

(Source: Added at 12 III. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.113 Commence

As applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification "commence" means that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

- a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or
- b) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.
- c) For purposes of this Section, a "reasonable time" shall be determined considering but not limited to the following factors: The nature and size of the project, the extent of design engineering, the amount of off-site preparation, whether equipment can be fabricated or can be purchased, when the project begins (considering both the seasonal nature of construction activity and the existence of other projects competing for construction labor at the same time, the place of the environmental permit in the sequence of corporate and overall governmental approval), and the nature of the permittee (private, public, regulated, etc.).

(Source: Amended at 12 III. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.116 Construction

"Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation, including but not limited to fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit, which would result in a change in actual emissions.

(Source: Amended at 12 III. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.117 Dispersion Enhancement Techniques

"Dispersion Enhancement Techniques" means so much of the stack height of any source as exceeds good engineering practice or any other dispersion technique, determined by regulations at 40 CFR 51.100 (1987) (no future amendments or editions are included).

(Source: Added at 12 III. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.119 Emission Baseline

"Emission baseline" means the starting point or reference level from which increases and decreases in emissions are measured. The rules governing determination of emission offsets, calculations of net emission increases, and evaluation under 35 III. Adm. Code 202, Alternative Control Strategies, specify the particular emission baseline that applies for that purpose.

Section 203.122 Emission Offset

"Emission offset" means a creditable emission reduction used to compensate for the increase in emissions resulting from a new major source or a major modification.

Section 203.123 Emissions Unit

"Emissions Unit" means any part of a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Act or this Chapter or by USEPA under the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401, the Act or et seq.).

(Source: Added at 12 III. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.124 Fugitive Emissions

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

(Source: Added at 12 III. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.125 Installation

"Installation" means an identifiable piece of equipment, including, but not limited to, boilers, furnaces, reactors, dryers, incinerators, heaters, and coating lines.

(Source: Former Section 203.125 renumbered to Section 203.126, new Section 203.125 adopted at 12 III. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.126 LAER

"LAER" is an abbreviation for lowest achievable emission rate.

(Source: Section 203.126 renumbered from Section 203.125 at 12 III. Reg. 6118, effective March 22, 1988)

Section 203.127 Nonattainment Area

An area designated by USEPA as nonattainment for a given pollutant pursuant to Section 107 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7407).