

"Capture efficiency", for purposes of volatile organic compounds, means the ratio of the weight of volatile organic compounds captured by air pollution control equipment for a volatile organic compound source to the weight of the total amount of volatile organic compounds used expressed as a percentage.

"CARC (chemical agent resistant coating)" means an exterior topcoat applied to aerospace vehicles or components designed to withstand exposure to chemical warfare agents or the decontaminants used on these agents. *{effective July 10, 2003}*

"Carcinogenic effect" shall have the meaning provided by the Administrator under Guidelines for Carcinogenic Risk Assessment as of the date of enactment.

"Carrier" means a distributor who transports or stores or causes the transportation or storage of gasoline without taking title to or otherwise having ownership of the gasoline, and without altering either the quality or quantity of the gasoline. The term includes a pipeline, truck or marine vessel distributor. *{added by May 7, 1998 amendment, effective May 15, 1998}*

"Cartridge filter" means perforated canisters containing filtration paper and/or activated carbon that are used in a pressurized system to remove solid particles and fugitive dyes from soil-laden solvent.

"CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations.

"Charging emissions" means any emissions occurring during the introduction of coal into the coke oven from the time that the gate(s) on the larry car coal hopper is opened or mechanical feeders start the flow of coal into the oven until the last charging port seal is replaced. Charging emissions include any air contaminant emitted from one or more charging ports, spaces between the charging port rings and the oven refractory, drop sleeves, larry car hoppers and any associated air pollution control equipment, but shall not include emissions occurring during the temporary removal of a charging port seal for the purpose of sweeping excess coal spillage into the oven just charged, after such seal has been firmly seated over the charging port following the removal of the larry car. *{effective Feb. 1, 1994}*

"Charging port" means any opening through which coal is, or may be, introduced into a coke oven, whether or not such opening is regularly used for such purpose. *{effective Feb. 1, 1994}*

"Chemical milling maskant" means a coating that is applied directly to aluminum aerospace vehicles or components to protect surface areas when chemically milling the component with a Type II etchant. The term does not include maskants used with Type I etchants, bonding maskants, line sealers, and critical use and seal coat maskants. Additionally, maskants that must be used on an individual part or subassembly with a combination of Type II etchants and any of these types of maskants--for example, Type I compatible, bonding, line sealers and critical use and seal coat. *{effective July 10, 2003}*

"Chemotherapeutic waste" means waste material resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of stopping or reversing the growth of malignant cells. *{added by November 19, 1998 amendment, effective September 1, 1999}*

"Classic motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle, but not a reproduction thereof, manufactured at least 15 years prior to the current year which has been maintained in or restored to a condition which is substantially in conformity with manufacturer specifications and appearance. *{effective July 10, 2003}*

"Clean Air Act" means the federal Clean Air Act, as amended from time to time, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

"Cleaning operation" means spray-gun, hand-wipe and flush cleaning operations. *{effective July 10, 2003}*

"Cleaning solvent" means a liquid material used for hand-wipe spray gun or flush cleaning. The term includes solutions that contain VOCs. *{effective July 10, 2003}*