

**7008.0100 DEFINITIONS.**

Subpart 1. **Scope.** The definitions in this part apply to the terms used in this chapter. The definitions in parts 7000.0100, 7005.0100, and 7007.0100 apply to the terms used in this chapter unless the terms are otherwise defined in this part.

Subp. 2. **Gasoline service station.** "Gasoline service station" means any stationary source that dispenses gasoline to vehicles. Bulk plants, petroleum distribution terminals, and refineries are not gasoline service stations.

Subp. 2a. **Material usage.** "Material usage" means an activity at a stationary source such as the application or use of ink, paint, coating, adhesive, or solvent in a way that emits only VOC, hazardous air pollutants, particulate matter, PM-10, PM-2.5, or a combination thereof and emissions of these pollutants can be calculated on a mass balance basis as described in part 7008.4100. Material usage does not include material processes such as sanding, milling, materials reacting to form new materials, fuel usage, or grain or other material handling.

Subp. 2b. **Recycling.** "Recycling" means the reclamation or reuse of waste VOC-containing or hazardous air pollutant-containing materials from material usage activities. For purposes of this subpart, "reclamation" has the meaning given in part 7045.0020, subpart 73c, and "reuse" has the meaning given in part 7045.0020, subpart 75a.

Subp. 2c. **Solids.** "Solids" means the nonvolatile portion of the material applied or used in a material usage activity.

Subp. 3. **Refueling positions.** "Refueling positions" means the number of vehicles that could be receiving gasoline simultaneously at a gasoline service station.

Subp. 4. **Stage-one vapor recovery.** "Stage-one vapor recovery" means pipes or hoses, or both, that create a closed system connecting a gasoline unloading tank and a gasoline receiving tank so that the vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the unloading tank.

Subp. 5. **Transfer efficiency.** "Transfer efficiency" means the ratio of the weight of solids in the material that adheres to an object to the total weight of solids in the material used in the application process. Transfer efficiency varies with the type of application method and is obtained from the application equipment manufacturer. If the manufacturer provides a range for the transfer efficiency, the transfer efficiency for calculating particulate matter, PM-10, and PM-2.5 emissions is the minimum specified in the range.

**Statutory Authority:** *MS s 115.03; 116.07*

**History:** *27 SR 1579; 41 SR 763*

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