

ARTICLE 2. REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS.

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

In addition to the definitions found at Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1502, the definitions included here apply to the regulations set forth in the LLCAPCPRS and to the Appendices. Unless otherwise defined, or a different meaning is clearly required by context, the following words and phrases, as used in the LLCAPCPRS and the related appendices shall have the following meanings:

001. “40 CFR” means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Unless otherwise stated, any reference in these regulations to standards, procedures, and requirements of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) refers to the version of 40 CFR published on July 1, 2024. Furthermore:
- (1) When any standards, procedures, or requirements of 40 CFR are adopted for application to a State or Local program, the language of 40 CFR is to be read and interpreted as applying to the Local program.
 - (2) The text of the federal regulations adopted and incorporated by reference may include references to other federal statutes and regulations that are not specifically adopted by reference in the LLCAPCPRS. Unless otherwise stated, such references will be used to assist in interpreting the federal regulations, and the authority and enforceability of any analogous or related portions of the Nebraska Revised Statutes or the Nebraska Administrative Code will apply.
 - (3) Unless otherwise stated, any reference in the LLCAPCPRS to standards, procedures, and requirements of 40 CFR will constitute the full adoption by reference of the Part, Subpart, and Paragraph of the Federal Regulations so referenced including any notes and appendices.
002. “Act” means the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).
003. “Actual emissions” for purposes other than the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined below:
- (1) Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit’s actual operating hours, production rates, existing control equipment, and types of material processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.
 - (2) The Director may presume that the source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.
 - (3) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.
004. “Actual emissions”, for purposes of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 52 §52.21(b)(21).
005. “Actuals PAL” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(i).
006. “Administrator” means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) or his or her designee.
007. “Affected facility” means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard of performance is specifically applicable.
008. “Affected source” means a source that includes one or more affected units.
009. “Affected States” means:
- (1) A contiguous State and ‘Tribal Treatment as State’ (TAS) that in the judgment of the Director may be affected by emissions from a facility seeking a Title V (Class I) permit, modification, or renewal; or
 - (2) A contiguous State or TAS within fifty (50) miles of the permitted source.
010. “Affected unit” means a unit that is subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Article 2, Section 26.

011. “Air contaminant” or “Air contamination” means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any dust, fumes, mist, smoke, vapor, gas, or other gaseous fluid, or particulate substance differing in composition from or exceeding in concentration the natural components of the atmosphere.
012. “Air curtain incinerator” means an incinerator that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open chamber or pit in which combustion occurs. Incinerators of this type can be constructed above or below ground and with or without refractory walls and floor.
013. “Air pollutant” or “Air pollution” means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants or combinations thereof in such quantities and of such duration as are or may tend to be injurious to human, plant or animal life.
014. “Air pollution control agency” means any of the following:
- (1) The Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy for purposes of Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-1501 to 81-1532;
 - (2) An agency established by two or more states and having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the prevention and control of air pollution;
 - (3) A city, county, or other local government health authority; or in the case of any city, county, or other local government in which there is an agency other than the health authority charged with responsibility for enforcing ordinances or laws relating to the prevention and control of air pollution, such other agency; or
 - (4) An agency of two or more municipalities located in the same state or in different states and having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the prevention and control of air pollution.
015. “Air Quality Control Region” means a region designated by the Governor, with the approval of the Administrator, for the purpose of assuring that national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards will be achieved and maintained. Within one (1) year after the promulgation of a new or revised National Ambient Air Quality Standard, the Governor will designate each region as non-attainment, attainment, or unclassifiable. The Administrator has final approval of the designations.
016. “Allowable emissions” means:
- (1) For a stationary source, the emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation or both) and the most stringent of the following:
 - (a) The applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources) or 40 CFR Parts 61 or 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants);
 - (b) Any applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or
 - (c) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.
 - (2) For a Plant-wide Applicability Limitation (PAL), this term shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(ii).
017. “Ambient air” means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.
018. “AP-42” refers to the Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, published by the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. It contains emission factors and process information for more than 200 air pollution source categories.
019. “Applicable requirement” means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in a source required to obtain an operating permit, including requirements that have been promulgated and approved by the City of Lincoln and/or the Lancaster County Board of Commissioners through rulemaking at the time of issuance but have future effective compliance dates:
- (1) Any standard or other requirement:
 - (a) Provided for in the applicable implementation plan that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to the plan promulgated in 40 CFR Part 52;

- (b) Under Article 2, Section 18 relating to standards of performance for new stationary sources;
 - (c) Established pursuant to Section 112 of the Act and regulations adopted in Article 2, Sections 23, 27, and 28 relating to hazardous air pollutants listed in Appendix II and III of the LLCAPCPRS;
 - (d) Of the acid rain program under Article 2, Section 26;
 - (e) Established pursuant to Article 2, Sections 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 21, 26, or 29 or pursuant to any permit or order issued by the Director under the LLCAPCPRS;
 - (f) Governing solid waste incineration under Article 2, Section 18 or pursuant to Section 129(e) of the Act and regulations adopted by the City of Lincoln and/or the Lancaster County Board of Commissioners;
 - (g) For consumer and commercial products under Section 183(e) of the Act and regulations adopted by the City of Lincoln and/or the Lancaster County Board of Commissioners;
 - (h) For tank vessels under Section 183(f) of the Act and regulations adopted by the City of Lincoln and/or the Lancaster County Board of Commissioners;
 - (i) To protect stratospheric ozone as promulgated pursuant to Title VI of the Act and regulations adopted by the City of Lincoln and/or the Lancaster County Board of Commissioners.
- (2) Any term or condition of any construction permit(s).
- (3) Any National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) or increment or visibility requirement under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program as applicable to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Article 2, Section 10.
- (4) “Applicable requirements under the Act” means federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Clean Air Act, as amended, which have not been considered and adopted by the City of Lincoln and/or the Lancaster County Board of Commissions.
020. “Area source” means:
- (1) For the purposes of Class I permits under Article 2, Section 5, paragraph (A)(1)(b), any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source and as more particularly defined by National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants promulgated under 40 CFR Part 63 and adopted by the City of Lincoln or the Lancaster County Board of Commissioners.
 - (2) For all other purposes, any small residential, governmental, institutional, commercial, or industrial fuel combustion operation; on-site waste disposal facility, vessels, or other transportation facilities, or other miscellaneous sources, as identified through inventory techniques approved by the Director.
 - (3) Area source shall not include motor vehicles or non-road vehicles.
021. “Baseline actual emissions” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xxxv).
022. “Baseline area” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.166(b)(15).
023. “Baseline concentration” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part §51.166(b)(13).
024. “Begin actual construction” means in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipe work, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change. (ref: 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xv))
025. “Best Available Control Technology”, or “BACT”:
- (1) For purposes of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, Best Available Control Technology (BACT) shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 52 §52.21(b)(12).
 - (2) For purposes other than the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, means an emission limitation or a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, which results in the greatest degree of reduction of a pollutant as determined by the Director to be achievable by a source, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, public health, environmental and economic impacts and other costs.
026. “Board of Health” means the Lincoln-Lancaster County Board of Health.

027. “Building, structure, or facility” for purposes other than the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same “Major Group” (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1987) or are determined to be support facilities in accordance with paragraph 176 of this section.
028. “Building, structure, facility, or installation”, for purposes of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 52 §52.21(b)(6).
029. “Class I operating permit” means any permit or group of permits covering a Class I source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to the LLCAPCPRS and meets the definition of Title V permit for purposes of the Clean Air Act.
030. “Class I source” means any source subject to the Class I permitting requirements of Article 2, Section 5.
031. “Class II operating permit” means any permit or group of permits covering a Class II source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to the LLCAPCPRS.
032. “Class II source” means any source subject to the Class II permitting requirements of Article 2, Section 5.
033. “Clean lumber” means wood or wood products that have been cut or shaped and include wet, air-dried, and kiln-dried wood products. Clean lumber does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure-treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote.
034. “CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e)” shall represent an amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emitted, and shall be computed by the sum total of multiplying the mass amount of emissions, in tons per year (tpy), for each of the six (6) greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by each of the gas’s associated global warming potential (see the definition for “Global Warming Potential” in this section).
035. “Commence” as applied to construction, reconstruction, or modification of a stationary source means that the owner or operator has all necessary pre-construction approvals and either has:
- (1) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time; or
 - (2) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.
036. “Common control” means one person or a number of persons acting together through ownership, management, contract, or otherwise to control pollutant emitting activities.
037. “Complaint” means any charge, however informal, to or by the Department that any person (as defined in this section) is polluting the air or is violating the provisions of the LLCAPCPRS.
038. “Complete” means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all the information necessary for processing the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the Department from requesting or accepting any additional information.
039. “Compliance schedule” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(p).
040. “Construction” means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in emissions (ref: 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xviii)).
041. “Consumer Price Index” or “CPI” means the average of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the United States Department of Labor at the close of the twelve (12) month period ending on August 31 of each year.

042. “Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)” means all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of 40 CFR Part 52, §52.21 to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.
043. “Continuous emissions rate monitoring system (CERMS)” means the total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).
044. “Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS)” means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of 40 CFR Part 52, §52.21, to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis.
045. “Control” and “controlling” means prohibition of contaminants as related to air, land, or water pollution.
046. “Control equipment” means any equipment that functions to prevent the formation of or the emission to the atmosphere of air contaminants from any fuel burning equipment, incinerator, or process equipment.
047. “Control strategy” means a plan to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or to prevent exceeding those standards.
048. “Crematory” means an incinerator used to cremate human or animal remains that is owned and/or operated by a person(s) engaged in the business of conducting cremations.
049. “Department” means the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department.
050. “Designated representative” means a responsible natural person authorized by the owners and operators of an Affected source and of all Affected units at the source, as evidenced by a certificate of representation submitted in accordance with subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in matters pertaining to the Acid Rain Program. Whenever the term “responsible person” is used in the LLCAPCPRS it shall be deemed to refer to the “designated representative” with regard to all matters under the Acid Rain Program.
051. “Deviation” means a departure from an indicator range or work practice for monitoring, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.
052. “Director” means the Health Director of the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department, or any representatives, agents, or employees of the Director.
053. “Dioxin/furans” means total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.
054. “Dispersion technique” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(hh).
055. “Draft permit” means the version of a permit for which the permitting authority offers public participation and, in the case of a Class I draft operating permit, affected state review.
056. “Electric utility steam generating unit” means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than twenty-five megawatts (25 MW) electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.
057. “Elevated terrain” means terrain, which may affect the calculation of good engineering practice stack height.

058. “Emergency” shall mean any sudden, unavoidable, and reasonably unforeseeable event(s) beyond the control of the owner or operator, including but not limited to natural or other disasters, which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
059. “Emergency generator” means a generator whose sole function is to provide backup power when electric power from the local utility is interrupted.
060. “Emission data” means chemical analysis of process fuel and the manufacturing or production process, as well as operational procedure and actual nature and amounts of emissions.
061. “Emission limitation” and “Emission standard” mean a requirement established by a State, local government, or the Administrator which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction. (ref: 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(z))
062. “Emission allowable under the permit” means a federally enforceable permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an applicable requirement or applicable requirement under the Act that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or a federally enforceable emissions cap that the source has assumed to avoid any of the same to which the source would otherwise be subject.
063. “Emissions unit” means:
- (1) For purposes other than the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, any part or activity of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed in Appendix II. This term includes electric utility steam generating units. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the “unit” for purposes of Title IV of the Act.
 - (2) For purposes of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, “Emissions unit” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 52 §52.21(b)(7).
064. “Emissions” means releases or discharges into the outdoor atmosphere of any air contaminant or combination thereof.
065. “Excess emissions” means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of an emission standard. (ref: 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(bb))
066. “Excessive concentrations” for the purpose of determining “good engineering practice stack height” defined elsewhere in this section shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(kk).
067. “Existing source” means equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances, or installations which are in being on the effective date of the LLCAPCPRS.
068. “Federal Land Manager” means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.
069. “Federally enforceable” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xiv).
070. “Final permit” means the version of a permit issued by the Department that has completed all review procedures required by Article 2, Section 14, and for a Class I permit, Article 2, Section 13.
071. “Fixed capital cost” means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components of a source.
072. “Fuel burning equipment” means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all associated equipment used in the process of burning fuel.
073. “Fugitive dust” means solid airborne particulate matter emitted from any source other than a flue or stack.

074. “Fugitive emissions” means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
075. “Garbage” means all animal, fruit, or vegetable waste residue which is produced by preparation, dressing, use, cooking, dealing in, or storage of meats, fish, fowl, fruits, vegetables, cereals, grains for human consumption, and coffee or tea grounds.
076. “General permit” means a general construction permit, a Class I or Class II general operating permit, or a combination general construction permit and general operating permit that meets the requirements of Article 2, Section 9.
077. “Global Warming Potential” means the ratio of the time-integrated radiative forcing from the instantaneous release of one kilogram (1.0 kg) of a trace substance relative to that of one kilogram (1.0 kg) of a reference gas, i.e., carbon dioxide (CO₂). The pollutant greenhouse gases (GHGs) is adjusted to calculate CO₂ equivalence using "Table A-1 – Global Warming Potentials" at 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart A, effective July 1, 2016.
078. “Greenhouse gases (GHGs)” means the air pollutant defined as the aggregate group of six (6) gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).
079. “Good Engineering Practice (GEP) Stack Height” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(ii).
080. “Hazardous air pollutant” means any air pollutant:
- (1) Listed in Title 42, §7412 paragraph (b)(1) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §7412(b)(1)) with modifications established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart C; or
 - (2) Listed in Appendix II or Appendix III of the LLCAPCPRS; or
 - (3) To which no ambient air quality standard is applicable and which in the judgment of the Director may cause, or contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible illness or incapacitating reversible illness.
081. “High terrain” means any area having an elevation nine hundred (900) feet or more above the base of the stack of a source.
082. “Hospital waste” means discards generated at a hospital, except unused item returned to the manufacturer. The definition of hospital waste does not include human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment, or cremation.
083. “Hospital/Medical/Infectious waste” or “HMI waste” means ‘hospital waste’ as defined in this section and any waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals that are listed in paragraphs (1) through (7) of this definition, below. Examples of the following seven (7) waste types are included in the definition of medical/infectious waste found in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec §60.51c. HMI waste does not include hazardous waste identified or listed under the regulation in 40 CFR Part 261; household waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261 §261.4(b)(1); ash from incineration of HMI waste once the incineration process has been complete, human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation; or domestic sewage material identified in 40 CFR Part 261 §261.4(a)(1).
- (1) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals;
 - (2) Human pathological waste;
 - (3) Human blood and blood products;
 - (4) Sharps that have been used in animal or human patient care or treatment or in medical, research, or industrial laboratories;
 - (5) Animal waste;
 - (6) Isolation wastes; and
 - (7) Unused sharps.
084. “Incinerator” means any furnace used in the process of burning solid waste or any furnace used for cremation.

085. “Innovative control technology” means any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or non-air quality environmental impacts.
086. “Insignificant activities” refers to activities and emissions that may be excluded from reporting for operating permit applications and/or emissions inventories.
087. “Installation” means an identifiable piece of process equipment. (This definition does not apply to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. See the definition for “Building, structure, facility, or installation” set forth in this section.)
088. “Interstate air pollution control agency” means:
- (1) An air pollution control agency established by two or more states; or
 - (2) An air pollution control agency of two or more political subdivisions located in different states.
089. “Local agency” or “local air quality agency” means any air pollution control agency in Nebraska, other than a state agency, which is charged with responsibility for carrying out part of a plan.
090. “LLCAPPRS” means the Lincoln-Lancaster County Air Pollution Control Program Regulations and Standards. This may also be referred to as the Regulations and Standards.
091. “LLCHD” mean the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department.
092. “Low terrain” means any area other than high terrain.
093. “Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER)” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xiii).
094. “Major emissions unit” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(iv).
095. “Major modification” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 52 §52.21(b)(2).
096. “Major source baseline date” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.166(b)(14).
097. “Major stationary source” or “major source” means any source identified in Article 2, Section 2.
098. “Maximum achievable control technology (MACT)” means:
- (1) For new sources, the emission limitation reflecting the maximum degree of reduction in hazardous air pollutant emissions that is deemed achievable, which is no less stringent than the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source.
 - (2) For existing sources, the emission limitation reflecting the maximum degree of reduction in hazardous air pollutant emissions that the Director, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reductions, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category or subcategory, which is no less stringent than the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing twelve percent (12%) of the existing sources, as determined pursuant to Section 112(d)(3) of the Act.
099. “Method 9” refers to a visual determination of the opacity of emissions from a stationary source as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-4.
100. “Method 22” refers to a visual determination of fugitive emissions from material sources and smoke emissions from flares as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7.
101. “Minor source” means any source which is not defined as a major source in Article 2, Section 2.
102. “Minor source baseline date” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.166(b)(14).

103. “Mobile source” means a motor vehicle, nonroad engine, or nonroad vehicle. A motor vehicle is a self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway. A nonroad vehicle is a vehicle powered by a nonroad engine. A nonroad engine is an internal combustion engine that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition or that is not subject to standards promulgated under Section 111 or Section 202 of the Act.
104. “Modification” means any physical change in, or change in method of operation of, an affected facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant, except that:
- (1) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement (except as defined as reconstruction) shall not be considered physical changes; and
 - (2) An increase in the production rate or hours of operation shall not be considered a change in the method of operation unless such change would violate a permit condition.
105. “National Ambient Air Quality Standard” or “National standard” or “NAAQS” means either a primary or a secondary air quality standard established pursuant to the Act.
106. “Nearby”, as it pertains to “Good Engineering Practice Stack Height”, shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(jj).
107. “Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits” means those permits or approvals required under federal air quality control laws and regulations and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable State Implementation Plan. (ref: 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xvii))
108. “Net emissions increase” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 52 §52.21(b)(3).
109. “New source” means any stationary source, the construction, modification, or reconstruction of which is commenced after the publication of regulations by the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department or the United States Environmental Protection Agency prescribing a standard of performance which will be applicable to such source.
110. “NSR” means New Source Review, as it relates to the following:
- (1) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits as required by Part C of Title I of the Act;
 - (2) Non-attainment New Source Review (NSR) permits as required by Part D of Title I of the Act;
 - (3) Minor New Source Review (NSR) as required by Section 110(a)(2)(c) of Part A of Title I of the Act.
111. “Non-emergency generator” means, for purposes of Article 2, Section 17, paragraph (P), a generator that may be used to produce electricity during periods when electric power from the local utility is available.
112. “Nonattainment area” means any area designated by the Department or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 107(d) of the Act as an area exceeding any National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).
113. “Opacity” means a state which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of visible light and causes obstruction of an observer’s view.
114. “Open burning” or “Open fires” means the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from such fires are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through an adequate stack, duct, or chimney.
115. “Owner or operator” (or “owner/operator”) means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.
116. “PAL effective date” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(vi).
117. “PAL effective period” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(vii).
118. “PAL major modification” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(viii).

119. “PAL permit” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(ix).
120. “PAL pollutant” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(x).
121. “Particulate matter (PM)” means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than one hundred micrometers (100 µm). PM is further defined to include the following:
- (1) “PM₁₀” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers (10 µm) as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J at 40 CFR Part 50 or equivalent methods.
 - (2) “PM_{2.5}” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and one-half micrometers (2.5 µm) as measured by a reference method based on Appendix L at 40 CFR Part 50 or equivalent methods.
122. “Particulate matter (PM) emissions” means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method, specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or by a test method specified in an approved State Implementation Plan (SIP). PM emissions are further defined to include the following:
- (1) “PM₁₀ emissions” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers (10 µm) emitted to the ambient air.
 - (2) “PM_{2.5} emissions” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and one-half micrometers (2.5 µm) emitted to the ambient air.
123. “Pathological waste” or “Pathological material” means waste or material consisting of only human or animal remains, anatomical parts and/or tissue, and related waste materials, including but not limited to the bags/containers used to collect and transport pathological waste or material, and animal bedding, if applicable.
124. “Performance test” means measurements of emissions or other procedures used for the purpose of determining compliance with a standard of performance conducted in accordance with approved test procedures.
125. “Permit revision” means a revision to an operating permit that meets the requirements set forth in Article 2, Section 15, or a revision to a construction permit as provided for under Article 2, Section 17, paragraph (N).
126. “Permitting authority”, except for permits issued under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, means the Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD). For permits issued under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program, the “Permitting authority” means the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy.
127. “Person” means any individual; partnership; limited liability company; association; public or private corporation; trustee; receiver; assignee; agent; public agency; municipality or other governmental subdivision, other legal entity; or any officer or governing or managing body of any public or private corporation, municipality, governmental subdivision, public agency, or other legal entity.
128. “Plan” or “Implementation Plan” means an implementation plan adopted by the State of Nebraska pursuant to Section 110 of the Act, to attain and maintain a national standard.
129. “Plant-wide applicability limitation (PAL)” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(v).
130. “Pollution prevention” means any activity that through process changes, product reformulation or redesign, or substitution of less polluting raw materials, eliminates or reduces the release of air pollutants (including fugitive emissions) and other pollutants to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal: it does not mean recycling (other than certain “in-process recycling” practices), energy recovery, treatment, or disposal.

131. “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 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. (ref: 40 CFR Part 51 §51.166(b)(4)) This term 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 Article 2, Section 26.
132. “Predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS)” means all of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, pounds per hour) on a continuous basis. (ref: 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xxxii))
133. “Premises” shall mean a tract of land, consisting of one platted lot or irregular tract, or more than one platted lot or irregular tract, provided such lots or tracts are under common ownership and contiguous.
134. “Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program” means a major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the Administrator and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR Part 51 §51.166 or 40 CFR Part 52 §52.21.
135. “Primary standard” means a primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) identified in Article 2, Section 4.
136. “Process” means any action, operation or treatment, and all methods and forms of manufacturing or processing, that may emit smoke, particulate matter, gaseous matter, or other air contaminant.
137. “Process equipment” means any equipment, device, or contrivance for changing any materials whatsoever or for storage or handling of any materials, the use or existence of which may cause any discharge of air contaminants.
138. “Process weight” means the total weight of all materials introduced into any source operation. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not.
139. “Process weight rate” means, for continuous or long-run steady-state source operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof. For a cyclical or batch source operation, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles divided by the number of hours of actual process operation during such a period. Where the nature of any process or operation, or the design of any equipment, is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this definition, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply.
140. “Project” means a physical change in, or change in method of operation of, an existing major stationary source.
141. “Projected actual emissions (PAE)” is as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xxviii).
142. “Proposed Class I operating permit” means the version of a permit that the Department proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review.
143. “Pyrolysis” means the endothermic (absorption of heat) gasification of waste material using external energy.
144. “Reasonable further progress” means such annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant as are required by the applicable implementation plan or may reasonably be required by the Director for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable ambient air quality standard by the applicable date.

145. “Reconstruction” means a situation where the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility or source. However, any final decision as to whether reconstruction has occurred shall be made in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A §60.15(f)(1)-(3). A reconstructed source will be treated as a new stationary source. In determining best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate for a reconstructed source, the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A §60.15(f)(4) shall be taken into account in assessing whether a standard of performance under 40 CFR Part 60 is applicable to such source.
146. “Refuse” means and includes garbage, rubbish, ashes, street refuse, dead animals, vehicles and parts thereof, industrial wastes, construction wastes, sewage treatment residue, leaves, and grass, and any other waste matter or material which accumulates in the conduct of a household, business establishment, shop, or factory of any kind of nature, and any other combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
147. “Region” means:
- (1) An air quality control region designated by Administrator; or
 - (2) Any area designated by the State as an air quality control region.
148. “Regional Administrator” means the Regional designee appointed by the Administrator of the EPA.
149. “Regulated air pollutant” means the following:
- (1) Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) or any volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as defined in this section;
 - (2) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
 - (3) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard in Article 2, Section 18; and
 - (4) Any pollutant subject to a standard or other requirements established in Article 2, Section 23 relating to hazardous air pollutants, including the following:
 - (a) Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the Act; and
 - (b) Any pollutant for which the requirements relating to construction, reconstruction, and modification in Section 112(g) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to these requirements.
150. “Regulated air pollutant for fee purposes” means any regulated air pollutant identified in the previous section, except for the following:
- (1) Particulate matter, excluding PM₁₀;
 - (2) Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is a Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act; and
 - (3) Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard or regulation promulgated under Section 112(r) of the Act.
 - (4) Greenhouse gases (GHGs).
151. “Regulated NSR pollutant” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 52, §52.21(b)(50).
152. “Renewal” means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.
153. “Replacement unit” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51, §51.166(b)(32).
154. “Responsible official” means one of the following:
- (1) For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - (a) The facilities employ more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
 - (b) The delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the permitting authority;
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA); or
 - (4) For affected sources:
 - (a) The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Article 1, Section 2 are concerned; and
 - (b) The designated representative for any other purposes under Title V of the Act.
155. “Rule, regulation or standard” means any rule or regulation of the City of Lincoln or the Lancaster County Board of Commissioners.
156. “Salvage operation” means any operations conducted in whole or in part for the salvaging or reclaiming of any product or material.
157. “Secondary emissions” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(viii).
158. “Secondary standard” means a secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) identified in Article 2, Section 4.
159. “Section 502(b)(10) changes” are changes provided for in Section 502(b)(10) of the Act. Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or applicable requirements under the Act, or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements. These are changes allowed within a permitted facility without requiring a permit revision if the changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Act and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit. The facility must provide the Department with written notification of the proposed changes at least thirty (30) days in advance unless the Director determines a different time frame due to an emergency.
160. “Significant” shall be defined as follows:
 - (1) As it pertains to a modification in a non-attainment area, “significant” means a net increase in actual emissions by a rate that would equal or exceed the rates established in 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix S, II.A.10.
 - (2) As it pertains to Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD), “significant” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.166(b)(23).
161. “Significant emissions increase” is as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(a)(1)(xxvii).
162. “Significant emissions unit” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(xi).
163. “Small emissions unit” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.165(f)(2)(iii).
164. “Solid waste” means any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial and mining operations, and from community activities.
165. “Source” means any property, real or personal, or person contributing to air pollution.
166. “Speciation” is the process of classifying the separating objects by common characteristics including, but not limited to, chemical mass balance, factor analysis, optical microscopy, and automated scanning electron microscopy. It is the process used to find the relative proportions or mix of air source categories which best accounts for the composition of a pollutant sample.
167. “Stack” means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares (ref: 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(ff)).
168. “Stack height” means the distance from the ground level elevation of a stack to the elevation of the stack outlet.

169. “Stack in existence” shall be as defined in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(gg).
170. “Standard of performance” means a standard for emission of air pollutants which reflects the degree of emission limitation achievable through the application of the best system of emission reduction which (taking into account the cost of achieving such reduction) the Director determines has been adequately demonstrated.
171. “Startup of operation” means the beginning of routine operation of an affected facility.
172. “State” means any non-federal permitting authority, including any local agency, interstate association, or statewide program.
173. “State Act” means the Nebraska Environmental Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-1501 through §81-1532, as amended.
174. “Statement of basis” or “fact sheet” means a document that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions, including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions. The statement of basis should include, but not be limited to, a discussion of the monitoring and operational requirements, applicability determinations, emissions, limitations, and any other factual information relevant to the development of the draft permit.
175. “Stationary source” means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation by the Act or by the LLCAPCPRS.
176. “Support Facility” means a facility which conveys, stores, or otherwise assists in the production of a stationary source’s primary product. The Department will make a determination on the status of a support facility relationship.
- (1) Where more than 50% of the output or services provided by one facility is dedicated to another facility a support facility relationship is presumed to exist.
 - (2) Other factors used to determine support facility relationship include, but are not limited to: the degree to which a facility receives materials or services from a stationary source; the degree to which a stationary source exerts control over a facility's operations; the nature of any contractual arrangements between the facilities; and the reasons for the presence of the facility on property contiguous or neighboring to the stationary source (e.g., whether the facility would exist at that site but for the stationary source).
 - (3) Where a single facility is used to support the otherwise distinct sets of activities of a single or multiple sources, the unit is to be included within the source which relies most heavily on its support.
177. “Synthetic Minor source” means any source that has the potential to emit any regulated pollutant at levels that meet or exceed the major source thresholds defined in Article 2, Section 2, but has accepted federally enforceable limits to keep potential emissions below the major source thresholds, while maintaining the potential to emit at levels above the minor source thresholds defined in Article 2, Section 5, paragraph (A)(2).
178. “Title V Program” means a program approved by the Administrator for purposes of Title V of the Act.
179. “TPY” or “tpy” means tons per year.
180. “Total reduced sulfur” means total sulfur from the following compounds; hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide.
181. “Total Suspended Particulates (TSP)” means particulate matter as measured by the method described in Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 50.
182. “Upset condition” means any exceedance of an applicable emission limitation(s) lasting thirty (30) or more minutes, in the aggregate, during a twenty-four (24) hour period, unless otherwise specified in an applicable permit or regulation.

183. “UTM coordinates” refer to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system, which provides coordinates on a worldwide flat grid. The UTM coordinate system divides the world into sixty (60) zones, each being six (6) degrees longitude wide and extending from eighty (80) degrees south latitude to eighty-four (84) degrees north latitude. The first zone starts at the International Date Line and proceeds eastward.
184. “Volatile organic compound (VOC)” means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. This includes any such organic compound other than compounds listed in 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(s)(1), effective July 1, 2021, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity. A list of non-VOC compounds is provided in Table 1-2 below for reference purposes only. Table 1-2 may not reflect revisions made to 40 CFR Part 51 §51.100(s)(1) subsequent to the effective date referenced above.

Table 1-2

CAS Number	Compound Name	Other Names or Designations
67-64-1	Acetone	Propanone
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Methyl chloroform
74-82-8	Methane	
74-84-0	Ethane	
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	Dichloromethane
75-10-5	Difluoromethane	HFC-32
75-37-6	1,1-Difluoroethane	HFC-152a, R-152a
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoromethane	HCFC-22, R-22
75-46-7	Trifluoromethane	HFC-23, R-23, Fluoroform
75-68-3	1-Chloro-1,1-Difluoroethane	HCFC-142b, R-142b
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	CFC-11, R-11
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	CFC-12, R-12
76-13-1	1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	CFC-113
76-14-2	1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	CFC-114, R-114
76-15-3	Chloropentafluoroethane	CFC-115, R-115
79-20-9	Methyl Acetate	
98-56-6	1-Chloro-4-(Trifluoromethyl)Benzene	Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
107-31-3	Methyl formate	Methyl ester
108-32-7	Propylene carbonate	Propylene ester
124-68-5	2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	Perchloroethylene
306-83-2	2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-Trifluoroethane	HCFC-123, R-123
353-36-6	Ethylfluoride	Fluoroethane, HFC-161
354-23-4	1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-Trifluoroethane	HCFC-123a
354-33-6	1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoroethane	HFC-125, R-125
359-35-3	1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	HFC-134, R-134
375-03-1	1,1,1,2,2,3,3-Heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane	HFE-7000
406-58-6	1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluorobutane	HFC-365mfc
406-78-0	1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)ethane	HFE-347pcf2
420-46-2	1,1,1-Trifluoroethane	HFC-143a, R-143a
422-56-0	3,3-Dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoropropane	HCFC-225ca
431-31-2	1,1,1,2,3-Pentafluoropropane	HFC-245eb

Table 1-2

CAS Number	Compound Name	Other Names or Designations
431-63-0	1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoropropane	HFC-236ea
431-89-0	1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane	HFC-227ea
460-73-1	1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane	HFC-245fa
507-55-1	1,3-Dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane	HCFC-225cb
540-88-5	tert-Butyl acetate	t-Butyl acetate, TBAC
593-70-4	Chlorofluoromethane	HCFC-31
616-38-6	Dimethyl carbonate	Dimethyl ester
679-86-7	1,1,2,2,3-Pentafluoropropane	HFC-245ca
690-39-1	1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropane	HFC-236fa
754-12-1	2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene	HFO-1234yf
811-97-2	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	HFC-134a, R-134a
1615-75-4	1-Chloro-1-Fluoroethane	HCFC-151a
1691-17-4	oxybis(Difluoromethane)	HFE-134
1717-00-6	1,1-Dichloro-1-Fluoroethane	HCFC-141b, R-141b
2837-89-0	2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	HCFC-124, R-124
24270-66-4	1,1,2,3,3-Pentafluoropropane	HFC-245ea
29118-24-9	<i>trans</i> -1,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene	HFO-1234ze
66711-86-2	<i>trans</i> -1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene	HFO-1336mzz(E)
78522-47-1	Bis(Difluoromethoxy)(Difluoro)Methane	HFE-236cal2
102687-65-0	<i>trans</i> -1-Chloro-3,3,3-Trifluoroprop-1-ene	Solstice 1233zd(E)
132182-92-4	1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-Decafluoro-3-Methoxy-4-Trifluoromethyl-Pentane	HFE-7300
161075-02-1	1-(Difluoromethoxy)-2-[(Difluoromethoxy)(Difluoro)Methoxy]-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	HFE-43-10pccc, HG-11, H-Galden 1040x, or H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180)
163702-05-4	1-Ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Nonafluorobutane	HFE-7200, HFE-569sf2
163702-06-5	2-(Ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane	
163702-07-6	1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Nonafluoro-4-Methoxy-Butane	HFE-7100, HFE-449s1
163702-08-7	2-(Difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane	
188690-78-0	1,2-Bis(Difluoromethoxy)-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane	HFE-338pcc13
193487-54-6	1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-Decafluoropentane	HFC-4310mee
297730-93-9	3-Ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-Dodecafluoro-2-(Trifluoromethyl) Hexane	HFE-7500
N/A	Cyclic, Branched, Or Linear Completely Methylated Siloxanes	
N/A	Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into the following classes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes; • Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations; • Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and • Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine. 	

185. “Wood waste” means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, tree limbs (whole or chipped), bark, sawdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings.

186. “Yard waste” means grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs. They come from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands.