

(3) Fuel Burning Equipment—shall mean any furnace, boiler apparatus, stack, or appurtenances thereto used in the process of burning fuel or other combustible material for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(4) Hazardous Materials—shall mean those substances (such as some types of explosives) which are dangerous and should be destroyed by open burning under controlled conditions when it has been established that disposal by land filling or burning in an incinerator perpetuates or increases the danger involved.

(5) Incinerator—shall mean any equipment, device or contrivance used for the destruction of garbage, rubbish or other wastes by burning.

(6) Installation—shall mean any property, real or personal, including but not limited to processing equipment, manufacturing equipment, fuel burning equipment, incinerators, or any other equipment, or construction, capable of creating or causing emissions.

(7) Odor—shall mean that property of an emission which stimulates the sense of smell.

(8) Particulate Matter—shall mean any material, except water in uncombined form, that is or has been airborne, and exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions.

(9) Person—shall mean any individual, group of individuals, firm, partnership, voluntary association, or private, public or municipal corporation, or political subdivision of the State, responsible for the use of property.

(10) Process Weight—shall mean the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which may cause emissions. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not.

(11) Process Weight Per Hour—shall mean the rate established as follows:

(i) For continuous or long run steady state operations, 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.

(ii) For cyclical or batch operations, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such a period.

(iii) 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.

(12) Ringelmann Smoke Chart—shall mean the chart published and described in the latest applicable U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular, used in estimating the light obscuring power of smoke. Any other method for grading smoke which is approved by the Department as the equivalent of the Ringelmann Smoke Chart may be substituted therefor.

(13) Source—shall mean any property, real or personal, or person contributing to air pollution.

(14) Standard Conditions—shall mean at a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit and a pressure of 29.92 inches of mercury.