

**CHAPTER 1200-3-2
DEFINITIONS**

1200-3-2-.01 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

The following terms shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meaning:

- (a) **Air Contaminant** is particulate matter, dust, fumes, gas mist, smoke, or vapor, or any combinations thereof.
- (b) **Air Contaminant Source** is any and all sources of emission of air contaminants, whether privately or publicly owned or operated. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this term includes all types of business, commercial and industrial plants, works, shops, and stores, and heating and power plants and stations, building and other structures of all types, including multiple family residences, apartment houses, office buildings, hotels, restaurants, schools, hospitals, churches and other institutional buildings, automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses and other motor vehicles, garages and vending and service locations and stations, railroad locomotives, ships, boats and other water borne craft, portable fuel-burning equipment, incinerators of all types, indoor and outdoor, refuse dumps and piles, and all stack and other chimney outlets from any of the foregoing; provided, however, that neither automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses or other motor vehicles powered by any fuel other than diesel oil and which were manufactured prior to September 1, 1967, automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses or other motor vehicles powered by diesel oil and manufactured prior to January 1, 1970, nor automobiles, trucks, tractors, buses or other motor vehicles which are equipped to comply and do comply with the Federal "Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act" shall be considered or determined to be an "air contaminant source."
- (c) **Reserved.**
- (d) **Air Pollution** is presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as to be injurious to human, plant or animal life or to property, or which unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life and property.
- (e) **Alternative Method** means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference method or an equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to the Technical Secretary's satisfaction to produce, in specific cases, results adequate for its determination of compliance, or any method so designated by these regulations.
- (f) **Ambient Air** is that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings.
- (g) **"Best available control technology"** means an emission limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under these rules which would be emitted from any proposed new or modified air contaminant source which the Technical Secretary, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under Chapters 1200-3-11 and 1200-3-16 of these rules. If the Technical Secretary determines that technological or economic limitations on the limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular class of sources would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice or operational standard, or combination thereof, may

be prescribed instead to require the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

- (h) **Board** is the Air Pollution Control Board of the State of Tennessee.
- (i) **Commenced** means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time a continuous program of construction or modification.
- (j) **Construction** means fabrication, erection, or installation of a stationary source or modification.
- (k) **Continuous Monitoring** is sampling and analysis of air contaminants in a continuous or timed sequence, using techniques which will adequately reflect actual emission levels or ambient concentrations on a continuous basis.
- (l) **Cupola** is a stack-type furnace in which fuel, metal and fluxing agents are intermixed and is used for producing molten metal. It consists primarily of, but is not limited to, furnace proper, tuyeres, fans or blowers, tapping ports, charging equipment, gas cleaning devices and other auxiliary equipment. Cupolas are further categorized for the purpose of these regulations as follows:
 - (1) **Ferrous** - a cupola in which the major component of the metal produced is iron.
 - (2) **Jobbing** - a cupola used in an intermittent type operation where the process weight is not in excess of 20,000 pounds per hour and the operating (firing) time is not in excess of 4 hours per day.
 - (3) **Existing** - a cupola placed in operation at its present location prior to April 3, 1972.
- (m) **Department** is the Department of Public Health of the State of Tennessee.
- (n) **Effective Date** of these regulations is April 3, 1972.
- (o) **Emission** is the release of material to the ambient air.
- (p) **Equivalent Method** is any method of monitoring, sampling and analyzing for an air contaminant which can be demonstrated to the Technical Secretary's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specific conditions, or any method so designated by these regulations.
- (q) **Existing Source** is, with respect to any rule, any air contaminant source which is not a new source.
- (r) **Fuel Burning Equipment** is any equipment, device or contrivance and all appurtenances thereto, in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing thermal energy and in which the material being heated is not contacted by, and adds no substance to, the products of combustion.
- (s) **Fuel Burning Installation** consists of one or more units of fuel-burning equipment where the products of combustion are discharged through a single stack or where the products of combustion are discharged through more than one stack the plumes from which tend to merge into a single plume.

- (t) **Fugitive Dust** is any visible emission, other than water droplets, issuing from any source other than through a stack.
- (u) **Garbage** is putrescible animal or vegetable waste.
- (v) **Hazardous Air Contaminant** is any air contaminant which may cause, or contribute to, an increase in mortality or any increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness and has been so designated by the Board.
- (w) **Incinerator** is any equipment, device or contrivance used for disposal of waste or refuse by burning, excluding wigwam burners and air curtain destructors.
- (x) **Isokinetic Sampling** means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sampling point.
- (y) **Kraft Mill** is any pulping process which uses for a cooking liquor and alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide.
- (z) **Malfunction** means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment, or for a process to operate in an abnormal and unusual manner. Failures that are caused by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.
- (aa) **Modification** is any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of an air contaminant source, which increases the amount of any air contaminant (to which an emission standard applies) emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air contaminant (to which an emission standard applies) not previously emitted except that:
 1. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and
 2. The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:
 - (i) An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity nor the stated production rate on the permit of the affected source.
 - (ii) An increase in hours of operation if such increase does not exceed the operating hours stipulated as a permit condition of the source.
 - (iii) The use of an alternative fuel if the source is designed to accommodate such alternative fuel.
 - (iv) Required alterations to equipment for the use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act.
 3. The burden of proof establishing that a change is excepted under parts 1. and 2. is on the owner or operator. The Technical Secretary shall rule on whether or not a reported change is excepted in a timely fashion. Further expansions or restrictions of the definition

may be listed in specific chapters or rules.

4. "Major modification" is defined in paragraph 1200-3-9-.01-(4) and shall be overriding for the purposes of that paragraph.
- (bb) **New Nitric Acid Plant** is any air contaminant source producing weak nitric acid (acid which is 30 to 70 percent in strength) by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.
- (cc) **New Source** is, with respect to any rule, any air contaminant source the construction or modification of which is commenced on or after the date specified in that rule. (If no date is specified in a rule, then the effective date of the rule or the specific applicable provision of the rule is the cut off date). However, if an earlier effective date rule contained in the same provisions, then that earlier date is the cut off date whether such commencement was for an entirely or substantially new source or the modification of an existing source. The word substantially here means replacing virtually all of an existing source, excluding the foundation and utility and/or control lines to the site. As an example, installing a crusher on the foundation of an existing crusher would constitute the creation of a new source.
- (dd) **New Source Performance Standard** is a standard for the emission of an air contaminant promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and published in the Federal Register.
- (ee) **New Sulfuric Acid Plant** is an air contaminant source producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge, but does not include air contaminant sources where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of reducing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.
- (ff) **Opacity** is the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.
- (gg) **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants** are standards for the emissions of hazardous air pollutants promulgated by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and published in the Federal Register.
- (hh) **Owner or Operator** is any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an air contaminant source.
- (ii) **Particulate Matter** is any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or a solid.
- (jj) **Part Per Billion (ppb)** is a term describing parts of an air contaminant per billion parts of gas by volume (1 ppb equals 0,0000001 percent by volume).
- (kk) **Parts Per Million (ppm)** is a term describing parts of an air contaminant per million parts of gas by volume (1 ppm equals 0.0001 percent by volume).
- (ll) **Person** is any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, an agency, authority, commission or department of the United States government or of the State of Tennessee government; or any other legal entity, or their legal representative, agent, or assigns.

- (mm) **Point Source** shall have the same meaning as defined in Part 51 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (nn) **Political Subdivision** is any municipality, city, incorporated town, county, district or authority, or any portion or combination of two or more thereof.
- (oo) **Portland Cement Plant** is any air contaminant source manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process.
- (pp) **Process Emission** is any emission of an air contaminant to the ambient air other than that from fuel burning equipment, incinerator, wigwam burners, or open burning.
- (qq) **Process Emission Source** is one or more units of processing equipment which may be operated independently of other parts of the operations at any given manufacturing or processing facility; also, where it is common practice to group more than one unit of like or similar processing equipment together and to apply a single or combined unit of air pollution equipment to the emissions of the entire group, such group of units shall be construed as a process emission source.
- (rr) **Process Weight** means the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process that may cause any emission of particulate matter. Solid fuels charged are considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion-air are not.
- (ss) **Process Weight Rate** is a rate established as follows:
- (1) For continuous or long-run, steady-state, operations, it is the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof.
 - (2) For cyclical or batch source operations, it is the total process weight for a period which covers a complete or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such period.
 - (3) 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, that interpretation which results in the minimum value for allowable emissions shall apply.
- (tt) **Proportional sampling** means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of sampling rate to stack gas flow rate.
- (uu) **Reference Method** is a method of monitoring, sampling, and analyzing for an air contaminant as described in these regulations.
- (vv) **Reserved.**
- (ww) **Salvage Operation** is any business, trade or industry engaged in whole or in part, in reclaiming one or more items of value.
- (xx) **Shutdown** means the cessation of operation of an air contaminant source for any purpose.
- (yy) **Smoke** is small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon and other combustible material. It does not include water vapor or water droplets.

- (zz) **Reserved.**
- (aaa) **Stack** is any chimney, flue, duct, conduit, exhaust, vent or opening of any kind whatsoever capable of, or used for, the emission of air contaminants.
- (bbb) **Standard** means a standard of performance promulgated under these regulations.
- (ccc) **Startup** is the setting in operation of an air contaminant source for production of product for sale or use as raw materials or steam or heat production.
- (ddd) **Stationary source** means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air contaminant.
- (eee) **Suspended Particulates** is particulate matter which will remain suspended in air for an appreciable period of time.
- (fff) **Technical Secretary** is the Technical Secretary of the Air Pollution Control Board of the State of Tennessee.
- (ggg) **Wigwam Burner** is a type of burner commonly known as tepee, truncated cone, conical burner, or silo burner.
- (hhh) **Excess Emissions** means an emission rate which exceeds any applicable emission limitation prescribed by subsequent chapters of these regulations. The averaging time and test procedures for determining such excess emissions shall be as specified as part of the applicable emission limitation.
- (iii) **Liquid sulfur dioxide plants** are any plants designed to produce compressed liquid sulfur dioxide as a final product.
- (jjj) **Pellet Plants** are plants designed to produce iron oxide pellets for manufacture of iron or prereduction utilizing iron calcines produced from a natural bearing iron ore source.
- (kkk) **Mine shaft heaters** are fuel burning equipment used during cold weather to prevent icing from forming in a mine shaft with the primary purpose of safety assurance for miners and protection of shaft equipment.
- (lll) **Reserved.**
- (mmm) **Reserved.**
- (nnn) **Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)** is the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.
- (ooo) **Recovery Furnace Stack** means the stack from which the products of combustion are emitted to the ambient air from the recovery furnace.
- (ppp) **Total reduced sulfur (TRS)** means the sum of the listed compounds: hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide.
- (qqq) **Lime kiln** means a unit used to calcine lime mud, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate,

into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.

- (rrr) **Smelt dissolving tank** means a vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.
- (sss) **Digester system** means each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the cooking of wood in white liquor, and associated flash tank(s), blow tank(s), chip streamer(s) and condenser(s).
- (ttt) **Black liquor solids** means the dry weight of the solids which enter the recovery furnace in the black liquor.
- (uuu) **Multiple-effect evaporator system** as it applies to the paper industry in paragraph 1200-3-7-.07-(4) means the multiple-effect evaporators, associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquid that is separated from pulp (black liquor).
- (vvv) **Primary aluminum reduction plant** means any source manufacturing aluminum by electrolytic reduction.
- (www) **Potroom** means a building unit which houses a group of electrolytic cells in which aluminum is produced.
- (xxx) **Potroom group** means an uncontrolled potroom, a potroom which is controlled individually or a group of potrooms or potroom segments ducted to a common control system.
- (yyy) **Roof monitor** means that portion of the roof of a potroom where gases not captured at the cell exit from the potroom.
- (zzz) **Total fluorides** means the particulate and gaseous fluorides generated and emitted from a potroom at a primary aluminum reduction plant.
- (aaaa) **Center worked prebake** means a cell in a potroom that can be worked from the end or internally without removing the side covers.
- (bbbb) **Side work prebake** means a cell in potroom that must be worked manually along both sides with the side covers removed.
- (cccc) **Soda Recovery Boiler** is a boiler used in the soda pulping process for the purpose of converting concentrated black liquor, by incineration, into sodium bicarbonate (Na_2CO_3) where the remaining organic matter from the sodium salts is burned to produce heat for steam generation.
- (dddd) **Calendar quarter** means a period of time beginning at the first minute of the first date and ending at midnight of the second date of each of the following intervals: January 1 to March 31, April 1 to June 30, July 1 to September 30, or October 1 to December 31.
- (eeee) **A Continuous Emission Monitor** is an instrument capable of measuring and recording emissions of various pollutants and meeting the performance specifications stated by Rule 1200-3-10-.02.
- (ffff) **Nonattainment Area** is any of the following areas for the pollutant listed. The meaning may be expanded to be more inclusive for any one Chapter by definition in that Chapter.
1. TSP (Total Suspended Particulate)

- (i) Nashville Nonattainment Areas - (Davidson County)
 - (I) Area bounded by I-65 on the east, I-265 on the north, I-40 on the west and I-40/I-65 on the south.
 - (II) Area bounded by 44th Avenue North extended to the Cumberland River on the east, I-40 on the south, Morrow Road to 63rd Avenue and 63rd Avenue extended to the Cumberland River on the west, and the Cumberland River on the north.
- (ii) Chattanooga Nonattainment Area - (Hamilton County) - Area beginning at a point, said point being the original point of the composite description of the corporate limits of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as of September 28, 1967, described thus; proceed from a point on the line between Townships 2 and 3, Range 4, west of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, where said line crosses the low water mark on the east side of the Tennessee River at this point, thence proceed down the said river on said low water mark to a point one hundred feet (100') westwardly from the low water mark of Chattanooga Creek. This last designated point in the low water mark of the existing south side of the Tennessee River, being designated as the point of beginning of the above-name corporate limits description and the beginning point of the nonattainment area. Thence, proceed south following the corporate city limits of Chattanooga as defined in the composite description of September 28, 1967, to the State Line between Tennessee and Georgia; thence eastwardly with said State Line to a point of intersection with the center line of Waheela Street, from said point in a generally north direction to South Crest Road, thence in a generally north, northeast direction to North Crest Road, thence in a generally north, northeast direction to a point of intersection, said point of intersection being between North Crest Road and Campbell Street, thence in a generally northwest direction to Glass Street, thence in a generally west, and then southwest direction to the intersection of Glass Street with Roanoke Avenue, thence in a generally south direction along Roanoke Avenue to the intersection of Roanoke Avenue with the intersection of Sherman Street, thence in generally west direction to the intersection of Sherman Street with Hawthorne, thence in a generally north direction along Hawthorne to its intersection with Sholar Avenue, thence follow the Sholar Avenue loop north and the west through the Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision, proceed along the center line of Sholar Avenue to its nearest point to the southernmost corner of the apartment at 2001 Sholar Avenue, Boone Hysinger Homes (near the railroad tracks); from said point at 2001 Sholar Avenue, Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision, proceed generally in a northwest direction as if a line were extended from said point across the Southern railroad tracks to a point, said point being the intersection of the center lines of Riverside Drive and Elena Drive, thence proceed in a generally northwest and then north direction along the center line of Elena Drive to Queen's Drive, thence in a generally west and then north direction along Queen's Drive to its intersection with Crutchfield Street, thence in a generally west direction continue along Crutchfield Street to its intersection with Amnicola Highway, thence in generally west direction as if a line were extended from said point across the Tennessee River to the intersection of the center lines of Hillcrest Road and Lexington Street, thence in a generally northwest direction along Lexington Street to Falmouth Street, thence in a generally south, southwest direction along Falmouth Street to Hixson Pike, thence in a generally south direction along Hixson Pike to

Tremont Street, thence in a generally northwest direction and then a southwest direction along Tremont Street to Mississippi Avenue, thence in a generally northwest and the southwest direction along Mississippi Avenue to Forrest Street, thence in a generally south direction along Forrest Street to Sylvan Street, thence in a generally northwest direction along Sylvan Street to Dallas Road, thence in a generally southwest direction along Dallas Road to North Market Street, thence in southward direction along North Market Street to Chambliss Street, thence in a generally west direction along Chambliss Street to Pine Ridge Trail, thence in a generally west direction along Pine Ridge Trail to Gurley Street, thence in a generally southward direction along Gurley Street to Cherokee Boulevard, thence in generally northwest direction to East Elmwood Drive, thence in a generally south direction along East Elmwood Drive to the intersection of East Elmwood Drive with Beason Drive crossing the railroad tracks to West Elmwood Drive to Pineville Road, thence in a generally south direction along Pineville Road, to Moccasin Bend Road (a portion of which is titled Moccasin County Road), thence in a generally south direction along Moccasin Bend Road to its end at the Hospital Loop, thence in a generally south direction as if a line were extended across the Hospital property and the Tennessee River to the original point of beginning, which is the at the low water mark of the existing south side of the Tennessee River as described above.

2. SO₂ (Sulfur Dioxide)

(i) Reserved.

3. O₃ (Ozone)

(i) All of Davidson, Williamson, Wilson, Rutherford, Sumner Counties.

(ii) Reserved.

(iii) Reserved.

(iv) All of Shelby County

4. CO (Carbon Monoxide)

(i) Knox County, Area #1 - Limited to an area starting at I-40 and the Cedar Bluff interchange proceeding northward along Cedar Bluff Road to Middlebrook Pike, east on Middlebrook Pike to I-40, east on I-40 to U.S. 129, south on U.S. 129 to the Southern Railway track, southwest along the Southern Railway track to Peters Road, northwest on Peters Road to Kingston Pike, then west on Kingston Pike to Cedar Bluff Road, an north on Cedar Bluff Road back to I-40, rural.

(ii) Knox County, area #2 - Starting at the intersection of I-40 and I-640 near Arble City Community northward along I-640 for a distance of 1.5 miles to Sharps Ridge, proceeding along the crest of Sharps Ridge northeastward for a distance of about 6.1 miles to intersection with I-640, then southeast along I-640 for a distance of 2.3 miles to the intersection of I-640 and I-40, near Holston Hills Community, east along I-40 about 1.9 miles to the Holston River, southward, a distance of 5.5 miles along the Holston River to its intersection with the Tennessee River at mile 652, then west along the Tennessee River to the intersection with the U.S. 129 bridge, north on U.S. 129 to the Southern Railway

track. At this point, Area 2 joins Area 1 completing the boundary of the nonattainment area, rural.

- (iii) The Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County's Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Area is the area encompassed by the following: starting at the intersection of I-40 west and I-265, proceeding along I-265 to I-65, north proceeding north along I-65 to Mankers Creek, proceeding along Mankers Creek south to the Cumberland River, proceeding south on the Cumberland River to the L & N Railroad Bridge, south along the L & N Railroad Bridge to I-40 east, then extending east along I-40 to Donelson Pike, proceeding south along Donelson Pike to Murfreesboro Road, then go west to Battery Lane, proceeding west along Battery to Harding Place continue west along Harding Place to Harding Road, proceeding north on Harding Road to Hillwood Boulevard, proceeding west on Hillwood Boulevard to I-40 west proceeding northeast on I-40 west to intersection with I-265.
- (iv) Shelby County area starting on the west at the I-40 bridge, north along the Mississippi River to the Wolf River, east to the I-240 bridge. I-240 bounds the area on the north, east and south to the point at which it meets I-55 then west and north along I-55 to the point that I-55 meets the Mississippi River at the I-55 bridge. The Mississippi River bounds the west to the I-40 bridge.
- (gggg) "**PM10**" means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 1 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method, specified in the regulations, or by a test method specified in the State Implementation Plan.
- (hhhh) "Particulate Matter Emissions" means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method specified in the regulations, or by a test method specified in the regulations, or by a test method specified in the State Implementation Plan.
- (iiii) "**Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)**" means particulate matter as measured by the method described in Appendix B, 40 CFR 53.

Authority: *T.C.A. Section 68-25-105 and 4-5-202. Original rule certified June 7, 1974. Amendment filed January 10, 1977; effective February 9, 1977. Amendment filed February 28, 1978; effective March 30, 1978. Amendment filed May 17, 1978; effective June 16, 1978. Amendment filed February 5, 1979; effective March 21, 1979. Amendment filed May 7, 1979; effective June 21, 1979. Amendment filed September 10, 1979; effective October 25, 1979. Amendment filed December 31, 1979; effective February 14, 1980. Amendment filed May 13, 1980; effective June 27, 1980. Amendment filed December 8, 1981; effective January 22, 1982. Amendment filed December 18, 1981; effective February 1, 1982. Amendment file July 3, 1984; effective August 1, 1984. Amendment filed September 22, 1988; effective November 6, 1988. Amendment filed April 18, 1990; effective June 2, 1990. Amendment filed May 17, 1990; effective July 1, 1990. Amendment filed April 18, 1990; stay of effective date filed May 23, 1990; effective August 1, 1990.*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Final Federal Register Notice
Original Reg	JAN 27, 1972	MAY 31, 1972	37 FR 10840
1st Revision	JUN 22, 1978	JUN 7, 1979	44 FR 32681
2nd Revision	JUN 13, 1979	JUN 24, 1982	47 FR 27267
3rd Revision	OCT 15, 1979	JUN 24, 1982	47 FR 27267
4th Revision	OCT 25, 1979	JUN 24, 1982	47 FR 27267
5th Revision	FEB 19, 1980	JUN 24, 1982	47 FR 27267
6th Revision	DEC 9, 1981	JUNE 24, 1982	47 FR 27267
7th Revision	JAN 22, 1982	JUN 24, 1982	47 FR 27267
8th Revision	JAN 22, 1982	JUN 21, 1982	47 FR 26621
9th Revision	OCT 17, 1984	MAR 29, 1985	50 FR 12539
10th Revision	JUN 25, 1992	APR 18, 1994	59 FR 18310
11th Revision	JUN 16, 1998	JUL 19, 1999	64 FR 38617
12th Revision	APR 09, 1998	SEP 16, 2002	67 FR 46594

1200-3-2-.02--ABBREVIATIONS

- (1) The following abbreviations shall, unless the context clearly indicated otherwise, have the following meaning:
 - (a) ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials
 - (b) B.t.u. = British thermal unit
 - (c) °C = degrees Centigrade
 - (d) cal = calorie
 - (e) CO = carbon monoxide
 - (f) CO₂ = carbon dioxide
 - (g) dscf = dry cubic foot at standard conditions
 - (h) dscm = dry cubic meter at standard conditions
 - (i) °F = degrees Fahrenheit
 - (j) g = gram
 - (k) gr = grain
 - (l) H₂S = hydrogen sulfide
 - (m) H₂SO₄ = Sulfuric acid
 - (n) Hg = Mercury
 - (o) hr = hour
 - (p) kg = kilogram
 - (q) lb = pound
 - (r) mg = milligram
 - (s) mm = millimeter
 - (t) MW = megawatt
 - (u) NO = nitric oxide
 - (v) NO₂ = nitric dioxide
 - (w) NO_x = nitric oxides
 - (x) ppb = parts per billion

- (y) ppm = parts per million
- (z) psia = pounds per square inch absolute
- (aa) sec = second
- (bb) SO₂ = sulfur dioxide
- (cc) ug = microgram

Authority: *T.C.A. Section 68-25-105 and 4-5-202. Administrative History. Original Rule filed January 10, 1977: effective date February 9, 1977.*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Final Federal Register Notice
Original Reg	FEB 9, 1977	MAR 29, 1985	50 FR 12540