State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
State of Oregon Health Authority

Glossary for White Papers

Term/Acronym	Definition
AEGL	Acute exposure guideline levels (AEGLs) describe the human health effects from once-in-a-lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals. Used by emergency responders when dealing with chemical spills or other catastrophic exposures, AEGLs are set through a collaborative effort of the public and private sectors worldwide.
ACDP	Air Contaminant Discharge Permit or ACDP means written authorization issued, renewed, amended, or revised by DEQ.
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
Acute	Acute refers to short-term exposure to a specific concentration of a chemical in an environmental medium. Different organizations define "acute" in different ways.
Acute MRL	Minimal Risk Level (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). As defined by ATSDR, an MRL is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse non-cancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure. ATSDR defines acute exposure to a chemical as that occurring from 1 to 14 days.
AERMOD	AMS/EPA Regulatory Model (AERMOD): EPA's preferred model for near-field (i.e., within 50 km) simulations of dispersion of emissions. In simulating boundary-layer turbulence, it has the capability to model complex terrain, elevated sources, numerous discrete receptors, and source types ranging from point to line to volume, at hourly resolution.
AERSCREEN	AERSCREEN is the recommended screening model based on AERMOD. The model will produce estimates of "worst-case" 1-hour concentrations for a single source, without the need for hourly meteorological data, and also includes conversion factors to estimate "worst-case" 3-hour, 8-hour, 24-hour, and annual concentrations. AERSCREEN is intended to produce concentration estimates that are equal to or greater than the estimates produced by AERMOD with a fully developed set of meteorological and terrain data, but the degree of conservatism will vary depending on the application.
Air toxics	Air pollutants known to cause or suspected of causing cancer or other serious health problems. Health concerns could be associated with both short- and long-term exposures to these pollutants. Many are known to have respiratory, neurological, immune, or reproductive effects, particularly for more susceptible or sensitive populations such as

Term/Acronym	Definition
	children. Air toxics include, but are not limited to, Hazardous Air Pollutants as defined by U.S. EPA.
Ambient	"Ambient" means of or related to the surrounding area or environment.
Ambient air levels	As related to air quality, this term can be used to describe the quality of what is already present in the air, apart from any emissions from source facilities or equipment. It is also used to describe levels of toxics in air which would not be expected to cause adverse health effects.
Annual averaging time	As related to air assessment, concentrations of air toxics are typically monitored or modeled over the course of a year. The results can then be mathematically averaged to produce a single representative annual concentration of the air toxic.
ASIL	Acceptable Source Impact Levels is a term used by the Washington Department of Ecology in their new source air emissions program. The ASIL is a concentration of a toxic air pollutant in the outdoor atmosphere in any area which does not have restricted or controlled public access that is used to evaluate air quality impacts from a single source. There are three types of ASILs: 1) risk-based, 2) threshold-based, and 3) special.
ASTDR	The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry**,** based in Atlanta, Georgia, is a federal public health agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**.** ATSDR serves the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and diseases related to toxic substances.
Background	Background air quality means ambient levels of pollutants not associated with any of the sources explicitly included in the modeling analysis (definition from Maine)
BACT or BAT	Best Available Control Technology or Best Available Technology means an emission limitation, including, but not limited to, a visible emission standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction of each air contaminant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act which would be emitted from any proposed major source or major modification which, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such air contaminant.
BAC	The Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District defines "Benchmark Ambient Concentration" as the concentration of a toxic air contaminant, as determined through other of their regulations to meet defined environmental acceptability goals, including levels that do not exceed a one in a one million cancer risk for carcinogens, or a hazard quotient that does not exceed 1.0 for non-carcinogens.
CalEPA RELs	Reference exposure levels (RELs) provided by California EPA's Office

Term/Acronym	Definition
	of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. RELs are air concentrations or doses at or below which adverse non-cancer health effects are not expected even in sensitive members of the general population under specified exposure scenarios. Acute, 8-hour, and chronic RELs are provided, if appropriate toxicity information is available.
Cancer Risk	The probability of contracting cancer over the course of a lifetime, assuming continuous exposure (assumed to be 70 years for the purposes of National Air Toxics Assessment risk characterization).
Cancer slope factor	For carcinogenic chemicals, it is assumed that there is no level (threshold) at which the chemical does not cause cancer, and so carcinogens are referred to as non-threshold chemicals. In order to quantify the varying carcinogenic potencies of different chemicals, a linear extrapolation from a toxicological point of departure is conducted in order to produce a dose-response curve (or slope), graphically. The dose-response curve is used to estimate excess lifetime cancer risk at lower doses of the chemical, which will be different for each chemical. These estimates are referred to as cancer slope factors, and each one is an upper-bound estimate of the probability of a response (incidence of cancer) per unit intake of a chemical over a lifetime.
Carcinogen or carcinogenic	Cancer-causing chemical, or chemical that potentially causes cancer.
Chronic	Related to amount of time a human (or animal) subject is exposed to a chemical, and refers to long-term exposure, most typically to the assumption that a person is exposed to a chemical over many years, up to a lifetime.
Chronic MRL	Minimal Risk Level. As defined by Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, an MRL is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse non-cancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure. A chronic MRL is related to a greater than a year of exposure, and typically to a lifetime of exposure.
Condensable particulate	Condensable particulate is the portion of particulate matter that is vaporous matter at the filter temperature and is collected in the sampling train impingers and analyzed by EPA Method 202 or its equivalent.
Criteria pollutant	Criteria pollutant means any of the following regulated pollutants: nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, PM10, PM2.5, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead. Criteria pollutants are the only air pollutants with national air quality standards that define allowable concentrations of these substances in ambient air.
Cross-media	Refers to the fact that a single contaminant may be present in more than one medium. One example is a toxic chemical present in air settling out onto soil or surface water.
Cumulative impact	In the context of air toxics, cumulative impacts refer to the combined impacts from multiple chemicals, multiple exposures to chemicals from

Term/Acronym	Definition
	more than one pathway (e.g., both inhalation and ingestion of a chemical), and/or impacts from multiple facility processes or emissions from multiple sources.
Cumulative risk	In the context of air toxics, cumulative risk refer to the combined risks from multiple chemicals, multiple exposures to chemicals from more than one pathway (e.g., both inhalation and ingestion of a chemical), and/or risks from multiple facility processes or emissions from multiple sources.
De minimis	De minimis is an abbreviated form of Latin *maxim de minimus non curat lex*. De minimis means "of minimum importance". It refers to something that is so small or trivial that law does not consider it. It is often used to describe exemptions in government rules and regulations.
De minimus levels	De minimus levels are screening levels of emissions that if a facility emits less than the de minimus level, no further analysis is needed.
Environmental Justice (EJ)	Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys: • the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and • equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.
EJ communities	Environmental justice communities include minority and low-income communities, tribal communities, and other communities traditionally underrepresented in public processes.
Emission inventory	EPA's compilation of quantitative information concerning the mass of air toxics emitted into the atmosphere through smokestacks, tailpipes, vents, etc.
Emission rate	Emission rate means a release into the atmosphere of any regulated pollutant or any air contaminant over a period of time.
Emission Units or Individual Emission Units	Emissions unit means any part or activity of a source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated pollutant.
Empirical	Something (for example, empirical evidence) which is based on, concerned with, or verifiable by observation or experience rather than theory or pure logic.
EPA Class A or B carcinogens	As defined by EPA, Class A carcinogens are chemical known to cause cancer in humans, while Class B carcinogens are designated as likely to cause cancer in humans.
HEAST	The Annual Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables are for use at both Superfund and RCRA sites. It was maintained up through 1997 by the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation and provides a comprehensive

Term/Acronym	Definition
	listing of provisional risk assessment information relative to oral and inhalation routes of exposure for chemicals. Because HEAST has not been updated since 1997 (although the Slope Factor portion of the document was updated in 2001), some portion of the toxicity information in HEAST may be outdated.
EPA's list of Persistent, Bioaccumulative or Toxic Chemicals	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic (PBT) Chemicals Covered by the TRI Program There are 16 PBT chemicals and 4 PBT chemical compound categories which are subject to reporting under EPCRA Section 313. The tables below list the name, identification number and reporting threshold for each.
Existing source	Existing source means any building, structure, facility, installation or combination thereof that emits or is capable of emitting air contaminants to the atmosphere, is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and is owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control that was installed before a certain date defined in the applicable rule.
Exposure	In terms of air quality, exposure describes how long a person is exposed to an air toxic, and how much of that air toxic is actually taken into the body by that person.
Exposure pathway	The route a substance takes from its source (where it began) to its end point (where it ends), and how people can come into contact with (or get exposed to) it. An exposure pathway has five parts: a source of contamination (such as an abandoned business); an environmental media and transport mechanism (such as movement through groundwater); a point of exposure (such as a private well); a route of exposure (eating, drinking, breathing, or touching), and a receptor population (people potentially or actually exposed). When all five parts are present, the exposure pathway is termed a completed exposure pathway.
FEDOOP	Federally Enforceable District Origin Operating Permit means an operating permit issued by Jefferson County, Kentucky to a source that is not, or would not subsequently be, required to have an operating permit pursuant to Regulation 2.16 and that contains a federally enforceable permit condition, limit, or provision.
Filterable particulate	The filterable portions include that material that is smaller than the stated size and is collected on the filter of the particulate sampling train.
Fugitive emissions	Fugitive emissions: (a) Except as used in subsection (b), means emissions of any air contaminant which escape to the atmosphere from any point or area that is not identifiable as a stack, vent, duct, or equivalent opening. (b) As used to define a major Oregon Title V Operating Permit program source, means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
HARP	The Hotspots Analysis and Reporting Program Version 2 is an updated software suite used to assist with the programmatic requirements of the

Term/Acronym	Definition
	Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program (Assembly Bill 2588) for South Coast Air Quality Management District. HARP 2 separates the modules into three programs which allow the users to access any of the modules independently of each other. The three programs are referred to as the Emissions Inventory Module (EIM), Air Dispersion Modeling and Risk Tool (ADMRT), and Risk Assessment Standalone Tool (RAST). HARP 2 can be used by the air pollution control and air quality management districts (districts), facility operators and other organizations or individuals to promote statewide consistency, efficiency and cost-effective development of facility emission inventories and conducting health risk assessments. HARP 2 can also be used for conducting health risk assessments used in other programs (e.g., facility permitting).
HI	Hazard Index is the sum of hazard quotients for substances that affect the same target organ or organ system. Because different pollutants (air toxics) can cause similar adverse health effects, combining hazard quotients associated with different substances is often appropriate. EPA has drafted revisions to the national guidelines on mixtures that support combining the effects of different substances in specific and limited ways. Ideally, hazard quotients should be combined for pollutants that cause adverse effects by the same toxic mechanism. Detailed information on toxic mechanisms is not available for most of the substances in NATA, however, EPA aggregates the effects when they affect the same target organ regardless of the mechanism. The hazard index (HI) is only an approximation of the aggregate effect on the target organ (e.g., the lungs) because some of the substances might cause irritation by different (i.e., non-additive) mechanisms. As with the hazard quotient, aggregate exposures below an HI of 1.0 derived using target organ specific hazard quotients likely will not result in adverse non-cancer health effects over a lifetime of exposure and would ordinarily be considered acceptable. An HI equal to or greater than 1.0, however, does not necessarily suggest a likelihood of adverse effects. Because of the inherent conservatism of the reference concentration (RfC) methodology, the acceptability of exceedances must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, considering such factors as the confidence level of the assessment, the size of the uncertainty factors used, the slope of the dose-response curve, the magnitude of the exceedance, and the number or types of people exposed at various levels above the RfC. Furthermore, the HI cannot be translated to a probability that adverse effects will occur, and it is not likely to be proportional to risk.
HQ	Hazard quotient is the ratio of the potential exposure to the substance and the level at which no adverse effects are expected. A hazard quotient less than or equal to one indicates that adverse noncancer effects are not likely to occur, and thus can be considered to have negligible hazard. HQs greater than one are not statistical probabilities

Term/Acronym	Definition
	of harm occurring. Instead, they are a simple statement of whether (and by how much) an exposure concentration exceeds the reference concentration (RfC). Moreover, the level of concern does not increase linearly or to the same extent as HQs increase above one for different chemicals because RfCs do not generally have equal accuracy or precision and are generally not based on the same severity of effect. Thus, we can only say that with exposures increasingly greater than the RfC, (i.e., HQs increasingly greater than 1), the potential for adverse effects increases, but we do not know by how much. An HQ of 100 does not mean that the hazard is 10 times greater than an HQ of 10. Also an HQ of 10 for one substance may not have the same meaning (in terms of hazard) as another substance resulting in the same HQ.
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment is a set of recognized and vetted protocols that utilize exposure information for human populations in concert with toxicity information for the chemicals to which that population is being exposed, in order to identify quantitative levels of cancer risk and non-cancer hazard for that population.
IARC Group 1 or 2a	World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer. The classes (or groups) referred to here are set by the IARC, and describe the carcinogenic potency of a particular cancer-causing chemical. Group 1 carcinogens are either known to cause cancer in humans, while Group 2a carcinogens are recognized as possibly causing cancer in humans.
Intermediate	"Intermediate" in the case of air quality is an exposure term used to define the length of time a person is exposed to an air toxic, and refers to an intermediate length of time which is longer that acute, and shorter than chronic. For example, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry describes intermediate exposure as occurring for greater than 14 days up to one year.
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System is an EPA program that identifies and characterizes protective cancer risk toxicity values and non-cancer health hazards of chemicals found in the environment. IRIS is EPA's preferred source of toxicity information.
Level 1 risk assessment	This term, as used among different air programs, is also be referred to as a "Tier 1" risk assessment. Level 1/Tier 1 risk assessment typically uses calculated health-protective values to "screen" (identify) those chemicals which are present in air at levels that exceed health-protective values. If no exceedances occur, no further assessment is required, in most cases. If exceedances occur, a more complex use of human health risk assessment protocols is typically required.
Major modification	Major modification means any physical change or change in the method of operation of a source that results in satisfying the requirements of New Source Review.
Major source	Major source means any stationary source or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent

Term/Acronym	Definition
	properties and are under common control of the same person or persons under common control belonging to a single major industrial grouping or supporting the major industrial group. For the purposes of this subsection, a stationary source or group of stationary sources is considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the regulated 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 (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987) or support the major industrial group.
MEI	Maximally Exposed Individual is the single individual with the highest exposure in a given population. This term has historically been defined in various ways, including as defined here and also synonymously with worst case or bounding estimate.
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per cubic meter
Modified source	"Modification" except as used in the terms "major modification," "permit modification" and "Title I modification," means any physical change to, or change in the method of operation of, a source or part of a source that results in an increase in the source or part of the source's potential to emit any regulated pollutant on an hourly basis. Modifications do not include the following: (a) Increases in hours of operation or production rates that do not involve a physical change or change in the method of operation; (b) Changes in the method of operation due to using an alternative fuel or raw material that the source or part of a source was physically capable of accommodating during the baseline period; and (c) Routine maintenance, repair and like-for-like replacement of components unless they increase the expected life of the source or part of a source by using component upgrades that would not otherwise be necessary for the source or part of a source to function
MRL	Minimum Risk Level is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse noncancer health effects over a specified exposure duration.
Multiple Exposure Pathways	Refers to the potential for a human or ecological receptor to be exposed to contaminants through more than one pathway. For example, if a benzene release occurs and the chemical migrates to both air and groundwater, a human receptor could be exposed to benzene through inhaling it and through drinking the water that's been contaminated. In this case, each pathway through which benzene causes exposure also causes pathway-specific risks, which, if added together, could cause unacceptable total exposure risk to benzene.
NATA	National Air Toxics Assessment is EPA's ongoing comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the U.S. These activities include expansion of air toxics monitoring, improving and periodically updating emission inventories, improving national- and local-scale modeling, continued

Term/Acronym	Definition
	research on health effects and exposures to both ambient and indoor air, and improvement of assessment tools.
NESHAP	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants is a technology-based standard of performance prescribed for hazardous air pollutants from certain stationary source categories under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.
New source	New source means any building, structure, facility, installation or combination thereof that emits or is capable of emitting air contaminants to the atmosphere, is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and is owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control that was installed after a certain date defined in the applicable rule.
NSR	There are three types of New Source Review permitting requirements. A source may have to meet one or more of these permitting requirements. 1. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits are required for new major sources or a major source making a major modification in areas that meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 2. Nonattainment NSR permits which are required for new major sources or major sources making a major modification in areas that do not meet one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards; and 3. Minor source permits
Non-cancer reference concentration (RfC's)	"Reference concentration" is a toxicological term used to describe the air concentration, which, when inhaled, is not expected to cause appreciable risk of deleterious non-cancer effects during a lifetime in an exposed human population, including any sensitive subgroups that might be present.
Non-cancer risk	Non-cancer risk, or more accurately, non-cancer hazard, refers to non-cancer adverse health effects like organ damage (for example, liver damage) or system-wide damage (like neurological effects).
one in one million or 10^{-6}	The potential for one additional incidence of cancer to occur among a population of one million people, typically used to discuss the potential of getting cancer if exposed to a particular cancer-causing chemical.
Organ-specific hazard index	Non-cancer health effects are always based on their effects to specific body organs or systems. For example, mercury's primary non-cancer effect is on the nervous system, while cadmium's primary non-cancer effect is kidney damage. Calculating a Hazard Quotient (HQ) for a single noncarcinogen entails dividing the detected concentration of a toxic in air by its health-based Reference Concentration; if the result is greater than 1, then that means the HQ is greater than 1, which is unacceptable. If a person is exposed to multiple non-carcinogens, then cumulative (summed) non-cancer hazards have to be assessed. But it only makes

Term/Acronym	Definition
	sense to sum the HQs of the chemicals which affect the same organ or system. If a person is exposed to (for example) four noncarcinogenic chemicals which all impact the respiratory system, then it is appropriate to add together each of the four calculated HQ values in order to identify an organ (or system)-specific Hazard Index, or HI.
Plant Site Emission Limit (PSEL)	The total mass emissions per unit time of an individual air pollutant specified in a permit for a source.
Preconstruction permit	Legal documents that facility owners and operators must obtain before being allowed to construct an emissions unit or a facility.
RACT	EPA has defined Reasonably Available Control Technology as: "feasibility" the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility (44 FR 53762; September 17, 1979).
RAST	Risk Assessment Standalone Tool is used to: • Calculate cancer and non-cancer (acute, 8-hour, and chronic) health impacts using ground level concentrations • Uses point estimates or data distributions of exposure to calculate inhalation and multipathway risks • Perform spatial averaging on concentrations and risk from various pathways and receptors • Calculate population exposure • Calculate cumulative impacts for one or multiple facilities and one or multiples pollutants
Receptors	1. For air dispersion modeling, receptors are locations within the domain of interest at which concentrations of a pollutant or pollutants are estimated. These receptors are typically laid out in a grid ranging in spacing from 25-500 meters, depending on the level of detail in modeling concentrations desired. Usually receptors with a tight grid spacing are located near the source of emissions, in other areas where concentrations will be high, and in areas of special interest. Modeling receptors can be likened to a field of hypothetical air quality monitors where concentrations are measured. 2. In terms of human health risk assessment, receptors are human populations, such as residents, medical patients, children, commercial/industrial workers, and others who are exposed or potentially exposed to toxic chemicals. In air quality modeling, discrete model receptors are usually co-located at these sensitive at-risk health receptors, such as residential areas and schools, in addition to the broad pattern of gridded receptors.
REL	Reference Exposure Level is a term used by California's Office of Environmental Health Hazards (OEHHA) to indicate a health-protective concentration for a non-carcinogenic air toxic (as related to inhalation).

Term/Acronym	Definition
RfC	See definition for non-cancer reference concentrations (RfCs).
Risk	The probability that damage to life, health, or the environment will occur as a result of a given hazard (such as exposure to a toxic chemical). Some risks can be measured or estimated in numerical terms (e.g., one chance in a hundred).
Risk assessment	In the context of human health, the determination of potential cancer risks and non-cancer adverse health effects from exposure to chemicals, including both quantitative and qualitative expressions of risk. The process of risk assessment involves four major steps: hazard identification, exposure assessment, dose-response assessment, and risk characterization.
RSEI model	EPA's Risk Screening Environmental Indicator should be used for screening-level activities to determine potential for chronic health risks, such as: • Ranking regions, states, counties, industries, chemicals, facilities, or release pathways. • Trend analysis. All RSEI results should be followed up with additional analysis if detailed conclusions are desired.
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District is the air pollution control agency for all of Orange County and the urban portions of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino counties, among the smoggiest regions of the U.S.
SCREEN3	SCREEN3 is a single source Gaussian plume model which provides maximum ground-level concentrations for point, area, flare, and volume sources, as well as concentrations in the cavity zone, and concentrations due to inversion break-up and shoreline fumigation. SCREEN3 is a screening version of the ISC3 model.
Screening level	A concentration of an air toxic which is calculated based on protective target limits (for example, not to exceed a cancer risk of 1 in 1 million people, or a non-cancer hazard quotient of 1.0). These calculated values are typically compared to detected or modeled concentration of toxics in air in order to determine whether the air toxics are present at safe levels. This comparison process is referred to as "screening".
Sensitive population	Among any human population, it is assumed that sensitive subgroups (sensitive populations) may be present, and will need additional protection as compared to the rest of that population in terms of potential exposure to chemicals. Some examples of sensitive populations include young children, the elderly, or people with asthma.
Significant Emission Rate	A Significant emission rate (SER) is an emission rate below which a source is deemed to not have a significant impact. The SERs are usually developed by backward modeling of the significant impact level or the risk benchmark concentration under conservative conditions. As a result emissions from a source at or below the SER are considered to have a less than significant impact and risk, and are usually eliminated from

Term/Acronym	Definition
	further analysis
Significant Impact Level	The Significant impact level (SIL) is a concentration threshold typically used for a single source analysis. The SIL is set to a more conservative level than the risk benchmark concentration, and as a such takes into account impacts from other nearby sources and background. The SIL is considered protective of the risk benchmark concentration. If a single source modeled concentration is less than the SIL it is considered not significant and a more refined cumulative assessment including background and impacts from nearby sources is usually not required.
Source	Source means any building, structure, facility, installation or combination thereof that emits or is capable of emitting air contaminants to the atmosphere, is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and is owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control.
SQER	Small Quantity Emission Rate is Washington Department of Ecology's threshold for screening
STAR	The Strategic Toxic Air Reduction Program of the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District is a regulatory program to reduce harmful contaminants in the air we breathe, to better protect the health of our citizens, and enhance the quality of life.
Stationary Sources	Stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation at a source that emits or may emit any regulated pollutant. Stationary source includes portable sources that are required to have permits under OAR 340 division 216.
STEL	A Short-Term Exposure Limit is the acceptable average exposure over a short period of time, usually 15 minutes as long as the time-weighted average is not exceeded. STEL is a term used in occupational health, industrial hygiene and toxicology. The term is used primarily by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as an occupational workplace safe level.
Synthetic minor	Synthetic minor source means a source that would be classified as a major source under DEQ rules, but for limits on its potential to emit regulated pollutants contained in an ACDP or Oregon Title V permit issued by DEQ.
T-BACT	Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (T-BACT) means most effective emission limitation or control technique which (1) has been achieved in practice for such permit unit category or class of source; or (2) is any other emissions limitation or control technique, including process and equipment changes of basic and control equipment to be technologically feasible for such class or category of sources, or for a specific source taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts, and other costs.
Title V	Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments requires all major sources and some minor sources of air pollution to obtain an operating permit. A Title V permit grants a source permission to operate. The

Term/Acronym	Definition
	permit includes all air pollution requirements that apply to the source, including emissions limits and monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements. It also requires that the source report its compliance status with respect to permit conditions to the permitting authority.
TLV	The Threshold Limit Value of a chemical substance is a level to which it is believed a worker can be exposed day after day for a working lifetime without adverse effects. Strictly speaking, TLV is a reserved term of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
TRI	The Toxics Release Inventory tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. U.S. facilities in different industry sectors must report annually how much of each chemical is released to the environment and/or managed through recycling, energy recovery and treatment. (A "release" of a chemical means that it is emitted to the air or water, or placed in some type of land disposal.) The information submitted by facilities is compiled in the Toxics Release Inventory. TRI helps support informed decision-making by companies, government agencies, non-governmental organizations and the public.
TSCREEN	Toxics Screening Model (TSCREEN) is a Gaussian model that implements the procedures to correctly analyze toxic emissions and their subsequent dispersion from one of many different types of possible releases for superfund sites. It contains 3 models: SCREEN3, PUFF, and RVD (Relief Valve Discharge).