567—22.100(455B) Definitions for Title V operating permits. For purposes of rules 567—22.100(455B) to 567—22.116(455B), the following terms shall have the meaning indicated in this rule:

"Act" means the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401, et seq.

"Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with the following:

1. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which immediately precedes that date and which is representative of normal source operations. The director may allow the use of a different time period upon a demonstration that it is more representative of normal source operations. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored or combusted during the selected time period. Actual emissions for acid rain affected sources are calculated using a one-year period.
2. Lacking specific information to the contrary, the director may presume that 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 a particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.
4. For purposes of calculating early reductions of hazardous air pollutants, actual emissions shall not include excess emissions resulting from a malfunction or from startups and shutdowns associated with a malfunction.

Actual emissions for purposes of determining fees shall be the actual emissions calculated over a period of one year.

"Administrator" means the administrator for the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or designee.

"Affected facility" means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or contaminant.

"Affected source" means a source that includes one or more affected units subject to any emissions reduction requirement or limitation under Title IV of the Act.

"Affected state" means any state which is contiguous to the permitting state and whose air quality may be affected through the modification, renewal or issuance of a Title V permit; or which is within 50 miles of the permitted source.

"Affected unit" means a unit that is subject to any acid rain emissions reduction requirement or acid rain emissions limitation under Title IV of the Act.

"Allowable emissions" means the emission rate of a stationary source calculated using both 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, and the most stringent of the following:

1. The applicable new source performance standards or national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants, contained in 567—subrules 23.1(2) and 23.1(3);
2. The applicable existing source emission standard contained in 567—Chapter 23; or
3. The emissions rate specified in the air construction permit for the source.

"Allowance" means an authorization by the administrator under Title IV of the Act or rules promulgated thereunder to emit during or after a specified calendar year up to one ton of sulfur dioxide.

"Applicable requirement" includes the following:

1. Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA through rule making under Title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR 52;
2. Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rule making under Title I, including Parts C and D, of the Act;
3. Any standard or other requirement under Section 111 of the Act (subrule 23.1(2)), including Section 111(d);
4. Any standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under Section 112(r)(7) of the Act;

5. Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;

6. Any requirements established pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114(a)(3) of the Act;

7. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under Section 129 of the Act;

8. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under Section 183(e) of the Act;

9. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under Section 183(f) of the Act;

10. Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, under Section 328 of the Act;

11. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Act, unless the administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a Title V permit; and

12. Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under Part C of Title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) of the Act.

"Area source" means any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source as defined in rule 567—22.100(455B).

"CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations, with standard references in this chapter by Title and Part, so that "40 CFR 51" means "Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 51."

"Consumer Price Index" means for any calendar year the average of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers published by the United States Department of Labor, as of the close of the 12-month period ending on August 31 of each calendar year.

"Country grain elevator" shall have the same definition as "country grain elevator" set forth in subrule 22.10(1).

"Designated representative" means a responsible natural person authorized by the owner(s) or operator(s) 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 as amended through April 28, 2006, 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 official" is used in Chapter 22, it shall be deemed to refer to the designated representative with regard to all matters under the acid rain program.

"Draft Title V permit" means the version of a Title V permit for which the department offers public participation or affected state review.

"Emergency generator" means any generator of which the sole function is to provide emergency backup power during an interruption of electrical power from the electric utility. An emergency generator does not include:

1. Peaking units at electric utilities;

2. Generators at industrial facilities that typically operate at low rates, but are not confined to emergency purposes; or

3. Any standby generators that are used during time periods when power is available from the electric utility.

An emergency is an unforeseeable condition that is beyond the control of the owner or operator.

"Emissions allowable under the permit" means a federally enforceable permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an applicable requirement that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or a federally enforceable emissions cap that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject.

"Emissions unit" means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of the Act. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" for purposes of Title IV of the Act or any related regulations.

"EPA conditional method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for air pollutants that has been validated by the administrator but that has not been published as an EPA reference method.

"EPA reference method" means the following methods used for performance tests and continuous monitoring systems:

1. Performance test (stack test). A stack test shall be conducted according to EPA reference methods specified in 40 CFR 51, Appendix M (as amended through August 30, 2016); 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (as amended through August 30, 2016); 40 CFR 61, Appendix B (as amended through August 30, 2016); and 40 CFR 63, Appendix A (as amended through August 30, 2016).

2. Continuous monitoring systems. Minimum performance specifications and quality assurance procedures for performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems are as specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix B (as amended through August 7, 2017); 40 CFR 60, Appendix F (as amended through August 30, 2016); 40 CFR 75, Appendix A (as amended through August 30, 2016); 40 CFR 75, Appendix B (as amended through August 30, 2016); and 40 CFR 75, Appendix F (as amended through August 30, 2016).

"Equipment leaks" means leaks from pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, agitators, accumulator vessels, and instrumentation systems.

"Existing hazardous air pollutant source" means any source as defined in 40 CFR 61 as adopted by reference in 567—subrule 23.1(3) and 40 CFR 63.72 as adopted by reference in 567—subrule 23.1(4) with respect to Section 112(i)(5) of the Act, the construction or reconstruction of which commenced prior to proposal of an applicable Section 112(d) standard.

"Facility" means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus which emits or may emit any air pollutant or contaminant.

"Federal implementation plan" means a plan promulgated by the administrator to fill all or a portion of a gap or otherwise correct all or a portion of an inadequacy in a state implementation plan, and which includes enforceable emission limitations or other control measures, means or techniques, and provides for attainment of the relevant national ambient air quality standard.

"Federally enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the administrator including, but not limited to, the requirements of the new source performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants contained in 567—subrules 23.1(2) and 23.1(3); the requirements of such other state rules or orders approved by the administrator for inclusion in the SIP; and any construction, Title V or other federally approved operating permit conditions.

"Final Title V permit" means the version of a Title V permit issued by the department that has completed all required review procedures.

"Fugitive emissions" are those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

"Hazardous air pollutant" means any of the following air pollutants listed in Section 112 of the Act:

cas #	chemical name
75343	1,1-Dichloroethane
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine
71556	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
106887	1,2-Butylene oxide
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
106934	1,2-Dibromoethane
107062	1,2-Dichloroethane
78875	1,2-Dichloropropane

cas #	chemical name
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
120821	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
106990	1,3-Butadiene
542756	1,3-Dichloropropylene
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
123911	1,4-Dioxane
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
79469	2-Nitropropane
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TC-DD)
94757	2,4-D salts and esters
95807	2,4-Diaminotoluene
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
95954	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
91941	3,3’-Dichlorobenzidine
119904	3,3’-Dimethoxybenzidine
119937	3,3’-Dimethylbenzidine
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
60117	4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
100027	4-Nitrophenol
101144	4,4’-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)
101779	4,4’-methylenedianiline
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts
75070	Acetaldehyde
60355	Acetamide
75058	Acetonitrile
98862	Acetophenone
107028	Acrolein
79061	Acrylamide
79107	Acrylic acid
107131	Acrylonitrile
107051	Allyl chloride
62533	Aniline
0	Antimony Compounds
0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
1332214	Asbestos (friable)
71432	Benzene

cas #	chemical name
92875	Benzidine
98077	Benzoic trichloride
100447	Benzyl chloride
0	Beryllium Compounds
57578	Beta-Propiolactone
92524	Biphenyl
111444	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
542881	Bis(chloromethyl) ether
75252	Bromoform
74839	Bromomethane
0	Cadmium Compounds
156627	Calcium cyanamide
133062	Captan
63252	Carbaryl
75150	Carbon disulfide
56235	Carbon tetrachloride
463581	Carbonyl sulfide
120809	Catechol
133904	Chloramben
57749	Chlordane
7782505	Chlorine
79118	Chloroacetic acid
108907	Chlorobenzene
510156	Chlorobenzilate
75003	Chloroethane
67663	Chloroform
74873	Chloromethane
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
126998	Chloroprene
0	Chromium Compounds
0	Cobalt Compounds
0	Coke Oven Emissions
1319773	Cresol/Cresylic acid (isomers & mixture)
98828	Cumene
0	Cyanide Compounds[1]
72559	DDE
117817	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
334883	Diazomethane
132649	Dibenzofuran
84742	Dibutyl phthalate
75092	Dichloromethane

cas #	chemical name
62737	Dichlorvos
111422	Diethanolamine
64675	Diethyl sulfate
68122	Dimethyl formamide
131113	Dimethyl phthalate
77781	Dimethyl sulfate
79447	Dimethylcarbamyl chloride
106898	Epichlorohydrin
140885	Ethyl acrylate
100414	Ethylbenzene
107211	Ethylene glycol
75218	Ethylene oxide
96457	Ethylene thiourea
151564	Ethyleneimine
0	Fine Mineral Fibers[3]
50000	Formaldehyde
0	Glycol Ethers[2], except cas #111-76-2, ethylene glycol mono-butyl ether, also known as EGBE or 2-Butoxyethanol
76448	Heptachlor
87683	Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene
118741	Hexachlorobenzene
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
67721	Hexachloroethane
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
110543	Hexane
302012	Hydrazine
7647010	Hydrochloric acid
7664393	Hydrogen fluoride
123319	Hydroquinone
78591	Isophorone
0	Lead Compounds
58899	Lindane (all isomers)
108394	m-Cresol
108383	m-Xylene
108316	Maleic anhydride
0	Manganese Compounds
0	Mercury Compounds
67561	Methanol
72435	Methoxychlor
60344	Methyl hydrazine

cas #	chemical name
74884	Methyl iodide
108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone
624839	Methyl isocyanate
80626	Methyl methacrylate
1634044	Methyl tertbutyl ether
101688	Methylene bis(phenylisocyanate)
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
91203	Naphthalene
0	Nickel Compounds
98953	Nitrobenzene
121697	N,N-Dimethylaniline
90040	o-Anisidine
95487	o-Cresol
95534	o-Toluidine
95476	o-Xylene
106445	p-Cresol
106503	p-Phenylenediamine
106423	p-Xylene
56382	Parathion
87865	Pentachlorophenol
108952	Phenol
75445	Phosgene
7803512	Phosphine
7723140	Phosphorus (yellow or white)
85449	Phthalic anhydride
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls
0	Polycyclic Organic Matter[4]
1120714	Propane sultone
123386	Propionaldehyde
114261	Propoxur
75569	Propylene oxide
75558	Propyleneimine
91225	Quinoline
106514	Quinone
82688	Quintozene
0	Radionuclides (including Radon)[5]
0	Selenium Compounds
100425	Styrene
96093	Styrene oxide

cas #	chemical name
127184	Tetrachloroethylene
7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
108883	Toluene
584849	Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
8001352	Toxaphene
79016	Trichloroethylene
121448	Triethylamine
1582098	Trifluralin
51796	Urethane
108054	Vinyl acetate
593602	Vinyl bromide
75014	Vinyl chloride
75354	Vinylidene chloride
1330207	Xylene (mixed isomers)

NOTE: For all listings above which contain the word "compounds" and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

[1]X'CN where X=H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or $Ca(CN)_2$

[2]Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol $R(OCH2CH2)_n$-OR' where n=1,2, or 3; R=alkyl or aryl groups; R'=R,H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure $R(OCH2CH)_n$-OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

[3]Includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.

[4]Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100 degrees C.

[5]A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

"High-risk pollutant" means one of the following hazardous air pollutants listed in Table 1 in 40 CFR 63.74 as adopted by reference in 567—subrule 23.1(4).

cas #	chemical name	weighting factor
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene	100
107028	Acrolein	100
79061	Acrylamide	10
107131	Acrylonitrile	10
0	Arsenic compounds	100
1332214	Asbestos	100
71432	Benzene	10
92875	Benzidine	1000
0	Beryllium compounds	10
542881	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	1000
106990	1,3-Butadiene	10
0	Cadmium compounds	10

cas #	chemical name	weighting factor
57749	Chlordane	100
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone	100
0	Chromium compounds	100
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether	10
0	Coke oven emissions	10
334883	Diazomethane	10
132649	Dibenzofuran	10
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	10
111444	Dichloroethyl ether(Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether)	10
79447	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	100
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	10
106934	Ethylene dibromide	10
151564	Ethylenimine (Aziridine)	100
75218	Ethylene oxide	10
76448	Heptachlor	100
118741	Hexachlorobenzene	100
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	100
302012	Hydrazine	100
0	Manganese compounds	10
0	Mercury compounds	100
60344	Methyl hydrazine	10
624839	Methyl isocyanate	10
0	Nickel compounds	10
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	100
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	1000
56382	Parathion	10
75445	Phosgene	10
7803512	Phosphine	10
7723140	Phosphorus	10
75558	1,2-Propylenimine	100
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	100,000
8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)	100
75014	Vinyl chloride	10

"Major source" means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and under common control of the same person or of persons under common control) belonging to a single major industrial grouping that is any of the following:

1. A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in Section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year (tpy) or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant). The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of Section 302(j) of the Act, unless the source belongs to one of the stationary source categories listed in this chapter.

2. A major source of hazardous air pollutants according to Section 112 of the Act as follows:

For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tpy or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Act and these rules or 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emission from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources.

For Title V purposes, all fugitive emissions of hazardous air pollutants are to be considered in determining whether a stationary source is a major source.

For radionuclides, "major source" shall have the meaning specified by the administrator by rule.

3. A major stationary source as defined in Part D of Title I of the Act, including:

For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified or treated as classified as "marginal" or "moderate," 50 tpy or more in areas classified or treated as classified as "serious," 25 tpy or more in areas classified or treated as classified as "severe" and 10 tpy or more in areas classified or treated as classified as "extreme"; except that the references in this paragraph to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tpy of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which the administrator has made a finding, under Section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Act, that requirements under Section 182(f) of the Act do not apply;

For ozone transport regions established pursuant to Section 184 of the Act, sources with potential to emit 50 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds;

For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas (1) that are classified or treated as classified as "serious" and (2) in which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels, and sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of carbon monoxide;

For particulate matter (PM_{10}), nonattainment areas classified or treated as classified as "serious," sources with the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM_{10}.

For the purposes of defining "major source," a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same major group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

"Manually operated equipment" means a machine or tool that is handheld, such as a handheld circular saw or compressed air chisel; a machine or tool for which the work piece is held or manipulated by hand, such as a bench grinder; a machine or tool for which the tool or bit is manipulated by hand, such as a lathe or drill press; and any dust collection system which is part of such machine or tool; but not including any machine or tool for which the extent of manual operation is to control power to the machine or tool and not including any central dust collection system serving more than one machine or tool.

"Maximum achievable control technology (MACT)" means the following regarding regulated hazardous air pollutant sources:

1. For existing sources, the emissions limitation reflecting the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that the administrator or the department, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any nonair quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the category of stationary sources, that shall not be less stringent than the MACT floor.

2. For new sources, the emission limitation which is not less stringent than the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source, and which reflects the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that the administrator or the department, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any nonair quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by sources in the Title IV affected source category.

"Maximum achievable control technology (MACT) floor" means the following:

1. For existing sources, the average emission limitation achieved by the best 12 percent of the existing sources in the United States (for which the administrator or the department has or could reasonably obtain emission information), excluding those sources that have, within 18 months before the emission standard is proposed or within 30 months before such standard is promulgated, whichever is later, first achieved a level of emission rate or emission reduction which complies, or would comply if the source is not subject to such standard, with the lowest achievable emission rate applicable to the source category and prevailing at the time, for categories and subcategories of stationary sources with 30 or more sources in the category or subcategory, or the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 5 sources in the United States (for which the administrator or the department has or could reasonably obtain emissions information) for a category or subcategory or stationary source with fewer than 30 sources in the category or subcategory.

2. For new sources, the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source.

"New Title IV affected source or unit" means a unit that commences commercial operation on or after November 15, 1990, including any such unit that serves a generator with a nameplate capacity of 25 MWe or less or that is a simple combustion turbine.

"Nonattainment area" means an area so designated by the administrator, acting pursuant to Section 107 of the Act.

"Permit modification" means a revision to a Title V operating permit that cannot be accomplished under the provisions for administrative permit amendments found at rule 567—22.111(455B). A permit modification for purposes of the acid rain portion of the permit shall be governed by the regulations pertaining to acid rain found at rules 567—22.120(455B) to 567—22.147(455B). This definition of "permit modification" shall be used solely for purposes of this chapter governing Title V operating permits.

"Permit revision" means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment.

"Permitting authority" means the Iowa department of natural resources or the director thereof.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air 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 is enforceable by the administrator. 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 Title IV of the Act or the regulations relating to acid rain.

For the purpose of determining potential to emit for country grain elevators, the provisions set forth in subrule 22.10(2) shall apply.

For purposes of calculating potential to emit for emergency generators, "maximum capacity" means one of the following:

1. 500 hours of operation annually, if the generator has actually been operated less than 500 hours per year for the past five years;

2. 8,760 hours of operation annually, if the generator has actually been operated more than 500 hours in one of the past five years; or

3. The number of hours specified in a state or federally enforceable limit.

"Proposed Title V permit" means the version of a permit that the permitting authority proposes to issue and forwards to the administrator for review in compliance with 22.107(7)*"a."*

"Regulated air contaminant" shall mean the same thing as "regulated air pollutant."

"Regulated air pollutant" means the following:

1. Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;

2. Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;

3. Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under Section 111 of the Act;

4. Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act; or

5. Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 or other requirements established under Section 112 of the Act, including Sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of the Act, including the following:

- Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the Act. If the administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act; and
- Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to the Section 112(g)(2) requirement.

6. With respect to Title V, particulate matter, except for PM10, is not considered a regulated air pollutant for the purpose of determining whether a source is considered to be a major source.

"Regulated air pollutant or contaminant (for fee calculation)," which is used only for purposes of 567—Chapter 30, means any "regulated air pollutant or contaminant" except the following:

1. Carbon monoxide;
2. Particulate matter, excluding PM10;
3. 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;
4. Any pollutant that is a regulated pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard or regulation under Section 112(r) of the Act;
5. Greenhouse gas, as defined in rule 567—20.2(455B).

"Renewal" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

"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:

- The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
- The delegation of authority to such representative 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 chapter, 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 Title IV affected sources:

- The designated representative insofar as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and
- The designated representative for any other purposes under this chapter or the Act.

"Section 502(b)(10) changes" are changes that contravene an express permit term and which are made pursuant to rule 567—22.110(455B). Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), record keeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

"State implementation plan (SIP)" means the plan adopted by the state of Iowa and approved by the administrator which provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of such primary and secondary ambient air quality standards as are adopted by the administrator, pursuant to the Act.

"Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of the Act.

"Stationary source categories" means any of the following classes of sources:

1. Coal cleaning plants with thermal dryers;

2. Kraft pulp mills;
3. Portland cement plants;
4. Primary zinc smelters;
5. Iron and steel mills;
6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
7. Primary copper smelters;
8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
10. Petroleum refineries;
11. Lime plants;
12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
13. Coke oven batteries;
14. Sulfur recovery plants;
15. Carbon black plants using the furnace process;
16. Primary lead smelters;
17. Fuel conversion plants;
18. Sintering plants;
19. Secondary metal production plants;
20. Chemical process plants — The term chemical processing plant shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS code 325193 or 312140;
21. Fossil-fuel boilers, or combinations thereof, totaling more than 250 million Btu's per hour heat input;
22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
23. Taconite ore processing plants;
24. Glass fiber processing plants;
25. Charcoal production plants;
26. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million Btu's per hour heat input;
27. Any other stationary source category, which as of August 7, 1980, is regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Act.

"Subject to regulation" means, for any air pollutant, that the pollutant is subject to either a provision in the Clean Air Act, or a nationally applicable regulation codified by the Administrator in 40 CFR Subchapter C (Air Programs) that requires actual control of the quantity of emissions of that pollutant, and that such a control requirement has taken effect and is operative to control, limit or restrict the quantity of emissions of that pollutant released from the regulated activity, except that:

1. Greenhouse gases (GHGs), the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR §86.1818-12(a) (as amended on May 7, 2010) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases that includes carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, shall not be subject to regulation unless, as of July 1, 2011, the GHG emissions are at a stationary source emitting or having the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO_2 equivalent emissions.

2. The term "tpy CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_2e)" shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted and shall be computed by multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy) for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs by the associated global warming potential of the gas published at 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart A, Table A-1, "Global Warming Potentials," (as amended through December 24, 2014) and summing the resultant value for each to compute a tpy CO_2e.

For purposes of this definition, prior to July 21, 2014, the mass of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide shall not include carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the combustion or decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals, or micro-organisms (including products, by-products, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material).

"Title V permit" means an operating permit under Title V of the Act.

"12-month rolling period" means a period of 12 consecutive months determined on a rolling basis with a new 12-month period beginning on the first day of each calendar month.

[**ARC 9224B**, IAB 11/17/10, effective 12/22/10; **ARC 9906B**, IAB 12/14/11, effective 11/16/11; **ARC 0330C**, IAB 9/19/12, effective 10/24/12; **ARC 1913C**, IAB 3/18/15, effective 4/22/15; **ARC 2352C**, IAB 1/6/16, effective 12/16/15; **ARC 2949C**, IAB 2/15/17, effective 3/22/17; **ARC 3679C**, IAB 3/14/18, effective 4/18/18; **ARC 4335C**, IAB 3/13/19, effective 4/17/19]