controlled by the same person.

(16) Commercial incinerator--An incinerator used to dispose of waste material from retail and wholesale trade establishments.

(17) Commercial medical waste incinerator--A facility that accepts for incineration medical waste generated outside the property boundaries of the facility.

(18) Component--A piece of equipment, including, but not limited to, pumps, valves, compressors, and pressure relief valves that has the potential to leak volatile organic compounds.

(19) Condensate--Liquids that result from the cooling and/or pressure changes of produced natural gas. Once these liquids are processed at gas plants or refineries or in any other manner, they are no longer considered condensates.

(20) Construction-demolition waste--Waste resulting from construction or demolition projects.

(21) Control system or control device--Any part, chemical, machine, equipment, contrivance, or combination of same, used to destroy, eliminate, reduce, or control the emission of air contaminants to the atmosphere.

(22) ConveyORIZED degreasing--A solvent cleaning process that uses an automated parts handling system, typically a conveyor, to automatically provide a continuous supply of parts to be cleaned or dried using either cold solvent or vaporized solvent. A conveyORIZED degreasing process is fully enclosed except for the conveyor inlet and exit portals.

(23) Criteria pollutant or standard--Any pollutant for which there is a national ambient air quality standard established under 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50.

(24) Custody transfer--The transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

(25) De minimis impact--A change in ground level concentration of an air contaminant as a result of the operation of any new major stationary source or of the operation of any existing source that has undergone a major modification that does not exceed the significance levels as specified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations §51.165(b)(2).

(26) Domestic wastes--The garbage and rubbish normally resulting from the functions of life within a residence.

(27) Emissions banking--A system for recording emissions reduction credits so they may be used or transferred for future use.

(28) Emissions event--Any upset event or unscheduled maintenance, startup, or shutdown activity, from a common cause that results in unauthorized emissions of air contaminants from one or more emissions points at a regulated entity.

(29) Emissions reduction credit--Any stationary source emissions reduction that has been banked in accordance with Subchapter H, Division 1 of this chapter (relating to Emission Credit Program).

(30) Emissions reduction credit certificate--The certificate issued by the executive director that indicates the amount of qualified reduction available for use as offsets and the length of time the reduction is eligible for use.

(31) Emissions unit--Any part of a stationary source that emits, or would have the potential to emit, any pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act.

(32) Excess opacity event--When an opacity reading is equal to or exceeds 15 additional percentage points above an applicable opacity limit, averaged over a six-minute period.

(33) Exempt solvent--Those carbon compounds or mixtures of carbon compounds used as solvents that have been excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound.

(34) External floating roof--A cover or roof in an open top tank that rests upon or is floated upon the liquid being contained and is equipped with a single or double seal to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell. A double seal consists of two complete and separate closure seals, one above the other, containing an enclosed space between them.

(35) Federal motor vehicle regulation--Control of Air Pollution from Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Engines, 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 85.

(36) Federally enforceable--All limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the United States Environmental Protection Agency administrator, including those requirements developed under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 60 and 61; requirements within any applicable state implementation plan (SIP); and any permit requirements established under 40 CFR §52.21 or under regulations approved under 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart 1, including operating permits issued under the approved program that is incorporated into the SIP and that expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.

(37) Flare--An open combustion unit (i.e., lacking an enclosed combustion chamber) whose combustion air is provided by uncontrolled ambient air around the flame, and that is used as a control device. A flare may be equipped with a radiant heat shield (with or without a refractory lining), but is not equipped with a flame air control

damping system to control the air/fuel mixture. In addition, a flare may also use auxiliary fuel. The combustion flame may be elevated or at ground level. A vapor combustor, as defined in this section, is not considered a flare.

(38) Fuel oil--Any oil meeting the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications for fuel oil in ASTM D396-01, Standard Specifications for Fuel Oils, revised 2001. This includes fuel oil grades 1, 1 (Low Sulfur), 2, 2 (Low Sulfur), 4 (Light), 4, 5 (Light), 5 (Heavy), and 6.

(39) Fugitive emission--Any gaseous or particulate contaminant entering the atmosphere that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening designed to direct or control its flow.

(40) Garbage--Solid waste consisting of putrescible animal and vegetable waste materials resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food, including waste materials from markets, storage facilities, and handling and sale of produce and other food products.

(41) Gasoline--Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds per square inch (27.6 kilopascals) or greater that is produced for use as a motor fuel, and is commonly called gasoline.

(42) Greenhouse gases (GHGs)--the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

(43) Hazardous wastes--Any solid waste identified or listed as a hazardous waste by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 United States Code, §§6901 *et seq.*, as amended.

(44) Heatset (used in offset lithographic printing)--Any operation where heat is required to evaporate ink oil from the printing ink. Hot air dryers are used to deliver the heat.

(45) High-bake coatings--Coatings designed to cure at temperatures above 194 degrees Fahrenheit.

(46) High-volume low-pressure spray guns--Equipment used to apply coatings by means of a spray gun that operates between 0.1 and 10.0 pounds per square inch gauge air pressure measured at the air cap.

(47) Incinerator--An enclosed combustion apparatus and attachments that is used in the process of burning wastes for the primary purpose of reducing its volume and weight by removing the combustibles of the waste and is equipped with a flue for

conducting products of combustion to the atmosphere. Any combustion device that burns 10% or more of solid waste on a total British thermal unit (Btu) heat input basis averaged over any one-hour period is considered to be an incinerator. A combustion device without instrumentation or methodology to determine hourly flow rates of solid waste and burning 1.0% or more of solid waste on a total Btu heat input basis averaged annually is also considered to be an incinerator. An open-trench type (with closed ends) combustion unit may be considered an incinerator when approved by the executive director. Devices burning untreated wood scraps, waste wood, or sludge from the treatment of wastewater from the process mills as a primary fuel for heat recovery are not included under this definition. Combustion devices permitted under this title as combustion devices other than incinerators will not be considered incinerators for application of any rule within this title provided they are installed and operated in compliance with the condition of all applicable permits.

(48) Industrial boiler--A boiler located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes.

(49) Industrial furnace--Cement kilns; lime kilns; aggregate kilns; phosphate kilns; coke ovens; blast furnaces; smelting, melting, or refining furnaces, including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters, or foundry furnaces; titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors; methane reforming furnaces; pulping recovery furnaces; combustion devices used in the

recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid; and other devices the commission may list.

(50) Industrial solid waste--Solid waste resulting from, or incidental to, any process of industry or manufacturing, or mining or agricultural operations, classified as follows.

(A) Class 1 industrial solid waste or Class 1 waste is any industrial solid waste designated as Class 1 by the executive director as any industrial solid waste or mixture of industrial solid wastes that because of its concentration or physical or chemical characteristics is toxic, corrosive, flammable, a strong sensitizer or irritant, a generator of sudden pressure by decomposition, heat, or other means, and may pose a substantial present or potential danger to human health or the environment when improperly processed, stored, transported, or otherwise managed, including hazardous industrial waste, as defined in §335.1 and §335.505 of this title (relating to Definitions and Class 1 Waste Determination).

(B) Class 2 industrial solid waste is any individual solid waste or combination of industrial solid wastes that cannot be described as Class 1 or Class 3, as defined in §335.506 of this title (relating to Class 2 Waste Determination).

(C) Class 3 industrial solid waste is any inert and essentially insoluble industrial solid waste, including materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, and certain

plastics and rubber, etc., that are not readily decomposable as defined in §335.507 of this title (relating to Class 3 Waste Determination).

(51) Internal floating cover--A cover or floating roof in a fixed roof tank that rests upon or is floated upon the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the cover edge and tank shell.

(52) Leak--A volatile organic compound concentration greater than 10,000 parts per million by volume or the amount specified by applicable rule, whichever is lower; or the dripping or exuding of process fluid based on sight, smell, or sound.

(53) Liquid fuel--A liquid combustible mixture, not derived from hazardous waste, with a heating value of at least 5,000 British thermal units per pound.

(54) Liquid-mounted seal--A primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof around the circumference of the tank.

(55) Maintenance area--A geographic region of the state previously designated nonattainment under the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and subsequently redesignated to attainment subject to the requirement to develop a maintenance plan under 42 United States Code, §7505a, as described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 81 and in pertinent *Federal Register* notices.

(56) Maintenance plan--A revision to the applicable state implementation plan, meeting the requirements of 42 United States Code, §7505a.

(57) Marine vessel--Any watercraft used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, and that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries, oil, gasoline, or other volatile organic liquid in bulk as a cargo or cargo residue.

(58) Mechanical shoe seal--A metal sheet that is held vertically against the storage tank wall by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(59) Medical waste--Waste materials identified by the Department of State Health Services as "special waste from health care-related facilities" and those waste materials commingled and discarded with special waste from health care-related facilities.

(60) Metropolitan Planning Organization--That organization designated as being responsible, together with the state, for conducting the continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive planning process under 23 United States Code (USC), §134 and 49 USC, §1607.

(61) Mobile emissions reduction credit--The credit obtained from an enforceable, permanent, quantifiable, and surplus (to other federal and state rules) emissions reduction generated by a mobile source as set forth in Chapter 114, Subchapter F of this title (relating to Vehicle Retirement and Mobile Emission Reduction Credits), and that has been banked in accordance with Subchapter H, Division 1 of this chapter (relating to Emission Credit Program).

(62) Motor vehicle--A self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

(63) Motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility--Any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

(64) Municipal solid waste--Solid waste resulting from, or incidental to, municipal, community, commercial, institutional, and recreational activities, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, street cleanings, dead animals, abandoned automobiles, and all other solid waste except industrial solid waste.

(65) Municipal solid waste facility--All contiguous land, structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for processing, storing, or disposing of solid waste. A facility may be publicly or privately owned and may consist of several processing, storage, or disposal operational units, e.g., one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them.

(66) Municipal solid waste landfill--A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under 40 Code of Federal Regulations §257.2. A municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) unit also may receive other types of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small-quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. An MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit, or a lateral expansion.

(67) National ambient air quality standard--Those standards established under 42 United States Code, §7409, including standards for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, inhalable particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide.

(68) Net ground-level concentration--The concentration of an air contaminant as measured at or beyond the property boundary minus the representative concentration flowing onto a property as measured at any point. Where there is no expected influence of the air contaminant flowing onto a property from other sources, the net ground level concentration may be determined by a measurement at or beyond the property boundary.

(69) New source--Any stationary source, the construction or modification of which was commenced after March 5, 1972.

(70) Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)--The sum of the nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide in the flue gas or emission point, collectively expressed as nitrogen dioxide.

(71) Nonattainment area--A defined region within the state that is designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as failing to meet the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS or standard) for a pollutant for which a standard exists. The EPA will designate the area as nonattainment under the provisions of 42 United States Code, §7407(d). For the official list and boundaries of nonattainment areas, see 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 81 and pertinent *Federal Register* notices. The designations and classifications for the one-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard in 40 CFR Part 81 were retained for the purpose of anti-backsliding and upon determination by the EPA that any requirement is no longer required for purposes of anti-backsliding, then that requirement no longer applies.

(72) Non-reportable emissions event--Any emissions event that in any 24-hour period does not result in an unauthorized emission from any emissions point equal to or in excess of the reportable quantity as defined in this section.

(73) Opacity--The degree to which an emission of air contaminants obstructs the transmission of light expressed as the percentage of light obstructed as measured by an optical instrument or trained observer.

(74) Open-top vapor degreasing--A batch solvent cleaning process that is open to the air and that uses boiling solvent to create solvent vapor used to clean or dry parts through condensation of the hot solvent vapors on the parts.

(75) Outdoor burning--Any fire or smoke-producing process that is not conducted in a combustion unit.

(76) Particulate matter--Any material, except uncombined water, that exists as a solid or liquid in the atmosphere or in a gas stream at standard conditions.

(A) Particulate matter with diameters less than 10 micrometers (PM_{10})--Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 50, Appendix J, and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53, or by an equivalent method designated with that Part 53.

(B) Particulate matter with diameters less than 2.5 micrometers ($PM_{2.5}$)--Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers 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 with that Part 53.

(77) Particulate matter emissions--All finely-divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by United States Environmental Protection Agency Reference Method 5, as specified at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, Appendix A, modified to include particulate caught by an impinger train; by an equivalent or alternative method, as specified at 40 CFR Part 51; or by a test method specified in an approved state implementation plan.

(A) Direct PM emissions--Solid particles emitted directly from an air emissions source or activity, or gaseous emissions or liquid droplets from an air emissions source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. Direct 2.5 micrometers ($PM_{2.5}$) emissions include elemental carbon, directly emitted organic carbon, directly emitted sulfate, directly emitted nitrate, and other inorganic particles (including but not limited to crustal materials, metals, and sea salt).

(B) Secondary PM emissions--Those air pollutants other than $PM_{2.5}$ direct emissions that contribute to the formation of $PM_{2.5}$. $PM_{2.5}$ precursors include sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds, and ammonia.

(78) Petroleum refinery--Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through

distillation of crude oil, or through the redistillation, cracking, extraction, reforming, or other processing of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

(79) PM_{2.5} emissions--Finely-divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method specified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 51, or by a test method approved under a state implementation plan or under a United States Environmental Protection Agency delegation or approval.

(80) PM₁₀ emissions--Finely-divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method specified in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 51, or by a test method specified in an approved state implementation plan.

(81) Polychlorinated biphenyl compound--A compound subject to 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 761.

(82) Process or processes--Any action, operation, or treatment embracing chemical, commercial, industrial, or manufacturing factors such as combustion units, kilns, stills, dryers, roasters, and equipment used in connection therewith, and all other

methods or forms of manufacturing or processing that may emit smoke, particulate matter, gaseous matter, or visible emissions.

(83) Process weight per hour--"Process weight" is the total weight of all materials introduced or recirculated into any specific process that may cause any discharge of air contaminants into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged into the process will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. The "process weight per hour" will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during that the equipment used to conduct the process is idle. For continuous operation, the "process weight per hour" will be derived by dividing the total process weight for a 24-hour period by 24.

(84) Property--All land under common control or ownership coupled with all improvements on such land, and all fixed or movable objects on such land, or any vessel on the waters of this state.

(85) Reasonable further progress--Annual incremental reductions in emissions of the applicable air contaminant that are sufficient to provide for attainment of the applicable national ambient air quality standard in the designated nonattainment areas by the date required in the state implementation plan.

(86) Regulated entity--All regulated units, facilities, equipment, structures, or sources at one street address or location that are owned or operated by the same person. The term includes any property under common ownership or control identified in a permit or used in conjunction with the regulated activity at the same street address or location. Owners or operators of pipelines, gathering lines, and flowlines under common ownership or control in a particular county may be treated as a single regulated entity for purposes of assessment and regulation of emissions events.

(87) Remote reservoir cold solvent cleaning--Any cold solvent cleaning operation in which liquid solvent is pumped to a sink-like work area that drains solvent back into an enclosed container while parts are being cleaned, allowing no solvent to pool in the work area.

(88) Reportable emissions event--Any emissions event that in any 24-hour period, results in an unauthorized emission from any emissions point equal to or in excess of the reportable quantity as defined in this section.

(89) Reportable quantity (RQ)--Is as follows:

(A) for individual air contaminant compounds and specifically listed mixtures by name or Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number, either:

(i) the lowest of the quantities:

(I) listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 302, Table 302.4, the column "final RQ";

(II) listed in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A, the column "Reportable Quantity"; or

(III) listed as follows:

(-a-) acetaldehyde - 1,000 pounds, except in the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) and Beaumont-Port Arthur (BPA) ozone nonattainment areas as defined in paragraph (71) of this section, where the RQ must be 100 pounds;

(-b-) butanes (any isomer) - 5,000 pounds;

(-c-) butenes (any isomer, except 1,3-butadiene) - 5,000 pounds, except in the HGB and BPA ozone nonattainment areas as defined in paragraph (71) of this section, where the RQ must be 100 pounds;

(-d-) carbon monoxide - 5,000 pounds;

(-e-) 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b) - 5,000 pounds;

(-f-) chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) - 5,000

pounds;

(-g-) 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a) - 5,000

pounds;

(-h-) chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31) - 5,000

pounds;

(-i-) chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115) - 5,000

pounds;

(-j-) 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)

- 5,000 pounds;

(-k-) 1-chloro-1,1,2,2 tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-

124a) - 5,000 pounds;

(-l-) 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC

43-10mee) - 5,000 pounds;

(-m-) decanes (any isomer) - 5,000 pounds;

(-n) 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b) -
5,000 pounds;

(-o) 3,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane
(HCFC-225ca) - 5,000 pounds;

(-p) 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane
(HCFC-225cb) - 5,000 pounds;

(-q) 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-
114) - 5,000 pounds;

(-r) 1,1-dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114a) -
5,000 pounds;

(-s) 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-
123a) - 5,000 pounds;

(-t) 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a) - 5,000
pounds;

(-u) difluoromethane (HFC-32) - 5,000 pounds;

(-v-) ethanol - 5,000 pounds;

(-w-) ethylene - 5,000 pounds, except in the HGB and BPA ozone nonattainment areas as defined in paragraph (71) of this section, where the RQ must be 100 pounds;

(-x-) ethylfluoride (HFC-161) - 5,000 pounds;

(-y-) 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea) - 5,000 pounds;

(-z-) 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa) - 5,000 pounds;

(-aa-) 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea) - 5,000 pounds;

(-bb-) hexanes (any isomer) - 5,000 pounds;

(-cc-) isopropyl alcohol - 5,000 pounds;

(-dd-) mineral spirits - 5,000 pounds;

(-ee-) octanes (any isomer) - 5,000 pounds;

(-ff-) oxides of nitrogen - 200 pounds in ozone nonattainment, ozone maintenance, early action compact areas, Nueces County, and San Patricio County, and 5,000 pounds in all other areas of the state, which should be used instead of the RQs for nitrogen oxide and nitrogen dioxide provided in 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4, the column "final RQ";

(-gg-) pentachlorofluoroethane (CFC-111) - 5,000 pounds;

(-hh-) 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc) - 5,000 pounds;

(-ii-) pentafluoroethane (HFC-125) - 5,000 pounds;

(-jj-) 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca) - 5,000 pounds;

(-kk-) 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea) - 5,000 pounds;

(-ll-) 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb) -
5,000 pounds;

(-mm-) 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
- 5,000 pounds;

(-nn-) pentanes (any isomer) - 5,000 pounds;

(-oo-) propane - 5,000 pounds;

(-pp-) propylene - 5,000 pounds, except in the
HGB and BPA ozone nonattainment areas as defined in paragraph (71) of this section,
where the RQ must be 100 pounds;

(-qq-) 1,1,2,2-tetrachlorodifluoroethane (CFC-112)
- 5,000 pounds;

(-rr-) 1,1,1,2-tetrachlorodifluoroethane (CFC-112a)
- 5,000 pounds;

(-ss-) 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134) - 5,000
pounds;

(-tt-) 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) - 5,000
pounds;

(-uu-) 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-
113) - 5,000 pounds;

(-vv-) 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-
113a) - 5,000 pounds;

(-ww-) 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-
123) - 5,000 pounds;

(-xx-) 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a) - 5,000
pounds;

(-yy-) trifluoromethane (HFC-23) - 5,000 pounds;

(-zz-) toluene - 1,000 pounds, except in the HGB
and BPA ozone nonattainment areas as defined in paragraph (71) of this section, where
the RQ must be 100 pounds; or

(-aaa-) 3-Pentanone, 1,1,1,2,2,4,5,5,5-nonafluoro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-, CAS No. 756-13-8, or C6 fluoroketone - 5,000 pounds;

(ii) if not listed in clause (i) of this subparagraph, 100 pounds;

(iii) for greenhouse gases, individually or collectively, there is no reportable quantity, except for the specific individual air contaminant compounds listed in this paragraph;

(B) for mixtures of air contaminant compounds:

(i) where the relative amount of individual air contaminant compounds is known through common process knowledge or prior engineering analysis or testing, any amount of an individual air contaminant compound that equals or exceeds the amount specified in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph;

(ii) where the relative amount of individual air contaminant compounds in subparagraph (A)(i) of this paragraph is not known, any amount of the mixture that equals or exceeds the amount for any single air contaminant compound that is present in the mixture and listed in subparagraph (A)(i) of this paragraph;

(iii) where each of the individual air contaminant compounds listed in subparagraph (A)(i) of this paragraph are known to be less than 0.02% by weight

of the mixture, and each of the other individual air contaminant compounds covered by subparagraph (A)(ii) of this paragraph are known to be less than 2.0% by weight of the mixture, any total amount of the mixture of air contaminant compounds greater than or equal to 5,000 pounds; or

(iv) where natural gas excluding carbon dioxide, water, nitrogen, methane, ethane, noble gases, hydrogen, and oxygen or air emissions from crude oil are known to be in an amount greater than or equal to 5,000 pounds or the associated hydrogen sulfide and mercaptans in a total amount greater than 100 pounds, whichever occurs first;

(C) for opacity from boilers and combustion turbines as defined in this section fueled by natural gas, coal, lignite, wood, fuel oil containing hazardous air pollutants at a concentration of less than 0.02% by weight, opacity that is equal to or exceeds 15 additional percentage points above the applicable limit, averaged over a six-minute period. Opacity is the only RQ applicable to boilers and combustion turbines described in this paragraph; or

(D) for facilities where air contaminant compounds are measured directly by a continuous emission monitoring system providing updated readings at a minimum 15-minute interval an amount, approved by the executive director based on any relevant conditions and a screening model, that would be reported prior to ground level concentrations reaching at any distance beyond the closest regulated entity property line:

(i) less than one-half of any applicable ambient air standards;

and

(ii) less than two times the concentration of applicable air emission limitations.

(90) Rubbish--Nonputrescible solid waste, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible waste materials. Combustible rubbish includes paper, rags, cartons, wood, excelsior, furniture, rubber, plastics, yard trimmings, leaves, and similar materials. Noncombustible rubbish includes glass, crockery, tin cans, aluminum cans, metal furniture, and like materials that will not burn at ordinary incinerator temperatures (1,600 degrees Fahrenheit to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit).

(91) Scheduled maintenance, startup, or shutdown activity--For activities with unauthorized emissions that are expected to exceed a reportable quantity (RQ), a scheduled maintenance, startup, or shutdown activity is an activity that the owner or operator of the regulated entity whether performing or otherwise affected by the activity, provides prior notice and a final report as required by §101.211 of this title (relating to Scheduled Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements); the notice or final report includes the information required in §101.211 of this title; and the actual unauthorized emissions from the activity do not exceed the emissions estimates submitted in the initial notification by more than an RQ. For

activities with unauthorized emissions that are not expected to, and do not, exceed an RQ, a scheduled maintenance, startup, or shutdown activity is one that is recorded as required by §101.211 of this title. Expected excess opacity events as described in §101.201(e) of this title (relating to Emissions Event Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements) resulting from scheduled maintenance, startup, or shutdown activities are those that provide prior notice (if required), and are recorded and reported as required by §101.211 of this title.

(92) Sludge--Any solid or semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant; water supply treatment plant, exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant; or air pollution control equipment.

(93) Smoke--Small gas-born particles resulting from incomplete combustion consisting predominately of carbon and other combustible material and present in sufficient quantity to be visible.

(94) Solid waste--Garbage, rubbish, refuse, sludge from a waste water treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control equipment, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or containerized gaseous material resulting from industrial, municipal, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community and institutional activities. The term does not include:

(A) solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges subject to regulation by permit issued under the Texas Water Code, Chapter 26;

(B) soil, dirt, rock, sand, and other natural or man-made inert solid materials used to fill land, if the object of the fill is to make the land suitable for the construction of surface improvements; or

(C) waste materials that result from activities associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas, or geothermal resources, and other substance or material regulated by the Railroad Commission of Texas under Texas Natural Resources Code, §91.101, unless the waste, substance, or material results from activities associated with gasoline plants, natural gas liquids processing plants, pressure maintenance plants, or repressurizing plants and is hazardous waste as defined by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (42 United States Code, §§6901 *et seq.*).

(95) Sour crude--A crude oil that will emit a sour gas when in equilibrium at atmospheric pressure.

(96) Sour gas--Any natural gas containing more than 1.5 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 cubic feet, or more than 30 grains of total sulfur per 100 cubic feet.

(97) Source--A point of origin of air contaminants, whether privately or publicly owned or operated. Upon request of a source owner, the executive director shall determine whether multiple processes emitting air contaminants from a single point of emission will be treated as a single source or as multiple sources.

(98) Special waste from health care-related facilities--A solid waste that if improperly treated or handled, may serve to transmit infectious disease(s) and that is comprised of the following: animal waste, bulk blood and blood products, microbiological waste, pathological waste, and sharps.

(99) Standard conditions--A condition at a temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Centigrade) and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (101.3 kiloPascals).

(100) Standard metropolitan statistical area--An area consisting of a county or one or more contiguous counties that is officially so designated by the United States Bureau of the Budget.

(101) Submerged fill pipe--A fill pipe that extends from the top of a tank to have a maximum clearance of six inches (15.2 centimeters) from the bottom or, when applied to a tank that is loaded from the side, that has a discharge opening entirely

submerged when the pipe used to withdraw liquid from the tank can no longer withdraw liquid in normal operation.

(102) Sulfur compounds--All inorganic or organic chemicals having an atom or atoms of sulfur in their chemical structure.

(103) Sulfuric acid mist/sulfuric acid--Emissions of sulfuric acid mist and sulfuric acid are considered to be the same air contaminant calculated as H_2SO_4 and must include sulfuric acid liquid mist, sulfur trioxide, and sulfuric acid vapor as measured by Test Method 8 in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Appendix A.

(104) Sweet crude oil and gas--Those crude petroleum hydrocarbons that are not "sour" as defined in this section.

(105) Total suspended particulate--Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50, Appendix B.

(106) Transfer efficiency--The amount of coating solids deposited onto the surface or a part of product divided by the total amount of coating solids delivered to the coating application system.

(107) True vapor pressure--The absolute aggregate partial vapor pressure, measured in pounds per square inch absolute, of all volatile organic compounds at the temperature of storage, handling, or processing.

(108) Unauthorized emissions--Emissions of any air contaminant except water, nitrogen, ethane, noble gases, hydrogen, and oxygen that exceed any air emission limitation in a permit, rule, or order of the commission or as authorized by Texas Health and Safety Code, §382.0518(g).

(109) Unplanned maintenance, startup, or shutdown activity--For activities with unauthorized emissions that are expected to exceed a reportable quantity or with excess opacity, an unplanned maintenance, startup, or shutdown activity is:

(A) a startup or shutdown that was not part of normal or routine facility operations, is unpredictable as to timing, and is not the type of event normally authorized by permit; or

(B) a maintenance activity that arises from sudden and unforeseeable events beyond the control of the operator that requires the immediate corrective action to minimize or avoid an upset or malfunction.

(110) Upset event--An unplanned and unavoidable breakdown or excursion of a process or operation that results in unauthorized emissions. A maintenance, startup,

or shutdown activity that was reported under §101.211 of this title (relating to Scheduled Maintenance, Startup, and Shutdown Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements), but had emissions that exceeded the reported amount by more than a reportable quantity due to an unplanned and unavoidable breakdown or excursion of a process or operation is an upset event.

(111) Utility boiler--A boiler used to produce electric power, steam, or heated or cooled air, or other gases or fluids for sale.

(112) Vapor combustor--A partially enclosed combustion device used to destroy volatile organic compounds by smokeless combustion without extracting energy in the form of process heat or steam. The combustion flame may be partially visible, but at no time does the device operate with an uncontrolled flame. Auxiliary fuel and/or a flame air control damping system that can operate at all times to control the air/fuel mixture to the combustor's flame zone, may be required to ensure smokeless combustion during operation.

(113) Vapor-mounted seal--A primary seal mounted so there is an annular 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 or cover.

(114) Vent--Any duct, stack, chimney, flue, conduit, or other device used to conduct air contaminants into the atmosphere.

(115) Visible emissions--Particulate or gaseous matter that can be detected by the human eye. The radiant energy from an open flame is not considered a visible emission under this definition.

(116) Volatile organic compound--As defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations §51.100(s), except §51.100(s)(2) - (4), as amended on March 27, 2014 (79 FR 17037).

(117) Volatile organic compound (VOC) water separator--Any tank, box, sump, or other container in which any VOC, floating on or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

§101.10. Emissions Inventory Requirements.

(a) Applicability. The owner or operator of an account or source in the State of Texas or on waters that extend 9.0 nautical miles from the shoreline meeting one or more of the following conditions shall submit emissions inventories or related data as required in subsection (b) of this section to the commission on media approved by the commission:

(1) an account which meets the definition of a major facility/stationary source, as defined in §116.12 of this title (relating to Nonattainment and Prevention of Significant Deterioration Review Definitions);

(2) any account in an ozone nonattainment area emitting a minimum of ten tons per year (tpy) volatile organic compounds (VOC), 25 tpy nitrogen oxides (NO_x), or 100 tpy or more of any other contaminant subject to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS);

(3) any account that emits 0.5 tpy or more of lead (Pb);

(4) any account that emits or has the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of any contaminant, except for greenhouse gases as listed in §101.1 of this title (relating to Definitions) individually or collectively;

(5) any account which emits or has the potential to emit 10 tpy of any single or 25 tpy of aggregate hazardous air pollutants as defined in Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), §112(a)(1); and

(6) any minor industrial source, area source, non-road mobile source, or mobile source of emissions subject to special inventories under subsection (b)(3) of this section. For purposes of this section, the term "area source" means a group of similar activities that, taken collectively, produce a significant amount of air pollution.

(b) Types of inventories.

(1) Initial emissions inventory. Accounts, as identified in subsection (a)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of this section, shall submit an initial emissions inventory (IEI) for any criteria pollutant or hazardous air pollutant (HAP) that has not been identified in a previous inventory. The IEI shall consist of actual emissions of VOC, NO_x, carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), Pb, particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers (PM₁₀), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}), any other contaminant subject to an NAAQS, emissions of all HAPs identified in FCAA, §112(b), or any other contaminant requested by the commission from individual emission units within an account. For purposes of this section, the term "actual emission" is the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit as it enters the atmosphere. The reporting year will be the calendar year or seasonal period as designated by the commission. Reported emission activities must include annual routine emissions; excess emissions occurring during maintenance activities, including start-ups and shutdowns; and emissions resulting from upset conditions. For the ozone nonattainment areas, the inventory shall also include typical weekday emissions that occur during the summer months. For CO nonattainment areas, the inventory shall also include typical weekday emissions that occur during the winter months. Emission calculations must follow methodologies as identified in subsection (c) of this section.

(2) Statewide annual emissions inventory update (AEIU). Accounts meeting the applicability requirements during an inventory reporting period as identified in subsection (a)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of this section shall submit an AEIU that consists of actual emissions as identified in paragraph (1) of this subsection if any of the following criteria are met. If none of the following criteria are met, a letter certifying such shall be submitted instead:

(A) any change in operating conditions, including start-ups, permanent shut-downs of individual units, or process changes at the account, that results in at least a 5.0% or 5 tpy, whichever is greater, increase or reduction in total annual emissions of VOC, NO_x, CO, SO₂, Pb, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5} from the most recently submitted emissions data of the account; or

(B) a cessation of all production processes and termination of operations at the account.

(3) Special inventories. Upon request by the executive director or a designated representative of the commission, any person owning or operating a source of air emissions which is or could be affected by any rule or regulation of the commission shall file emissions-related data with the commission as necessary to develop an inventory of emissions. Owners or operators submitting the requested data may make special procedural arrangements with the Emissions Assessment Section to submit data

separate from routine emission inventory submissions or other arrangements as necessary to support claims of confidentiality.

(c) Calculations. Actual measurement with continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) is the preferred method of calculating emissions from a source. If CEMS data is not available, other means for determining actual emissions may be utilized in accordance with detailed instructions of the commission. Sample calculations representative of the processes in the account must be submitted with the inventory.

(d) Certifying statements.

(1) A certifying statement, required by FCAA, §182(a)(3)(B), is to be signed by the owner(s) or operator(s) and shall accompany each emissions inventory to attest that the information contained in the inventory is true and accurate to the best knowledge of the certifying official.

(2) A certifying statement, required by Texas Health and Safety Code, §382.0215(f) is to be signed by the owner(s) or operators(s) required to submit an emissions inventory and shall be submitted with each emission inventory if no emissions events were experienced at the site during the reporting year to the best knowledge of the certifying official.

(e) Reporting requirements. The IEI or subsequent AEIUs shall contain emissions data from the previous calendar year and shall be due on March 31 of each year or as directed by the commission. Owners or operators submitting emissions data may make special procedural arrangements with the Emissions Assessment Section to submit data separate from routine emission inventory submissions or other arrangements as necessary to support claims of confidentiality. Emissions-related data submitted under a special inventory request made under subsection (b)(3) of this section are due as detailed in the letter of request.

(f) Enforcement. Failure to submit emissions inventory data as required in this section shall result in formal enforcement action under Texas Water Code, Chapter 7.