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Rule 18	State or Federal Corresponding Term	
Definition	Citation	Definition or Notes
“Actual emissions” means the quantity of air contaminants emitted from a stationary source considering emissions control equipment and actual hours of stationary source operation or amount of material processed.	40 CFR § 51.491	Actual emissions means the emissions of a pollutant from an affected source determined by taking into account actual emission rates associated with normal source operation and actual or representative production rates (i.e., capacity utilization and hours of operation).
“Air contaminant” means any solid, liquid, gas, or vapor or any combination thereof. The following shall not be considered air contaminants: water vapor, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen, and inert gases.	Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-303	(2) “Air contaminant” means any solid, liquid, gas, or vapor or any combination thereof;
“Air pollution” means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one (1) or more air contaminants in quantities, of characteristics, and of a duration that are materially injurious or can be reasonably expected to become materially injurious to human, plant, or animal life or to property, or that unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life or use of property throughout the state or an area of the state.	Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-303	(5) “Air pollution” means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one (1) or more air contaminants in quantities, of characteristics, and of a duration that are materially injurious or can be reasonably expected to become materially injurious to human, plant, or animal life or to property, or that unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life or use of property throughout the state or throughout the area of the state as shall be affected thereby;
“Ark. Code Ann.” means the Arkansas Code Annotated		
“Business day” means calendar day, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and recognized public holidays.		
“Clean Air Act” means the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.	40 CFR § 51.100	Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as amended by Pub. L. 91-604, 84 Stat. 1676 Pub. L. 95-95, 91 Stat., 685 and Pub. L. 95-190, 91 Stat., 1399.)
“C.F.R.” means Code of Federal Regulations		
“Commission” means the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission.	APC&EC Regulation No. 8	“Commission” means the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission
“Conditions of air pollution” exists if the Director finds that the national ambient air quality standards have been exceeded in such area, or if the Director finds that extraordinary measures are necessary to prevent them from being exceeded.		

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<p>“Conditions of episodic air pollution” in a given area shall be deemed to exist if the Director finds that meteorological conditions are such as to minimize the normal dispersion of air contaminants and that the following levels are determined to exist in a given area and that the levels can be reasonably expected to persist for twelve (12) or more hours or increase unless control actions are taken:</p> <p>(A) Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) of a concentration equal to or greater than 800 µg/m³ (1.3 ppm) for any twenty-four-hour average (where µg/m³ means micrograms per cubic meter and where ppm means parts per million);</p> <p>(B) Particulate matter (PM) of a concentration equal to or greater than 375 µg/m³ for any twenty-four-hour average;</p> <p>(C) The coefficient of haze (COH) is equal to or greater than three (3.0) for any twenty-four-hour average; or</p> <p>(D) The product of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate matter (PM) reported in µg/m³ for any twenty-four-hour average that exceeds 65,000.</p>		
<p>“Control apparatus” means any device that prevents, controls, detects, or records the emission of any air contaminant.</p>	<p>None found in Arkansas or Federal air law</p>	<p>Note: Historic records pertaining to other state programs have similar language See “Local Laws of the City of New York for the Year 1968”</p>
<p>“Director” means the Director of the Division, or its successor, acting directly or through the staff of the Division.</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p>“Direct PM_{2.5} emissions” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 2 of Rule 19. The definition of the term “Direct PM_{2.5} emissions” in Chapter 2 of Rule 19 is hereby incorporated by reference.</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p>“Division” means the Division of Environmental Quality, or its successor. When Rule 19 makes reference to actions taken by or with reference to the Division, the reference is to the staff of the Division acting at the direction of the Director of the Division.</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p>“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.</p>	<p>40 CFR 63.2</p>	<p>EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.</p>

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<p>“Equipment” means any device, except equipment used for any mode of vehicular transportation, capable of causing the emission of an air contaminant into the open air, and any stack, conduit, flue, duct, vent, or similar device connected or attached to, or serving the equipment.</p>	<p>None found in Arkansas or federal air law</p>	<p>Note: Similar language found in “Air Pollution 1968 Hearings before the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Committee on Public Works United States Senate”</p>
<p>“Fuel burning equipment” means equipment for which the primary purpose is the production of thermal energy from the combustion of fuel by indirect heat transfer.</p>		
<p>“Flue” or “stack” means any point in a stationary source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct, but not including flares.</p>	<p>40 CFR § 49.123</p>	<p>Stack means any point in a source that conducts air pollutants to the atmosphere, including, but not limited to, a chimney, flue, conduit, pipe, vent, or duct, but not including a flare.</p>
<p>“Fugitive emissions” means those emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening.</p>	<p>40 CFR § 51.165</p>	<p>Fugitive emissions means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.</p>
<p>“Garbage” means rejected food waste including waste accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter that is used or that is intended to be used as food or that attend the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in or storage of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetable.</p>		
<p>“Hazardous air pollutant” means any air contaminant listed pursuant to § 112 of the Clean Air Act as of the effective date of this Rule.</p>	<p>42 USC 7412</p>	<p>(6) Hazardous air pollutant The term "hazardous air pollutant" means any air pollutant listed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.</p>
<p>“Incinerator” means all devices that reduce garbage, refuse, or other combustible material in volume by a combustion process in which the fuel/air ratio is or can be controlled so that the remaining solid residues contain little or no combustible material.</p>		
<p>“National ambient air quality standards” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 2 of Rule 19. The definition of the term “national ambient air quality standards” in Chapter 2 of Rule 19 is hereby incorporated by reference.</p>	<p>None</p>	

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“Opacity” means the degree to which air emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.	40 CFR 63.2	Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.
“Operator” means any person who leases, operates, controls, or supervises any equipment affected by Rule 18.	40 CFR 51.100	Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a facility, building, structure, or installation which directly or indirectly result or may result in emissions of any air pollutant for which a national standard is in effect.
“Owner” means any person who has legal or equitable title to any stationary source, facility, or equipment affected by Rule 18.		
“Particulate matter” means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than one hundred (100) micrometers.	40 CFR 51.100	(oo) Particulate matter means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 micrometers.
“Permittee” means the person, persons, firm, corporation, or entity that has been issued a permit pursuant to Rule 18.		
“PM2.5” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 2 of Rule 19. The definition of the term “PM2.5” in Chapter 2 of Rule 19 is hereby incorporated by reference.	None	
“PM10” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 2 of Rule 19. The definition of the term “PM10” in Chapter 2 of Rule 19 is hereby incorporated by reference.	None	
“PM2.5 emissions” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 2 of Rule 19. The definition of the term “PM2.5 emissions” in Chapter 2 of Rule 19 is hereby incorporated by reference.	None	
“PM10 emissions” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 2 of Rule 19. The definition of the term “PM10 emissions” in Chapter 2 of Rule 19 is hereby incorporated by reference.	None	

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<p>“Potential to emit” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit an air contaminant under its physical and operational design.</p> <p>(A) Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit an air contaminant, including, but not limited to, air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed. These restrictions shall be treated as part of stationary source’s design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is practically enforceable.</p> <p>(B) Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.</p>	<p>40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iii)</p>	<p>Potential to emit 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 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 federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.</p>
<p>“Refuse” means any combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state, other than liquid or gases.</p>		
<p>“Responsible Official” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 2 of Rule 19. The definition of the term “Responsible Official” in Chapter 2 of Rule 19 is hereby incorporated by reference.</p>		
<p>“Rule 8” means Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Regulation No. 8 until it is amended to replace the term “regulation” with “rule.” After that time, Rule 8 means Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Rule 8.</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p>“Rule 9” means Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Regulation No. 9 until it is amended to replace the term “regulation” with “rule.” After that time, Rule 9 means Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Rule 9.</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p>“Rule 18” means Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Regulation No. 18, until it is amended to replace the term “regulation” with “rule.” After that time, Rule 18 means Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Rule 18.</p>	<p>None</p>	
<p>“Rule 26” means Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Regulation No. 26, until it is amended to replace the term “regulation” with “rule.” After that time, Rule 26 means Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Rule 26.</p>	<p>None</p>	

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“Salvage” means an operation conducted in whole or in part for the reclaiming of any product or material.		
“Secondary emissions” means those emissions of air contaminants that, although associated with a stationary source, the stationary source itself does not emit.		
“Shutdown” means the cessation of operation of equipment.	40 CFR 60.2	Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose.
“Startup” means the setting in operation of equipment.	40 CFR 60.2	Startup means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose.
“Stationary source” means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air contaminant.	40 CFR § 51.165	Stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.
“Title I modification” means any modification as defined under any rule promulgated pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act.	None	Note: Existing definition in Regulation No. 19. Intended to clarify what cannot be processed as a minor modification in 26.
“Trade secret” means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process that: (A) Derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; (B) Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.	Ark. Code Ann. 8-4-308(a)(1)(A)	(A) Any information that constitutes a trade secret under § 4-75-601 et seq. that is obtained by the employees of the Department of Energy and Environment, the Division of Environmental Quality, or the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission in the administration of this chapter shall be kept confidential, except for emission data that is submitted to the state, local agency, or the United States Environmental Protection Agency, which is otherwise obtained by any of those agencies pursuant to the Clean Air Act.
“Trade waste” means any solid, liquid, or gaseous material resulting from construction of the prosecution of any business, trade or industry, or any demolition operation including, but not limited to, plastics, cardboard cartons, grease, oil, chemicals, and cinders.		
“Twelve-month period” means a period of twelve (12) consecutive months determined on a rolling basis with a new twelve-month period beginning on the first day of each calendar month.		