

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 51.100

SCC—Source classification code. A process-level code that describes the equipment and/or operation which is emitting pollutants.

Seasonal activity rate/throughput—A measurable factor or parameter that relates directly or indirectly to the pollutant season emissions of an air pollution source. Depending on the type of source category, activity information may refer to the amount of fuel combusted, raw material processed, product manufactured, or material handled or processed. It may also refer to population, employment, number of units, or miles traveled. Activity information is typically the value that is multiplied against an emission factor to generate an emissions estimate.

Seasonal fuel heat content—The amount of thermal heat energy in a solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel used during the pollutant season. Fuel heat content is typically expressed in units of Btu/lb of fuel, Btu/gal of fuel, joules/kg of fuel, etc.

Secondary control eff (%)—The emission reduction efficiency of a secondary control device. Control efficiency is usually expressed as a percentage or in tenths.

SIC/NAICS—Standard Industrial Classification code. NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes will replace SIC codes. U.S. Department of Commerce's code for businesses by products or services.

Site name—The name of the facility.

Spring throughput (%)—Part of throughput or activity for the three spring months (March, April, May). See the definition of Fall Throughput.

Stack diameter—A stack's inner physical diameter.

Stack height—A stack's physical height above the surrounding terrain.

Stack ID code—Unique code for the point where emissions from one or more processes release into the atmosphere.

Start time (hour)—Start time (if available) that you used to calculate the emissions estimates.

State FIPS Code—Federal Information Placement System (FIPS) is the system of unique numeric codes the government developed to identify States, counties and parishes for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

Sulfur content—Sulfur content of a fuel, usually expressed as percent by weight.

Summer throughput(%)—Part of throughput or activity for the three summer months (June, July, August). See the definition of Fall Throughput.

Summer/winter work weekday emissions—Average day's emissions for a typical day. Ozone daily emissions = summer work weekday; CO and PM daily emissions = winter work weekday.

Total capture/control efficiency—The emission reduction efficiency of a primary control device, which shows the amount con-

trols or material changes reduce a particular pollutant from a process' emissions. Control efficiency is usually expressed as a percentage or in tenths.

Type A source—Large point sources with actual annual emissions greater than or equal to any of the emission thresholds listed in Table 1 for Type A sources.

Type B source—Point sources with actual annual emissions during any year of the three year cycle greater than or equal to any of the emission thresholds listed in Table 1 for Type B sources. Type B sources include all Type A sources.

VMT by Roadway Class—Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) expresses vehicle activity and is used with emission factors. The emission factors are usually expressed in terms of grams per mile of travel. Because VMT doesn't correlate directly to emissions that occur while the vehicle isn't moving, these nonmoving emissions are incorporated into the emission factors in EPA's MOBILE Model.

VOC—Volatile Organic Compounds. The EPA's regulatory definition of VOC is in 40 CFR 51.100.

Winter throughput (%)—Part of throughput or activity for the three winter months (December, January, February, all from the same year, e.g., Winter 2000 = January 2000 + February, 2000 + December 2000). See the definition of Fall Throughput.

Wk/yr in operation—Weeks per year that the emitting process operates.

Work Weekday—Any day of the week except Saturday or Sunday.

X stack coordinate (latitude)—An object's north-south geographical coordinate. Y stack coordinate (longitude)—An object's east-west geographical coordinate.

APPENDIX B TO SUBPART A OF PART 51  
[RESERVED]

### Subparts B–E [Reserved]

### Subpart F—Procedural Requirements

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7401, 7411, 7412, 7413, 7414, 7470-7479, 7501-7508, 7601, and 7602.

#### § 51.100 Definitions.

As used in this part, all terms not defined herein will have the meaning given them in the Act:

(a) *Act* means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Pub. L. 91-604, 84 Stat. 1676 Pub. L. 95-95, 91 Stat., 685 and Pub. L. 95-190, 91 Stat., 1399.)