**Section 180.10 Definitions**

"Aircraft" means any device used or designed to carry humans in flight as defined in 92 Ill. Adm. Code 14. All devices required to be licensed as "aircraft" by the Federal Aviation Administration are "aircraft".

"Airport" means any area of land, water or both, except a restricted land area, which is designed for the landing and take-off of aircraft, regardless of whether buildings are provided for the shelter, servicing, or repair of aircraft or for receiving or discharging passengers or cargo, and all appurtenant areas used or suitable for aircraft, or other airport buildings, and all appurtenant rights of way, whether heretofore or hereafter established.

"A.P.I." means American Petroleum Institute.

"ASTM" means American Society for Testing and Materials.

"Aviation Fuel" means any petroleum or alcohol based liquid used in aircraft engines.

"Bulk storage" means the storage of flammable or combustible liquid in an aboveground tank that is not for dispensing purposes. If an aboveground tank is used for any bulk storage purposes, it is classified as a "bulk storage tank" for the remainder of the calendar year in which it was so used.

"Combustible liquid" means a liquid having a flash point at or above 100º F. Combustible liquids shall be subdivided as follows:

Class II liquids shall include those having flash points at or above 100º F and below 140º F;

Class IIIA liquids shall include those having flash points at or above 140º F and below 200º F; and

Class IIIB liquids shall include those having flash points at or above 200º F.

"Container" means any vessel of 60 U.S. gal. or less capacity used for transporting or storing liquids.

"Dispensing", for the purposes of Part 180, means the activity of transferring a flammable or combustible liquid from an aboveground storage tank to a vehicle, mobile equipment, engine or motor for use as fuel by them; "dispensing" also includes such transference into a receptacle.

"Division" means Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics.

"Facility" means any location or site within a single perimeter (including all contiguous land and structures, and other appurtenances and improvements) where there is storage of flammable or combustible liquids.

"Flammable liquid" means a liquid having a flash point below 100º F and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 lbs. per sq. in. (absolute) at 100º F. Any flammable liquid shall be known as a Class I liquid; Class I liquids shall be subdivided as follows:

Class IA shall include those having flash points below 73º F and having a boiling point below 100º F;

Class IB shall include those having flash points below 73º F and having a boiling point at or above 100º F; and

Class IC shall include those having flash points at or above 73º F and below 100º F.

"Flash point" means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitible mixture with air near the surface of a liquid within the vessel, as specified by test procedure and apparatus as follows:

The flash point of a liquid having a viscosity less than 45 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100º F and a flash point below 200º F shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D 56-87 (Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Tag Closed Tester) (1987);

The flash point of a liquid having a viscosity of 45 SUS or more at 100º F or a flash point of 200º F or higher shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D 93-85 (Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Pensky-Martens Closed Tester) (1985);

As an alternate, ASTM D 3828-87E1 (Test Method for Flashpoint by Setaflash Closed Tester) (1987) may be used for testing aviation turbine fuels within the scope of this procedure;

As an alternate, ASTM D 3278-87E1 (Test Method for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed-Cup Apparatus) (1987) may be used for paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes, and related products and their components having flash points between 32º F and 230º F, and having a viscosity lower than 150 stokes at 77º F; or

As an alternative, ASTM D 3828-87E1 (Test Method for Flashpoint by Setaflash Closed Tester) (1987) may be used for materials other than those for which specific Setaflash Methods exist (cf., ASTM D3278-87E1 (Test Method for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed-Cup Apparatus) (1987) for paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes, related products and their components).

"Liquid" means material which has a fluidity greater than that of 300 penetration asphalt when tested in accordance with ASTM D-5-86 (Test for Prevention for Bituminous Materials) (1986). When not otherwise identified, the term "liquid" shall mean both flammable and combustible liquids.

"NFPA" means National Fire Protection Association.

"U.L." means Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 4711, effective March 11, 1996)