Definitions and Glossary of Terms:

“Aboveground storage tank” or “AST” means any storage tank that is not an underground storage tank.

“Accountable” means, in respect to compliance with an emissions limit, verifiable through the keeping, maintenance, and accessibility of clear, appropriately comprehensive, and reliable records.

“Activity rate/throughput” means a measurable factor or parameter that relates directly or indirectly to the emissions of a source operation or a facility during a given time period (for example, hour, day, or year). Depending on the type of source operation(s) or facility being considered, this term may refer to the amount of fuel combusted, raw material processed, product manufactured, or material handled or processed during the time period. It is typically the value that is multiplied against an emission factor to generate an emissions estimate for the time period.

“Actual emissions” means the rate at which an air contaminant is actually emitted, either directly or indirectly, to the outdoor atmosphere, in units of mass per calendar year, seasonal period, or other time period specified in this subchapter.

“Adhesion primer” or “adhesion promoter” means a coating that is applied to a polyolefin part to promote the adhesion of a subsequent coating. An adhesion primer or promoter is identified as such on its accompanying safety data sheet (SDS).

“Adhesive” means any chemical substance that is applied for the purpose of bonding two surfaces together other than by mechanical means.

“Administrative amendment” means the type of change made at a facility, and incorporated into an operating permit, through the procedures for administrative amendments at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.20.

“Administratively complete application” means an application which includes sufficient information for the Department to commence review of the application. This information shall include all of the information required by this subchapter for the type of application being submitted, submitted on or with forms obtained from the Department and in accordance with the instructions accompanying the application forms. To be complete, an application shall include all preconstruction permits issued for the facility as of the date of the operating permit application. An application which is administratively complete may require supplementary information in order for the Department to take final action on the application.

“Aerodynamic diameter” means the theoretical diameter of a nonspherical particle having the same terminal settling velocity as an equally dense, spherical particle of such diameter.
“Aerosol coating product” means a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that is dispensed by means of a propellant and is packaged in a disposable can for handheld application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marketing applications.

“Aerospace coating” means a coating to be applied to the fabricated part, assembly of parts, or completed unit of any aircraft, helicopter, missile, or space vehicle, including prototypes and test models.

“AFFECTED state” means, in respect to an application for an operating permit, operating permit renewal, minor modification, or significant modification, any state in the United States that:

1. Is contiguous to New Jersey; or

2. Is located within 50 miles of the facility which is the subject of the application.

“AFFECTED Title IV facility” means a facility that includes one or more “affected units,” as that term is defined in the acid deposition control provisions (commonly known as “acid rain” provisions) of Title IV of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. § 7651 et seq. This term has the same meaning as the term “affected source” as defined in 40 CFR 70.

“AFFECTED Title IV unit” has the same meaning as the term “affected unit” in the regulations promulgated by EPA under the acid deposition control program, set forth at Title IV of the CAA.

“Agitator” means an apparatus with an external seal used to shake, stir, or mix material in an enclosed vessel.

“Air contaminant” means any substance, other than water or distillates of air, present in atmosphere as solid particles, liquid particles, vapors or gases.

“Air-assisted airless spray” means a coating spray application system using fluid pressure to atomize the coating and lower air pressure to adjust the shape of the spray pattern.

“Air-dried coating” means a coating that is cured at a temperature of up to 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit).

“Airless cleaning system” means a solvent cleaning machine that operates under vacuum and seals at a differential pressure of 0.50 pounds per square inch or less, prior to the introduction of solvent or solvent vapor into the cleaning chamber, and maintains this differential pressure under vacuum during all cleaning and drying cycles.

“Airless spray” means a spray coating method in which the coating is atomized by forcing it through a small nozzle opening at high pressure. The coating is not mixed with air before it exits from the nozzle opening.
“Air-tight cleaning system” means a solvent cleaning machine that seals at a differential pressure of 0.50 pounds per square inch or less, prior to the introduction of solvent or solvent vapor into the cleaning chamber, and maintains this differential pressure during all cleaning and drying cycles.

“Air quality impact analysis” means a procedure entailing the use of air quality simulation modeling, for determining whether air contaminant emissions will result in ambient air concentrations that exceed standards established for the protection of human health and welfare and the environment.

“Air quality simulation model” means a mathematical procedure, taking into account the dispersive capacity of the atmosphere, meteorological data, topography, and other relevant factors, to predict the concentration of an air contaminant in the ambient air. Such procedure may entail use of a mathematical model or a physical model.

“Allowance” means an authorization granted to an affected Title IV unit by the EPA under acid deposition control requirements at Title IV of the CAA. The authorization allows the unit to emit one ton of SO\textsubscript{2} during or after a specified calendar year.

“Alter” means to effect an alteration of equipment or control apparatus.

“Alteration” means one of the following changes to equipment or control apparatus, or to a source operation, for which a permit has been issued:

1. If the equipment, control apparatus, or source operation is subject to preconstruction permit requirements, a change which requires a permit revision under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18; or

2. If the equipment, control apparatus, or source operation is at a facility for which an operating permit has been issued, a change, which requires a minor modification or a significant modification of the permit under N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.23 or 24.

“Ambient air monitoring” means the measurement of concentrations of one or more air contaminants in the outdoor atmosphere.

“Ambient air quality standard” means a limit on the concentration of a contaminant in the general outdoor atmosphere, which cannot be exceeded without causing or tending to cause injury to human health, welfare, animal or plant life or property, or unreasonably interfering with the enjoyment of life and property, excluding all aspects of employer-employee relationship as to health and safety hazards.

“Ammonia” or “NH\textsubscript{3},” means a colorless, pungent gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one nitrogen atom and three hydrogen atoms.
“Antifoulant coating” or “antifouling coating” means a coating applied to the underwater portion of a pleasure craft to prevent or reduce the attachment of biological organisms, which is registered with the EPA as a pesticide under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. §136).

“Antifouling sealer/tiecoat” means a coating applied over a biocidal antifouling coating to prevent the release of biocides into the environment and/or to promote adhesion between an antifouling and a primer or other antifoulings.

“AP-42” means the January 1995, 5th edition, of the manual entitled “Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors,” which is published by the EPA, and including supplements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G and any subsequent revisions. This document may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia, 22161, (703) 487-4650; or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, (202) 783-3228. In addition, this document can be accessed electronically through the EPA Technology Transfer Network CHIEF site on the worldwide web at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42.html.

“Applicable Federal requirement” means any of the following standards, provisions or requirements as they apply to any source operation in a facility which is subject to this subchapter. Applicable requirements include requirements that have been promulgated or approved by EPA through rulemaking but have future-effective compliance dates:

1. Any standard or other requirement provided for in New Jersey's approved SIP (or FIP, if applicable), including any approved revisions;

2. Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under Title I of the CAA, including Parts C or D;

3. Any NSPS or other standard or requirement under 42 U.S.C. § 7411 including 42 U.S.C. § 7411(d);

4. Any standard or other requirement concerning HAPs under 42 U.S.C. § 7412, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r)(7);

5. Any standard or other requirement of the acid deposition control program under Title IV of the CAA or the regulations promulgated thereunder;

6. Any requirement established pursuant to the provisions for monitoring in Title V of the CAA at 42 U.S.C. § 7661c(b) or pursuant to the monitoring requirements at 42 U.S.C. § 7414(a)(3);

7. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration under 42
U.S.C. § 7429;

8. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products under 42 U.S.C. § 7511b(e);

9. Any standard or other requirement for marine tank vessels under 42 U.S.C. § 7511b(f);

10. Any standard or other requirement of the program to prevent or control the emission of air contaminants from outer continental shelf sources under 42 U.S.C. § 7627;

11. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the CAA, unless EPA has determined that such a requirement need not be contained in an operating permit;

12. Any of the following, but only as it would apply to temporary facilities permitted pursuant to the provisions for temporary facilities at 42 U.S.C. § 7661c(e):
   i. A NAAQS; or
   ii. An increment under the PSD provisions at 42 U.S.C. § 7473; or
   iii. A visibility requirement under 42 U.S.C. § 7491 or 7492.

“Applicable requirement” means any requirement which is an applicable State requirement or an applicable Federal requirement or both.

“Applicable State requirement” means any provision, standard or requirement in any statute or rule, as it applies to air contaminant emissions from a facility or source operation which is subject to this subchapter, except an applicable Federal requirement. This term includes requirements that have been promulgated by the Department and submitted to EPA as SIP revisions but have not yet been approved by EPA.

“Applicable VOC” means any VOC which has a vapor pressure or sum of partial pressures of organic substances of 0.02 pounds per square inch (1.0 millimeters of mercury) absolute or greater at standard conditions.


“Application equipment cleaning” means the process of flushing or removing resin and gel coats from the interior or exterior of equipment that is used to apply resin or gel coat in the manufacturing of fiberglass parts.

“Architectural coating” means a coating to be applied at the site of installation to the
following: stationary structures or their appurtenances, portable buildings, pavements, or curbs. This term does not include adhesives and coatings applied in shop applications or to non-stationary structures such as airplanes, ships, boats, railcars, and automobiles.

“Area source” means, in respect to MACT and GACT standards, any stationary source of hazardous air pollutant that is not a major HAP facility.

“Asbestos” means actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite.

“Asphalt” means a solid, semisolid, or liquid material, produced by mixing bituminous substances together with gravel, crushed rock or similar materials, and used commonly as a coating or paving.

“Asphalt pavement production plant” means a batch type asphalt plant or drum mix asphalt plant operated to manufacture asphalt pavement.

“Assembly adhesive” means any chemical material used in the joining of one fiberglass, metal, foam, or wood part to another to form a temporary or permanently bonded assembly. Assembly adhesives include, but are not limited to, methacrylate adhesives and putties made from polyester or vinylester resin mixed with inert fillers or fibers.

“ASTM” means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

“Atomized resin application” means a resin application technology in which the resin leaves the application equipment and breaks into droplets or an aerosol as it travels from the application equipment to the surface of the part. Atomized application methods include, but are not limited to, resin spray guns and resin chopper spray guns.

“Attainment area” means any area of the State which is not a nonattainment area.

“Authorized inspection agency” means any one of the following that employs an authorized inspector:

1. An insurance company that is licensed or registered in New Jersey to write aboveground storage tank insurance;

2. An owner or operator of one or more aboveground storage tanks; or

3. An independent organization or person contracted by an aboveground storage tank owner or operator to perform an inspection.

“Authorized inspector” means a person authorized by the tank owner or operator to conduct floating roof inspections. This person may be an employee of the tank owner or operator or a contractor.

“Automated parts handling system” means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine,
a mechanical device that carries parts and/or baskets containing parts at a controlled speed from the initial loading of soiled or wet parts through the removal of the cleaned or dried parts.

“Automobile and light-duty assembly” means the manufacturing of any passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating 15 or fewer passengers, or any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds (3,856 kilograms) gross vehicle weight or less, that is designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property, or a derivative of such vehicle including, but not limited to, pick-ups, vans, and window vans.

“Automobile or light duty truck surface coating operation” means the application, flash-off, and curing of the primer, topcoat, and repair coat on the main body and other exterior sheetmetal of any passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating 15 or fewer passengers, or any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds (3,856 kilograms) gross vehicle weight or less which is designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property, or a derivative of such vehicle including, but not limited to, pick-ups, vans, and window vans. This term includes the entire coating application system, including all spray booths, flash-off areas, and ovens in which surface coating formulations within the same spray primer, topcoat, or repair operation category are applied, dried and cured.

“Automotive elastomeric coating” means a coating designed for application over surfaces of flexible mobile equipment and mobile equipment components, such as elastomeric bumpers.

“Automotive impact resistant coating” means a coating designed to resist chipping caused by road debris.

“Automotive jamping clear coat” means a fast-drying, ready-to-spray clear coat applied to surfaces such as door jambs and trunk and hood edges to allow for quick closure.

“Automotive lacquer” means a thermoplastic coating applied directly to the bare metal surfaces of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components which dries primarily by solvent evaporation, and which is resoluble in its original solvent.

“Automotive low-gloss coating” means a coating which exhibits a gloss reading less than or equal to 25 on a 60° glossmeter.

“Automotive multi-colored topcoat” means a topcoat that exhibits more than one color, is packaged in a single container, and camouflages surface defects on areas of heavy use, including, but not limited to, cargo beds and other surfaces of trucks and other utility vehicles.

“Automotive pretreatment” means a primer that contains a minimum of 0.5 percent acid, by weight, that is applied directly to the bare metal surfaces of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components to provide corrosion resistance and to promote adhesion of subsequent coatings.

“Automotive primer-sealer” means a coating applied to mobile equipment and mobile
equipment components prior to the application of a topcoat to provide corrosion resistance, to promote adhesion of subsequent coatings, to promote color uniformity, and to promote the ability of the undercoat to resist penetration by the topcoat.

“Automotive primer-surfacer” means a coating applied to mobile equipment and mobile equipment components prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of:

1. Filling surface imperfections in the substrate;
2. Providing corrosion resistance; and
3. Promoting adhesion of subsequent coatings.

“Automotive specialty coating” means a coating which has been determined by the Department to have only specialized, relatively low-volume uses. This term includes, but is not limited to, elastomeric coatings, adhesion promoters, low gloss coatings, bright metal trim repair coatings, jaming clear coats, impact resistant coatings, rubberized asphaltic underbody coatings, uniform finish blenders, or weld-through primers applied to automotive surfaces and lacquer topcoats applied to a historic motor vehicle.

“Automotive topcoat” means a coating or a series of coatings applied over an automotive primer-surfacer, automotive primer-sealer or existing finish on the surfaces of mobile equipment and mobile equipment components for the purpose of protection or beautification.

“Automotive touch up repair and refinsh” means an application of automotive topcoat to cover minor finishing imperfections which are equal to or less than one inch in diameter.

“Automotive/transportation part” or “automotive/transportation product” means an interior or exterior component of a motor vehicle or mobile source.

“Background concentration” means, with respect to the measurement of the emission of VOC from a component, the concentration of VOC in the ambient air as determined within the facility and at least one meter upwind of the component being tested.

“BACT” or “best available control technology” has the meaning set forth for this term in the PSD regulations at 40 CFR 52.21.

“Baked coating” means a category of coating, other than a high bake or low bake coating, which is cured at a temperature at or above 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit).

“Ballasting” means the loading of water or other liquid into a marine tank vessel's cargo tank to obtain proper propeller, rudder, and hull immersion.
“Banking” means the reservation of creditable emission reductions, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-18, for future use as emission offsets.

“Batch” means the material retained in a batch operation, measured at any instant prior to, during, or at the completion of the conversion.

“Batch cycle emission rate” means the total emissions of air contaminants per batch divided by the batch cycle time in hours.

“Batch cycle time” means the total elapsed time per batch in any single manufacturing process vessel, including all phases of the operation during which the vessel contains process materials, excluding time waiting for removal from the vessel.

“Batch operation” means a type of manufacturing process in which fixed amounts of one or more process materials are introduced into a manufacturing process vessel where they are retained for a prescribed amount of time during which they are converted. Starting materials for a batch are not introduced into the vessel until the previous batch has been removed.

“Batch mix asphalt plant” means an asphalt plant where the aggregate and asphalt cement or other binder are mixed in equipment other than a rotary dryer.

“Batch vapor cleaning machine” means a vapor cleaning machine in which the individual parts or a set of parts that are being cleaned move through the entire cleaning cycle before new parts are introduced into the cleaning machine. The term includes, but is not limited to, solvent cleaning machines, such as ferris wheel cleaners or cross rod machines, that clean multiple loads simultaneously and that are manually loaded.

“Black automotive coating” means a coating that meets both of the following criteria:

1. Maximum lightness: 23 units; and
2. Saturation: less than 2.8, where saturation equals the square root of $A^2 + B^2$.

These criteria are based on Cielab color space, 0/45 geometry. For spherical geometry, specular included, maximum lightness is 33 units.

“Blowdown event” means the non-emergency release of natural gas from a pipeline for the purposes of inspection, maintenance, or repair and where, in the absence of control, more than 2,000 pounds of VOC could be released to the atmosphere.

“Boiler serving an electric generating unit” means a steam generating unit used for generating electricity including a unit serving a cogeneration facility.

“Brake horsepower” or “bhp” means a measure of mechanical power generated by a reciprocating engine determined by a brake attached to the shaft coupling.
“British thermal unit” or “BTU” means the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one avoirdupois pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at 39.1 degrees Fahrenheit.

“Business machine” means a device that uses electronic or mechanical methods to process information, perform calculations, print or copy information or convert sound into electrical impulses for transmission, including devices listed in Standard Industrial Classification Code numbers 3572, 3573, 3574, 3579, and 3661, and photocopy machines, a subcategory of Standard Industrial Classification Code number 3861.

“Calendar day” means the 24 hour period from 12 o'clock midnight to 12 o'clock midnight the following day.

“Camouflage coating” means a coating principally used by the military to conceal equipment from detection.

“Can coating” means exterior and interior spray coating in two-piece can lines; interior and exterior coating in sheet coating lines for three-piece cans; side seam spray coating and interior spray coating in can fabricating lines for three-piece cans; and sealing compound application and sheet coating in end coating lines.

“Capacity” means the volume of liquid that is capable of being stored in a vessel, determined by multiplying the vessel's internal cross-sectional area by the internal height of the shell.

“Capture efficiency” means the amount of VOC entering a capture system and delivered to a control device expressed as a ratio of the total VOC generated by a source of VOC.

“Capture efficiency” means the amount of an air contaminant collected by a control apparatus serving the source operation, expressed as a percentage of the total amount of the air contaminant emitted by the source operation.

“CARB” means the California Air Resources Board.

“CARB-certified Phase I Enhanced Vapor Recovery system” or “CARB-certified Phase I EVR system” means a Phase I vapor recovery system that has been certified by CARB in an Executive Order after February 1, 2001, which Executive Order has not been superseded or disapproved at the time of installation.

“CARB-certified Phase II Enhanced Vapor Recovery system” or “CARB-certified Phase II EVR system” means a Phase II vapor recovery system that has been certified by CARB in an Executive Order after February 1, 2001, which Executive Order has not been superseded or disapproved at the time of installation.
“Carbon adsorber” means a bed of activated carbon into which an air/solvent, gas/vapor or liquid stream is routed and which adsorbs certain compound(s) found in the stream onto the carbon.

“Carbon dioxide” or “CO₂” means a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms.

“Carbon monoxide” or “CO” means a gas having a molecular composition of one carbon atom and one oxygen atom.

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

“Catalytic oxidizer” means a type of control apparatus which reduces the emission of air contaminants by causing the air contaminant molecules to decompose by oxidation, accomplished by preheating the gases being emitted to a predetermined temperature, which is less than required for thermal oxidation, and contacting the preheated gases with catalysts to promote decomposition.

“Certificate” means either an operating certificate or a temporary operating certificate.


“Chemical Abstract Service number” or “CAS number” means a number assigned to a chemical by the American Chemical Society's Chemical Abstract Service Registry.

“Chemical plant” means any facility, or any part thereof, classified within the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) Major Group 28, "Chemical and Allied Products."

“Class I substance” means an air contaminant that is listed in 42 U.S.C. § 7671a(a), or promulgated by EPA in a Federal rule, as a substance that has been found to cause or contribute significantly to harmful effects on the stratospheric ozone layer.

“Class II substance” means an air contaminant that is listed in 42 U.S.C. § 7671a(b), or promulgated by EPA in a Federal rule, as a substance that is known or may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to harmful effects on the stratospheric ozone layer.

“Clean Air Act” or “CAA” or “Federal Clean Air Act” means the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq., and any subsequent amendments or supplements to that act.

“Clean produced water” means water containing less than 35 milligrams of VOC per
liter, as determined by the Diesel Range Organics option under EPA SW-846 Method 8015B or NJDEP Method OQA-QAM-025, Revision 6, and/or, if necessary, EPA SW-846 Test Method 8260, as supplemented or amended, and incorporated herein by reference. Hydrocarbons heavier than C14, as determined by Test Method ASTM E 260-85, as supplemented or amended and incorporated herein by reference, may be excluded from the total concentration. This term will be used within the context of tank degassing and cleaning operations. EPA SW-846 Method 8015B and EPA SW-846 Test Method 8260 are available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161; phone number 1-800-553-6847. NJDEP Method OQA-QAM-025 Reference 6 is available on the Department's website at www.nj.gov/dep/oqa/bboard.html. Test Method ASTM E 260-85 is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, Post Office Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 or from its website at www.astm.org.

“Cleaning material” means, with respect to a surface coating operation or graphic arts operation, a substance that contains VOCs and that is used for the purpose of removing dirt, grease, oil, or other contaminants from the surfaces of equipment used for the application of surface coatings.

“Clear coating” means a coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color and any coating used as an interior protective lining on any cylindrical metal shipping container of greater than one gallon capacity.

“Clear coating (plastic)” means a colorless coating that contains binders, but no pigment, and is formulated to form a transparent film.

“Clear gel coat” means a gel coat that is clear or translucent so that underlying colors are visible. This term does not include tooling gel coats used to build or repair molds.

“Clear topcoat” means the final coating, which contains binders by not opaque pigments and which is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film on wood furniture.

“Closed molding” means a molding process in which pressure is used to distribute resin through the reinforcing fabric placed between two mold surfaces to either saturate the fabric or fill the mold cavity. The pressure may be clamping pressure, fluid pressure, atmospheric pressure, or vacuum pressure, used either alone or in combination. The mold surfaces may be rigid or flexible. Closed molding includes, but is not limited to, compression molding with sheet molding compound, infusion molding, resin injection molding (RIM), vacuum-assisted resin transfer molding (VARTM), resin transfer molding (RTM), and vacuum-assisted compression molding. Processes in which a closed mold is used only to compact saturated fabric or remove air or excess resin from the fabric (such as in vacuum bagging), are not considered closed molding. Open molding steps, such as the application of a gel coat or skin coat layer by conventional open molding prior to a closed molding process, are not closed molding.

“CO” means carbon monoxide.
“Coating of flat wood paneling and printed hardwood” means the coating of hardwood, plywood, particle board, interior wood panels, exterior siding, exterior wood panels, tile boards, and hardboard paneling. This term includes, but is not limited to, cedar, plywood or redwood stocks, composition hard boards, particle boards, plywood panels, and any other panels or siding constructed of solid wood or a wood-containing product. This term excludes the coating of particle board used in furniture manufacturing.

“Coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products” means the application of any coating, excluding an adhesive, to any metal part or product including, but not limited to, large and small farm machinery, small appliances, office machinery, vending machines, industrial machinery, metal-covered doors, door frames, and electrical machinery.

“Coating of wood furniture” means the application of any surface coating formulation to any furnishing made of wood or a composite of wood including, but not limited to, kitchen cabinets, equipment cabinets, household furniture and office furniture.

“Coil coating” means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip available in rolls or coils.

“Cold cleaning machine” means a solvent cleaning machine, containing and/or using an unheated liquid which contains greater than five percent VOC or five percent HAP by weight, into which parts are placed for the purpose of removing dirt, grease, oil or other contaminants and coatings from the surfaces of the parts. This term includes both immersion cold cleaning machines and remote reservoir cold cleaning machines. The term does not include vapor cleaning machines and machines which do not have a solvent/air interface, such as airless and air-tight cleaning systems.

“Coldset web lithographic printing” means a lithographic printing process in which ink is allowed to dry naturally through evaporation and absorption, without the use of a heatset dryer.

“Combined cycle combustion turbine” means a combustion turbine that recovers heat from the turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.

“Combustion source” means a source operation or item of equipment which combusts fuel.

“Combustion turbine” means an internal combustion engine fueled by liquid or gaseous fuel, in which blades are driven by combustion gases to generate mechanical energy in the form of a rotating shaft that drives an electric generator or other industrial equipment.

“Commercial fuel” means solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel normally produced or manufactured, and sold for the purpose of creating useful heat.

“Complete” means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application
contains all of the information necessary, as determined by the Department, for commencing technical review of the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of commencing technical review does not preclude the Department from requesting or accepting any additional information.

“Component” means, with respect to leak detection and repair, any part of a source operation, including any equipment and control apparatus, from which emissions of air contaminants may be released into the ambient air. This term includes, but is not limited to, any agitator, valve, flange, fitting, gasket, seal, joint, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, diaphragm, manhole, hatch, sight-glass, instrument connection or other connection, meter, or associate equipment. This term does not include a designed emission point of a stack or chimney.

“Compressor” means a device used to compress gases or vapors by the addition of energy, and includes all associated components used to make connections or seals.

“Compliance plan” means a plan meeting the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.9, which is developed and submitted as part of an application for an operating permit, renewal, or significant modification.

“Compliance schedule” means the portion of a compliance plan which fulfills the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.9(c)5ii.

“Conductive ink” means an ink used in screen printing which contains material that permits electric current to flow through printed lines or patterns.

“Conservation vent” means any valve designed and used to reduce evaporation losses of any VOC by limiting the amount of air admitted to, or vapors released from, the vapor space of a closed storage vessel.

“Construct” or “construction” means to fabricate or erect equipment or control apparatus at a facility where it is intended to be used, but shall not include the dismantling of existing equipment or control apparatus, site preparation, or the ordering, receiving, temporary storage, or installation of equipment or control apparatus. Unless otherwise prohibited by federal law, this term shall also not include the pouring of footings or placement of a foundation where equipment or control apparatus is intended to be used.

“Construction ballast” means the filling of an underground storage tank with any VOC, including gasoline, to provide stability during construction.

“Construction engine” means a mobile engine used for construction at a facility for a limited time period. Construction engine includes a mobile electric generator that is used until regular electric power lines are available to replace the function of the electric generator at the facility. Construction engine does not include:

1. An engine attached to a foundation;
2. An engine (including any replacement engines) at the same facility for more than 12 months;

3. An engine (including any replacement engines) at a seasonal source for at least 90 days per year for at least two years; or

4. An engine that is moved from one facility to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time criteria in 2 or 3 above.

“Construction of a major HAP facility” means, when used at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26, the fabrication (on site), erection, or installation of a new major HAP facility, or the fabrication (on site), erection, or installation of a new source operation at an existing facility if the new construction in and of itself constitutes a major HAP facility.

“Consumer Price Index” or “CPI” means the annual Consumer Price Index for a calendar year as determined year to year using the decimal increase in the September through August, 12-month average for the previous year of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), as published by the United States Department of Labor.

“Continuous data recorder” means a mechanism which continuously records the information gathered by a CEM, CPM, COM, or other continuous measurement device.

“Continuous emissions monitor” or “CEM” means a device which continuously measures the emissions from one or more source operations.

“Continuous monitoring system” or “CMS” means a system designed to continuously measure various parameters at a facility which may affect or relate to a facility's emissions. Components of a CMS include, but are not limited to, any continuous emissions monitor (CEM), continuous opacity monitor (COM), continuous process monitor (CPM), or any other constantly operating measuring device and recording device approved by the Department to perform one or more of the functions of a CMS. Ambient monitors, which measure the impact or concentration of air contaminants emitted by the source operation or facility in nearby areas, are not considered part of a facility's CMS.

“Continuous opacity monitor” or “COM” means a device which continuously measures opacity of flue gases.

“Continuous process monitor” or “CPM” means an instrument or system which continuously measures an operational parameter at a facility, such as temperature or air flow rate.

“Control apparatus” means any device which prevents or controls the emission of any air contaminant directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere.

“Control efficiency” means the amount of an air contaminant prevented from being discharged into the outdoor atmosphere by a control apparatus, expressed as a percentage of the total amount of the air contaminant collected by the control apparatus.
“Conveyorized surface cleaner” means a surface cleaner through which the parts to be cleaned are moved by means of a continuous, automatic system.

“Co-product” means one or more incidental results of a production process that is not a primary product of the production process and that is sold in trade in the channels of commerce to the general public in the same form as it is produced, for any purpose except the purpose of energy recovery. A co-product is not considered nonproduct output. Increases in quantities of co-products do not count towards use reduction or nonproduct output reduction goals. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term "co-product" at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5; if there is any conflict between the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 and this one, the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-5 shall control.

“Criteria pollutant” means any air contaminant for which a NAAQS has been promulgated under 40 CFR 50 or for which a NJAAQS has been promulgated at N.J.A.C. 7:27-13.

“Crude oil” means petroleum extracted from the earth and that has not been processed in a refining operation.

“Cured resin” or “cured gel coat” means a resin or gel coat that has been polymerized and has changed from a liquid to a solid.

“Custom topcoating” means, with respect to automobiles and light duty trucks, the application of surface coating formulations, except during original equipment manufacturing, to the main body or other exterior areas of any passenger car or any motor vehicle capable of seating 15 or fewer passengers or any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds (3,856 kilograms) gross weight or less which is designed for purposes of transportation of property, or a derivative of such vehicle including, but not limited to, pick-ups, vans, and window vans, to achieve a finish that meets individual specifications, including, but not limited to, custom color, design, or gloss. It shall not include the use of adhesion promoters, zinc phosphate pretreatments, uniforming finishes or blenders, specialty primers for plastics, or low reflective accessory coatings.

“Cutback asphalt” means any paving asphalt which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents, or produced directly from the distillation of petroleum having vaporization properties similar to the blended and liquefied asphalt.

“Day” means calendar day.

“Deck fitting” means a functional or operational device on a tank floating roof that substantially closes or seals a penetration in the deck of the floating roof including, but not limited to, any access hatch, fixed roof support column and well, gauge float, gauge hatch, sample port, guidepole, ladder and well, rim vent, roof drain, roof leg, and vacuum breaker, and excluding the rim seal system.

“Degassing” means the process of removing organic vapors from a storage tank in
preparation for human entry.

“Delivery vessel” means any vehicle designed and constructed or converted to be capable of transporting liquid VOC cargo such as gasoline or fuel oil. This term includes, but is not limited to, tank trucks, tank trailers, railroad tank cars, and marine tank vessels.

“Department” means the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

“Designated Title IV representative” means a responsible natural person authorized by the owners and operators of an affected Title IV facility and of all affected units at the Title IV facility, as evidenced by a certificate of representation submitted to EPA in accordance with Subpart B of 40 CFR Part 72, and to the Department, to represent and legally bind each owner and operator, as a matter of federal law, in all matters pertaining to the Federal Acid Rain Program. Whenever the term “responsible official” is used in this subchapter with regard to any matter under the federal Acid Rain Program, it shall be deemed to refer to the “designated Title IV representative.”

“Destruction efficiency” means the amount of VOC destroyed or removed by a control device expressed as a ratio of the total VOC entering the device.

“Development” means investigations in a laboratory or pilot plant directed toward the structuring or establishment of methods of manufacture or of specific designs of salable substances, devices or procedures, based upon previously discovered facts, scientific principles or substances. Development shall not include production for sale of established products through established processes; nor shall it include production in plant, works or semi-works equipment for distribution through market-testing channels.

“Difficult to monitor component” means any component located over 15 feet above ground when access is required from the ground, or any component located 9.6 feet away from a platform when access is required from a platform.

“Digital printing” means a method of printing in which an electronic output device transfers variable data, in the form of an image, from a computer to a substrate.

“Dilution gas” means air or gas from any source whatsoever added to the source gas emitted from a source operation.

“Dip coat” means a method of applying a coating material to a substrate by dipping the part into a tank of coating material.

“Distillates of air” means helium (He), nitrogen (N₂), oxygen (O₂), neon (Ne), argon (Ar), krypton (Kr), and xenon (Xe).

“Domed roof” means a self-supporting fixed roof attached to the top of an external floating roof tank to reduce evaporative losses.
“**DOT**” means the United States Department of Transportation.

“**Double seal floating roof**” means a floating roof with two complete and separate seal-envelope combinations, one above the other, containing an enclosed space between them. At least one of the seals must be supported by a mechanism which maintains constant seal contact with the inner surface of the vessel walls, despite surface and altitude irregularities.

“**Down time**” means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, the period when a solvent cleaning machine is not cleaning parts and the sump heating coils, if present, are turned off.

“**Draft general operating permit**” means the version of a general operating permit which is developed by the Department and released for public input and an opportunity for a public hearing pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.11. After receiving and considering the comments on the draft general operating permit, the Department will develop a proposed general operating permit for submittal to EPA for approval prior to issuing a final general operating permit.

“**Draft operating permit**” means the version of an operating permit which is developed by the Department after the Department's receipt of an administratively complete application, and released for public comment and an opportunity for a public hearing pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.11. After receiving and considering the comments on the draft operating permit, the Department will develop a proposed operating permit for submittal to EPA for approval prior to issuing a final operating permit.

“**Drum**” means any cylindrical metal shipping container larger than 12 gallons capacity, but no larger than 110 gallons capacity.

“**Drum mix asphalt plant**” means an asphalt plant where the asphalt cement or other binder is added to the aggregate while the aggregate is still in the rotary dryer.

“**Dual-point vapor balance system**” means a vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

“**Dwell**” means, with respect to the operation of a solvent cleaning machine, the holding of parts after cleaning within the freeboard area and above the solvent vapor zone of a solvent cleaning machine, to allow solvent to drain from the parts or the basket holding the parts back into the solvent cleaning machine.

“**Dwell time**” means, with respect to the operation of a batch vapor cleaning machine or an in-line vapor cleaning machine, the period of time which begins when a parts basket is placed above the vapor zone of the vapor cleaning machine and which ends when solvent dripping ceases.

“**Effective stack height**” means the distance to the plume center line from the ground as determined by adding the plume rise to the physical height of the stack.
“Eight-hour average concentration” means an average concentration for eight consecutive hours for which data are available.

“Electrical component” or “electronic component” means a component that generates, converts, transmits, or modifies electrical energy. An electrical component or electronic component includes, but is not limited to, a wire, winding, stator, rotor, magnet, contact, relay, printed circuit board, printed wire assembly, wiring board, integrated circuit, resistor, capacitor, and transistors. Electrical component and electronic component do not include a cabinet in which an electrical component or an electronic component is housed.

“Electric-dissipating coating” means a coating that rapidly dissipates a high-voltage electric charge.

“Electric distribution company” means a public utility, as the term is defined in N.J.S.A. 48:2-13, that transmits or distributes electricity to end users within this State.

“Electric distribution system” means that portion of an electric system, which delivers electricity from transformation points on the transmission system to points of connection at a customer’s premises. An electric distribution system generally carries less than 69 kilovolts of electricity.

“Electric generating unit” means a combustion or steam generating source used for generating electricity that delivers all or part of its power to the electric power distribution grid for commercial sale.

“Electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coating” means a coating that displays an electrical insulation of at least 1,000 volts DC per mil on a flat test plate and an average thermal conductivity of at least twenty-seven hundredths (0.27) BTU per hour-foot-degree Fahrenheit.

“Electric-insulating varnish” means a non-convertible type coating applied to electric motors, components of electric motors, or power transformers, to provide electrical, mechanical, and environmental protection or resistance.

“Electrostatic prep coat” means a coating that is applied to a plastic part solely to provide conductivity for the subsequent application of a prime, a topcoat, or other coating through the use of electrostatic application methods. An electrostatic prep coat is clearly identified as an electrostatic prep coat on its accompanying safety data sheet (SDS).

“Electrostatic spray” means a method of applying a spray coating in which opposite electric charges are applied to the substrate and the coating. The coating is attracted to the substrate by the electrostatic potential between them.

“Emergency” means any situation that arises from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of an owner or operator of a facility, such as an unforeseen system capacity shortage caused by an act of God, that requires immediate corrective action to prevent system collapse or to restore normal operations at the facility.
“Emergency generator” means a combustion source that:

1. Is located at a facility and produces mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power exclusively for use at the facility; and

2. Is the source of mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power when the primary source of energy is unavailable as a result of:

   i. A power disruption that results from construction, repair, or maintenance activity at the facility. Operation of the combustion source under this subparagraph is limited to 30 days in any calendar year, not including operation during the performance of normal testing and maintenance procedures, as provided at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.2(d)1;

   ii. A power outage or failure of the primary source of mechanical or thermal energy, or electrical power, because of an emergency; or

   iii. A voltage reduction issued by PJM and posted on the PJM internet website (www.pjm.com) under the “emergency procedures” menu.

“Emergency management activity” means an activity necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters.

“EMI/RFI shielding” means a coating used on electrical or electronic equipment to provide shielding against electromagnetic interference (EMI), radio frequency interference (RFI), or static discharge.

“Emission fee” means an annual fee that is based on the emissions of any regulated air contaminant.

“Emissions” means any air contaminant or category of air contaminants discharged directly or indirectly into the atmosphere.

“Emissions cap” means an emissions limit, or limits, established in a permit for a group of source operations, which establishes the maximum quantity of emissions which may be released, in the aggregate, from a specified group of source operations.

“Emission Inventory Improvement Program” or “EIIP” is a program developed by local and State air pollution control officers and the EPA to improve the accuracy and quality of the emissions data reported by facilities to the states used for emission inventory development for submittal to the Federal government pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51. This plan includes a multi-volume reference of emission estimation methods that can be electronically accessed at the EPA Chief website at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chiefwhich provides the most current, accurate emission
estimation calculation methods for determining actual emissions of all air contaminants from all types of source operations.

“Emission point” means a stack, chimney, door, window, vent, or any other opening where air contaminants are emitted to the atmosphere.

“Emission statement” means an annual reporting of actual emissions of air contaminants as prescribed by the Department at N.J.A.C. 7:27-21.

“Emission Statement Guidance Document” refers to the Emission Guidance Document, version 2017.1, dated October 17, 2016, and any addendum or subsequent revision, published at the Department’s website at http://www.nj.gov/dep/baqp/. This publication is updated annually to incorporate the Department’s latest guidance regarding Emission Statement policies, reporting procedures and format. This information is provided in order to assist the owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter with the process of completing, certifying and submitting an Emission Statement.

“Emulsified asphalt” means asphalt which has been liquefied by mixing with water and an emulsifying agent.

“Energy and Environmental Technology Verification Act” or “EETV Act” means N.J.S.A. 13:1P-134 et seq., that authorizes the Department to develop and implement an innovative energy and environmental technology verification and certification process.

“Enforceable” means, in respect to an emissions limit, based on sufficient statutory and regulatory authority to be recognized in a court of law.

“Environmental improvement pilot test” means a sampling and analytical program using prototype equipment or processes on a temporary basis for the purpose of collecting data necessary for the design of a full scale process to achieve an environmental improvement, or for the purpose of determining the feasibility of using the equipment or process for a particular environmental improvement.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Equipment” means any device capable of causing the emission of an air contaminant either directly or indirectly to the outdoor atmosphere, and any stack or chimney, conduit, flue, duct, vent or similar device connected or attached to, or serving the equipment. This term includes, but is not limited to, a device in which the preponderance of the air contaminants emitted is caused by a manufacturing process.

“Equipment cleaning” means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean any production equipment that may be cleaned in place (not moved to a cleaning area) to prevent cross-contamination or for maintenance purposes. Examples include, but are not limited to, cleaning of punch presses, electrical contacts, pump parts, packaging equipment, rollers, ink pans, carts, press frames, and table tops.
“Etching filler” means a coating that contains less than 23 percent solids by weight and at least 0.5 percent acid by weight, and is used instead of applying a pretreatment coating followed by a primer.

“Exclusion rate” means that rate at or below which the emission of an air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere is not required to be controlled.

“Exempt activity” means one of the following:

1. Source operations which have no potential for emitting any air contaminant, including but not limited to:
   i. Stationary storage tanks which are used for the storage of water or distillates of air; and
   ii. Enclosed stationary material handling equipment using pneumatic, bucket or belt conveying systems from which no emissions of air contaminants occur;

2. Any of the following activities, if the activity supports the one or more production processes of the facility, and does not itself constitute a facility production process or a part thereof:
   i. Office activities and the equipment and implements used therein, such as typewriters, printers, and pens;
   ii. Interior maintenance activities and the equipment and supplies used therein, such as janitorial cleaning products and air fresheners; this does not include any cleaning of production equipment;
   iii. Bathroom and locker room ventilation and maintenance;
   iv. (Reserved);
   v. The activities of maintenance shops, such as welding, gluing, and soldering, performed indoors or outdoors;
   vi. First aid or emergency medical care provided at the facility, including related activities such as sterilization and medicine preparation;
   vii. Laundry operations that service uniforms or other clothing used at the facility, not including:
       (1) Any dry cleaning process; and
(2) Any dryer that is fuel burning equipment having a maximum rated heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater;

viii. Architectural maintenance activities conducted to take care of the buildings and structures at the facility, including repainting, reroofing, and sandblasting;

ix. Exterior maintenance activities conducted to take care of the grounds of the facility, including lawn maintenance;

x. Food preparation to service facility cafeterias and dining rooms;

xi. The use of portable space heaters which reasonably can be carried and relocated by an employee; and

xii. Any laboratory hood used for research and development, quality assurance and quality control testing and sampling activities;

3. The engine of any vehicle, including but not limited to any marine vessel, aircraft, any vehicle running upon rails or tracks, any motor vehicle, any forklift, any tractor, or any mobile construction equipment;

4. Storage tanks, reservoirs, containers, or bins used on any farm for the storage of agricultural commodities produced by or consumed in the farm’s own operations. This does not include storage tanks, reservoirs, containers or bins used by distributors of agricultural commodities or by research facilities which develop products for use in agricultural production;

5. Potable water treatment equipment, not including air stripping equipment;

6. A storage tank maintained under a pressure greater than one atmosphere provided that any vent serving such storage tank has the sole function of relieving pressure under emergency conditions;

7. Equipment used in copying and duplication activities, including any microfiche copier, photocopier, xerography machine, or other photographic processing equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized by radiant energy;

8. A fuel cell system of:

i. Any generating capacity size fueled by hydrogen without a fuel processor;

ii. Less than 5,000 kilowatts generating capacity fueled by methane; or

iii. Less than 500 kilowatts generating capacity fueled by fuels other than
hydrogen or methane;

9. Hand held equipment for buffing, polishing, cutting, drilling, sawing, grinding, turning, or machining wood, metal or plastic. For the purposes of this paragraph, “hand held” means “can reasonably be carried and used by one person for the purpose for which the equipment was designed”;

10. Equipment at a battery charging station, except at a battery manufacturing plant;

11. Electric, plasma, or gaseous-fuel cutting equipment used to cut metal or metal products, provided the metal or metal product does not contain stainless steel, alloys of lead, alloys of arsenic, or alloys of beryllium;

12. Equipment that blends or mixes potting soil (including, but not limited to, soil, compost, artificial media or soil-less media, and/or peat moss) which is used on site in a commercial or non-commercial greenhouse or nursery operation for plant propagation and which is not for commercial sale;

13. Equipment or a source operation being used in a site remediation process that is being carried out under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 et seq.;

14. Equipment or a source operation, that satisfies subparagraphs 14i, ii, and iii below:

   i. The equipment or source operation is one of the following:

      (1) A mixer, cutter, molder, conveyor, blender, filler, or cooking kettle which processes material intended as food for direct human consumption, provided that the temperature of the food does not exceed 225 degrees Fahrenheit;

      (2) Equipment that sands, drills, buffs, polishes, mills, carves, presses, or planes metal or metal products, except metal products containing stainless steel, alloys of lead, alloys of arsenic, or alloys of beryllium;

      (3) Equipment that sands, drills, cuts, or planes untreated and unpainted wood or wood products; or

      (4) Equipment that cuts, trims, perforates, folds, or molds paper or paper products;

   ii. The following criteria are met:

      (1) The source has no visible emissions, exclusive of water vapor, to
(2) The source does not emit any air contaminant which may cause an odor detectable outside the property boundaries of the facility;

(3) The source is located in an enclosed work area equipped with heating and ventilation; emissions from the source are vented directly into the work area where the equipment is located and are free from the influence of any local exhaust ventilation system; and the work area meets an OSHA indoor air quality standard for occupancy even though the emissions are being released into the work area;

(4) The source is not subject to any NSPS, NESHAPS, or MACT air pollution control standard;

(5) The source’s potential to emit each TXS and each HAP does not exceed the reporting thresholds at N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.9(a); and

(6) The percentage by weight of all HAPs collectively in the raw material is less than 1.0 percent; and

iii. The owner or operator of the source has readily available upon Department request a statement certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39, signed by the responsible official, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.4, that:

(1) Specifies the contents of the vessel, if the source is a mixing or blending vessel;

(2) Affirms that the source meets all the criteria listed in 14ii above; and

(3) Attestst that the source is in compliance with all other applicable State or Federal air pollution requirements;

15. Equipment used to conduct construction, repair, or maintenance (CRM) activities, provided that equipment is portable and is located on site no longer than one year;

16. Equipment used to temporarily replace commercial fuel burning equipment that has a maximum rated heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater to the burning chamber and/or stationary reciprocating engines with a maximum rated power output of 37 kW or greater, used for generating electricity that are shut down as part of CRM activities, provided the replacement source operation:

i. Is portable;
ii. Is located on site no longer than 90 days;

iii. Does not emit any air contaminant in excess of the state of the art (SOTA) thresholds in N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.9(b) and N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.35;

iv. Is not moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the requirement to be located on site no longer than 90 days;

v. Prior to operating, is listed in an electronic notification to the Regional Air Enforcement Office, where that notification:

   (1) Describes the CRM activity, including the expected duration and start date;

   (2) Lists the temporary replacement source operation;

   (3) Lists the shutdown permitted significant source operation being replaced;

   (4) States the replacement equipment will not emit any air contaminant in excess of the state of the art thresholds in N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.9(b) and N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.35;

   (5) Attests that the replacement equipment will remain in compliance with all other applicable State or Federal air pollution requirements;

   (6) Affirms the replacement source will not exceed the 90-day residency limit and will not be moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residency requirement; and

   (7) Provides a statement, certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39, and signed by the responsible official, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.4, that affirms that the replacement equipment meets all of the criteria listed in 16(v)(1) through (6) above; and

vi. The Regional Air Enforcement Office is notified within 30 days after ceasing operation of temporary replacement equipment or source operations, through the submittal of an electronic notification that:

   (1) Describes the replacement equipment that was operated as part of the CRM activity, including total duration and the completion date of the CRM activity;

   (2) Lists the total emissions for each piece of replacement equipment
operated;

(3) Attests that the replacement equipment remained in compliance with all other applicable State or Federal air pollution requirements;

(4) Affirms the source did not exceed the 90-day residency limit and was not moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residency requirement; and

(5) Provides a statement, certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39, and signed by the responsible official, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.4, that affirms that the equipment meets all of the criteria listed in sub-subparagraphs 16vi(1) through (4) above.

17. Portable equipment that is being used for an emergency management activity, provided that the equipment is not used for incineration or open burning and is not located on site for more than 90 consecutive days from the start of operation;

18. Equipment available for rent at a rental facility, and operated at the rental facility only for testing, maintenance, or demonstration purposes;

19. Portable hard drive and paper shredders;

20. Equipment used in the excavation and transfer of soil or sediment directly from the soil or sediment pile or excavation hole into a transport vehicle for removal from the site, without intermediate staging; and

21. Equipment used in the baling and conveying of glass, plastic, cans, cardboard, and paper.

“Exempt organic substance” means an organic substance which is one of the chemical compounds specifically not included in the term "volatile organic compound" or "VOC" as defined in this section.

“Existing facility” means a facility which is in operation as of the applicable date of the provision for which this term is being used

“External floating roof” means a movable roof in an otherwise open top storage vessel consisting of a floating deck resting on the surface of the liquid contents, a continuous seal supported against the inner surface of the tank shell, and an envelope closing the gap between the floating deck and the seal, the entire deck-seal-envelope combination free to rise and fall with the surface of the liquid during filling and emptying of the storage vessel.

“Extreme high gloss coating (craft)” or “extreme high gloss topcoat (craft)” means a
coating used for pleasure craft that achieves at least 90 percent reflectance on a 60 degree meter when tested by the American Society for Testing Material Test Method D 523-89.

“Extreme high gloss coating (metal)” means a coating used for metal parts and products that, when tested by the American Society for Testing Material Test Method D-523 adopted in 1980, shows a reflectance of 75 or more on a 60 degree meter.

“Extreme performance coating” means a coating formulated for and exposed to harsh environmental conditions including, but not limited to:

1. Outside weather conditions all of the time;
2. Temperatures consistently above 95 degrees Celsius or below zero degrees Celsius;
3. Solvents, detergents, abrasives or scouring agents;
4. Chronic exposure to corrosive or acidic agents, chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures, chemical solutions, chemical atmospheres or chemical fluids; or
5. Repeated heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear.

Extreme performance coatings include, but are not limited to, coatings applied to locomotives, railroad cars, farm machinery, and heavy duty trucks.

“Fabric coating” means the application of any surface coating formulation, except ink and plastisol, to a textile substrate in a fabric coating line.

“Fabric printing operation” means the decorative enhancement of knit or woven cloth including webs, sheets and towels, by applying a pattern or colored design with inks, dyes, or print pastes by techniques including, but not limited to, roller, flat screen, rotary screen, and silk screen printing.

“Facility” means the combination of all structures, buildings, equipment, storage tanks, source operations, and other operations located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties owned or operated by the same person. For the purposes of this definition, each natural gas pipeline compressor or pump station and each section of natural gas pipeline between such compressor or pump station shall constitute a separate natural gas pipeline facility.

“Facility-wide permit” means a single permit issued by the Department to the owner or operator of a priority industrial facility incorporating the permits, certificates, registrations, or any other relevant Department approvals previously issued to the owner or operator of the priority industrial facility pursuant to the Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., the Air Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., and the appropriate provisions of the Pollution Prevention Plan.
prepared by the owner or operator of the priority industrial facility pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1D-41 and 42. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term "facility-wide permit" at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5; if there is any conflict between the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 and this one, the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 shall control.

“Federally enforceable” means all limitations and conditions on operation, production, or emissions that can be enforced by EPA. The foregoing limitations and conditions that can be enforced by EPA include, but are not limited to, those established in:

1. Any standards of performance for new stationary sources (NSPS) promulgated at 40 CFR 60;
2. Any national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) promulgated at 40 CFR 61;
3. Any provision of an applicable SIP;
4. Any permit issued pursuant to requirements established at 40 CFR 51, Subpart I; 40 CFR 52.21; 40 CFR 70; or 40 CFR 71; or
5. Any permit or order issued pursuant to the Air Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., or this chapter.

“Federally enforceable” means any limitation or condition on operation, production, or emissions that can be enforced by EPA. These limitations and conditions that can be enforced by EPA include, but are not limited to, those established pursuant to:

1. Any standard of performance for new stationary sources (NSPS) promulgated at 40 CFR Part 60, or promulgated under 42 U.S.C. § 7411;
3. Any standard or other requirement provided for in a SIP that has been approved by EPA, or promulgated through rulemaking by EPA; or
4. Any permit or order issued pursuant to requirements established at 40 CFR 51, Subpart I (including any preconstruction permit and certificate issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 or any operating permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22); 40 CFR 52.21; 40 CFR Part 70; 40 CFR Part 71; or 40 CFR Part 72.

“Federal Implementation Plan (FIP)” means a plan, or portion thereof, promulgated by EPA pursuant to the CAA to address or otherwise correct all or a portion of an inadequacy in a SIP.
“Fiberglass boat” means a vessel in which either the hull or the deck is built from a composite material consisting of a thermosetting resin matrix reinforced with fibers of glass, carbon, aramid, or other material.

“Fill pipe” means a device through which liquid is transferred into a receiving vessel.

“Filled tooling resin” or “filled production resin” means a resin to which an inert material has been added to change viscosity, density, shrinkage, or other physical properties.

“Final general operating permit” means the version of the general operating permit issued by the Department after completion of the procedures required by this subchapter for a draft general operating permit and a proposed general operating permit.

“Final operating permit” means the version of an operating permit issued by the Department after completion of the procedures required by this subchapter for a draft operating permit and a proposed operating permit.

“Finish primer/surfacer” means a coating applied with a wet film thickness of less than 10 mils prior to the application of a topcoat to provide corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, or a moisture barrier, or to promote a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

“First attempt at repair” means rapid action taken for the purpose of stopping or reducing a leak. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following practices where practicable: tightening of packing gland nuts, tightening of flanges, and ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

“Fiscal year” or “FY” means the period from July 1 through June 30. Each fiscal year is designated according to the calendar year in which the end of the period falls. For example, the period from July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999 is fiscal year 1999, or FY99.

“Fitting” means a component used to attach or connect pipes or piping details including, but not limited to, flanges and threaded connections.

“Fixed roof tank” means a tank with a roof that is permanently affixed to the shell of the tank.

“Flare” means a device used for the destruction of waste or by-product gases by passing them through a flame and then directly into the outdoor atmosphere. Thermal oxidizers are not flares.

“Flexible coating” means any coating that is required to comply with engineering specifications for impact resistance, mandrel bend, or elongation as defined by the original equipment manufacturer.
“Flexible magnetic data storage disc” means a flat, circular plastic film, contained in a non-rigid envelope, with a magnetic coating on which digital information can be stored by selective magnetization of portions of the flat surface.

“Flexible packaging materials” means any paper, plastic, or foil substrate, or any combination of those materials that is coated, waxed, laminated, printed, or otherwise treated for fabrication into bags, pouches or other preformed flexible packages.

“Flexographic printing operation” means a system of transferring images onto a substrate through first applying ink to an inking roller which in turn transfers the ink onto the raised image areas of a rubber or elastomeric plate secured to a second roller, which then transfers the ink onto the substrate.

“Floating roof” means an external or internal pontoon type or double-deck type roof resting on the surface of the liquid contents in a storage vessel, and equipped with a mechanism providing one or more tight seals in the space between the floating roof rim and the vessel shell throughout the entire vertical travel distance of the roof, or any other floating type mechanism approved by the Department for the purpose of preventing air contaminants from being discharged into the outdoor atmosphere.

“Floor cleaning” means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean floors in any production area of a facility.

“Flow coat” means the process whereby a metal or plastic part or product is conveyed over an enclosed sink, where a coating is applied at low pressure as the item passes under a series of nozzles, and excess coating drains back into the sink, is filtered, and pumped back into a coating holding tank.

“Flow coater” means a piece of equipment for nonatomizing application of applying resins and gel coats to an open mold with a fluid nozzle, with continuous consolidated streams leaving the nozzle, and with no air supplied to the nozzle.

“Fog coat” means a coating that is applied to a plastic part for the purpose of color matching without masking a molded-in texture.

“Fountain solution” means a solution used in lithographic printing operations that renders the non-image areas unreceptive to ink.

“Fountain solution reservoir” means the collection tank that accepts recirculated fountain solutions.

“Freeboard height” means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, the vertical distance determined as follows:

1. For a cold cleaning machine, the distance from the solvent-containing liquid to
the top edge of the machine; or

2. For a vapor cleaning machine, the distance from the top of the solvent vapor layer to the top edge of the machine.

“Freeboard ratio” means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, a ratio of the machine's freeboard height to the width of its tank (that is, to the tank's narrower dimension at the tank lip).

“Freeboard refrigeration device” means a set of secondary coils mounted in the freeboard area of a solvent cleaning machine that carries a refrigerant or other chilled substance to provide a chilled air blanket above the solvent vapor. This term includes a solvent cleaning machine's primary condenser, if it is capable of maintaining a temperature in the center of the chilled air blanket of not more than 30 percent of the boiling point for the solvent used.

“Fuel” means solid, liquid or gaseous materials used to produce useful heat by burning.

“Fuel cell system” means an electrochemical device that converts the chemical energy in its fuel directly into electricity and heat. This term also includes any associated fuel processor, such as a reformer, that produces the fuel.

“Fugitive emissions” means any emissions of an air contaminant released directly or indirectly into the atmosphere which do not pass through a stack or chimney.

“GACT standard” or “Generally Available Control Technology standard” means a National Emission Standard for a Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP) establishing an emission limitation for a specific category or subcategory of area sources that emit hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), which NESHAP has been promulgated by EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7412.

“Gaseous leak” means the emission of applicable VOC directly or indirectly to the atmosphere as a gas or vapor from a hole, crevice, or other opening in a component, other than an emission that is in accordance with the component's design during normal operations.

“Gaseous service” means contact with applicable VOC that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

“Gasoline” means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/oxygenate blend having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds per square inch (207 millimeters of mercury) absolute or greater, sold for use or used in a motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

“Gasoline dispensing facility” means a facility consisting of one or more stationary gasoline storage tanks together with dispensing devices used to fill vehicle fuel tanks.

“Gauge float” means a device to indicate the level of the liquid within a tank. The float rests on the liquid surface inside a gauge well in the tank.
“Gauge hatch/sample ports” means a port that consists of a pipe sleeve equipped with a self-closing gasketed cover (to reduce evaporative losses) and allows hand-gauging or sampling of the stored liquid. The gauge hatch/sample port is usually located beneath the gauger’s platform, which is mounted on top of the tank shell. A cord may be attached to the self-closing gasketed cover so that the cover can be opened from the platform.

“Gel coat” means a thermosetting resin surface coating formulation containing substances, such as styrene or methyl methacrylate, either pigmented or clear, that provides a cosmetic enhancement and improves resistance to ultraviolet radiation, water or chemical adsorption, and degradation from exposure to the elements. Gel coat layers do not contain any reinforcing fibers and gel coats are applied directly to mold surfaces or to a finished laminate.

“General operating permit” means a standardized operating permit, which may be used to provide authorization to operate numerous similar source operations, groups of source operations, or facilities, each of which meets the applicability criteria set forth in the general operating permit, and is issued pursuant to the procedures in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14.

“Glass coating” means the application of any surface coating formulation to a glass surface, such as those of glass lamps or bulbs.

“Gloss reducer” means a coating that is applied to a plastic part solely to reduce the shine of the part. A gloss reducer shall not be applied at a thickness of more than 0.5 mils of coating solids.

“Graphic arts operation” means the application of one or more surface coating formulations across portions of a surface using one or more letterpress, lithographic, rotogravure or flexographic printers used to produce published material and packaging for commercial or industrial purposes, or any letterpress, lithographic, rotogravure or flexographic printers used to produce vinyl or urethane coated fabric or sheets, or any sheet-fed gravure, screen printing, or fabric printing operations together with any associated drying or curing areas. A single graphic arts operation ends after drying or curing and before other surface coating formulations are applied. For any web line, this term means an entire application system, including any associated drying ovens or areas between the supply roll and take-up roll or folder. This term does not include any surface coating operation.

“Grandfathered” means, in reference to equipment or control apparatus, that construction, reconstruction, or modification occurred prior to the enactment of N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2 on June 15, 1967, the initial promulgation of the rules codified at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8, or any subsequent applicable revisions to the rules; and there has been no construction, reconstruction or modification of the equipment or control apparatus.

“Gravure printing operation (sheet-fed)” means a system of transferring images onto a substrate through first applying ink to a cylinder into the surface of which small, shallow cells have been etched forming a pattern, then wiping the lands between the cells free of ink with a doctor blade, and finally contacting the substrate, which is fed in single sheets, onto the cylinder
so that the surface of the substrate is pressed into the cells, transferring the ink to the substrate. This term does not include proof presses which are being used to check the quality of the image formation of newly engraved or etched gravure cylinders.

“Guidepole” means an anti-rotation device that is fixed to the top and bottom of a tank, passing through a well in a floating roof. A guidepole may be solid or be equipped with slots or holes for gauging purposes provided the guidepole is equipped with an appropriate sealing device that prevents openings that expose the stored liquid to the atmosphere.

“Hatch” means a system, including a cover which may be opened or closed, that provides access to the interior of a tank or other enclosed container.

“Hazardous air pollutant” or “HAP” means an air contaminant listed in or pursuant to subsection (b) of section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7412).

“Heat-resistant coating” means a coating that must withstand a temperature of at least 400 degrees Fahrenheit during normal use.

“Heatset” means a lithographic printing process in which the printing inks are set by evaporation of the ink oils in a heatset dryer.

“Heatset dryer” means a hot air dryer used in heatset web lithographic printing to heat the printed substrate and to promote the evaporation of ink oils.

“Heatset web lithographic printing” means a lithographic printing operation in which ink is dried rapidly by forced-air heating.

“High bake coating” means a coating designed to cure only at temperatures of more than 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit) and used for the surface coating of a plastic automotive/transportation or business machine part.

“High build primer/surfacer” means a coating applied with a wet film thickness of 10 mils or more prior to the application of a topcoat for purposes of providing corrosion resistance, adhesion of subsequent coatings, or a moisture barrier, or promoting a uniform surface necessary for filling in surface imperfections.

“High gloss coating (craft)” or “high gloss topcoat (craft)” means a pleasure craft coating that achieves at least 85 percent reflectance on a 60 degree meter when tested by the American Society for Testing Material Test Method D 523-89.

“High-performance architectural coating” means a coating used to protect architectural subsections and that meets the requirements of the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturer Association’s publication number AAMA 2604-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements, and Test Procedures for High Performance Organic Coatings on Aluminum Extrusions and Panels) or AAMA 2605-05 (Voluntary Specification, Performance Requirements and Test Procedures for Superior Performing Organic Coatings on Aluminum
“**High-temperature coating**” means a coating that is certified to withstand a temperature of at least 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 hours.

“**High-volume, low-pressure (HVLP) spray**” means a method of applying a spray coating using a spray gun that operates at a level of no more than 10 pounds per square inch of atomized air pressure at the air cap.

“**Historic motor vehicle**” means any motor vehicle which is at least 25 years old and which is owned as a collectors item and used solely exhibition and education purposes by the owner.

“**Hot work**” means riveting, welding, flame cutting or other fire or spark-producing operation.

“**Hydrocarbons**” or “**HC**” means any compound or mixture of compounds whose molecules consist of atoms of hydrogen and carbon only.

“**Idle time**” means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, the period when a solvent cleaning machine is not actively cleaning parts, but the sump heating coil, if present, is turned on.

“**Immersion cold cleaning machine**” means a cold cleaning machine in which the part or parts to be cleaned are immersed in the solvent during the cleaning process.

“**Incinerator**” means any device, apparatus, equipment, or structure using combustion or pyrolysis to oxidize, reduce or salvage any material or substance. "Incinerator" does not include thermal or catalytic oxidizers used as control apparatus on equipment, but it does include (without limitation) any thermal destruction facility which is a resource recovery facility, as such terms are defined in N.J.A.C. 7:26-1.4.

“**Indirect emissions**” means a discharge of any air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere through any opening that is not a stack or chimney directly connected to the equipment.

“**Industrial cleaning**” means the use of industrial cleaning solvents at one or more of the following unit operations: equipment cleaning, floor cleaning, large manufactured components cleaning, line cleaning, parts cleaning, small manufactured components cleaning, spray booth cleaning, spray gun cleaning, and tank cleaning. “Industrial cleaning” can occur through processes including, but not limited to, brushing, wiping, flushing, or spraying. “Industrial cleaning” does not include janitorial cleaning.

“**Industrial cleaning solvent**” means a substance that contains VOCs and that is used in an industrial cleaning unit operation to remove contaminants including, but not limited to, adhesives, dirt, grease, inks, oil, paint, or soil, from the surfaces of parts, products, tools,
machinery, equipment, vessels, floors, walls, or other work production related work areas.

“Industrial/commercial/institutional boiler” or “ICI boiler” means an indirect heat exchanger that generates steam to supply heat to an industrial, commercial, or institutional operation. This term does not include boilers that serve electric generating units.

“Industrial wastewater treatment system” means any structure or structures by means of which industrial liquid waste or sludges are subjected to any treatment process requiring the issuance of an individual NJPDES permit regulated by the Department pursuant to the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, under the authority of the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

“Ink transfer” means a decal, printed using screen printing onto a special release carrier, that will be transferred from the carrier to a substrate. Final transfer of the decal to the substrate may or may not occur at the screen printing facility.

“In-line vapor cleaning machine” means a vapor cleaning machine that uses an automated parts handling system, typically a conveyor, to automatically provide a supply of parts to be cleaned and which is fully enclosed except for the conveyor inlet and exit portals.

“Initial operating permit” means the first operating permit issued pursuant to this subchapter which applies to a particular facility, or a portion thereof.

“Insignificant source operation” means equipment or a source operation that is one of the following:

1. Equipment or a source operation which is the same type as is included within a category described in paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, or 19 in the definition of “significant source operation,” but which is excluded from the category because it does not meet an applicability threshold set forth in the description of the category. That is, the equipment or source operation has a lower capacity, weight of materials processed, vapor pressure, or consumption of BTUs, or otherwise falls outside a parameter that is included in the description of the category;

2. A stationary storage tank or mixing or blending vessel, provided that subparagraph 2i, ii and iii below are satisfied:

   i. The tank or vessel is one of the following:

      (1) A tank used solely to store a food-grade liquid, which in its stored form is intended as food for direct human consumption. For the purposes of this subparagraph, food-grade liquids do not include liquids stored in a concentrated form; vitamins and drugs; or food additives, preservatives, or other ingredients that in their stored or manufactured form are not intended for direct human consumption;
(2) A tank used to store liquids, provided that:

(A) The operating temperature of the tank is not greater than 350 degrees Fahrenheit; and

(B) The vapor pressure of the liquid, excluding the vapor pressure of water, is less than 0.02 pounds per square inch absolute at the liquid's actual temperature or at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, whichever temperature is higher; or

(3) Any of the following vessels used to mix and blend liquids, if the vessel would otherwise be classified as a significant source solely because it meets the criteria in paragraph 6 of the definition of “significant source”:

(A) A vessel with a capacity of 1,000 gallons or greater in which the mixing or blending of liquids takes place in a non-reactive process, provided that:

I. The operating temperature of the vessel is not greater than 350 degrees Fahrenheit; and

II. The vapor pressure of the liquid, excluding the vapor pressure of water, is less than 0.02 pounds per square inch absolute at the liquid's actual temperature or at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, whichever temperature is higher;

(B) A vessel with a capacity of less than 1,000 gallons in which the mixing or blending of liquids takes place in a non-reactive process, provided that the vapor pressure of the liquid, excluding the vapor pressure of water, is less than 1.5 pounds per square inch; or

(C) A vessel with a capacity of less than 1,000 gallons in which the mixing or blending of either solids and liquids or solids only takes place in a non-reactive process, provided that:

I. The vapor pressure of any liquid, excluding the vapor pressure of water, is less than 1.5 pounds per square inch; and

II. The vessel is equipped with a control apparatus designed to remove particulate emissions at a minimum efficiency of 99 percent or is located
inside a room that is equipped with a control apparatus designed to remove particulate emissions at a minimum efficiency of 99 percent;

ii. The following criteria are met:

(1) The tank or vessel has no visible emissions, exclusive of water vapor, to the outdoor atmosphere;

(2) The tank or vessel does not emit any air contaminant which may cause an odor detectable outside the property boundaries of the facility;

(3) The tank or vessel is not subject to any NESHAPS, MACT, or NSPS air pollution control standards, excluding the NSPS requirements to maintain a record of the contents of the tank or vessel, the period of storage of these contents, and the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid stored;

(4) The tank's or vessel's potential to emit each TXS and each HAP does not exceed the reporting thresholds at N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.9(a);

(5) The percentage by weight of all HAPs collectively in the raw material stored in the tank, or mixed or blended in the vessel, is less than 1.0 percent; and

iii. The owner or operator of the tank or vessel has readily available upon Department request a statement certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39, signed by the responsible official, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.4, that:

(1) Specifies the contents of the tank or vessel;

(2) Affirms that the tank or vessel meets all of the criteria listed in 1 and 2 above; and

(3) Attests that the tank or vessel is in compliance with all other applicable State or Federal air pollution requirements;

3. Any equipment or a source operation which may emit air contaminant(s) directly or indirectly into the outdoor air and which is not defined either as a significant source operation or an exempt activity; or

4. Equipment or a source operation that would be classified as a significant source solely because it meets the criteria in paragraph 11 in the definition of “significant
source,” is not a significant source provided that it meets the criteria at subparagraph 4i through iv below:

i. The equipment or source operation is one of the following:

   (1) A microturbine with less than 500 kilowatts generating capacity that is fueled by natural gas and that has been verified according to the requirements in subparagraph 4ii below to emit less than:

      (A) 0.40 pounds of NOx per megawatt hour; and

      (B) 0.25 pounds of CO per megawatt hour; or

   (2) Any piece of electric generating equipment, other than a fuel cell system or a microturbine, with less than 500 kilowatts generating capacity and that has been verified according to the requirements in subparagraph 4ii below to emit less than:

      (A) 0.40 pounds of NOx per megawatt hour;

      (B) 0.25 pounds of CO per megawatt hour;

      (C) 0.10 pounds of PM per megawatt hour; and

      (D) 0.01 pounds of SO2, per megawatt hour

ii. A facility with a source identified in subparagraph 4i above shall verify its emissions and demonstrate conformance with emission levels in subparagraph 4i above using one of the options listed in subparagraph 4ii(1) or (2) below. If verification process is not available pursuant to subparagraph 4ii(1) below, or manufacturer testing has not been conducted in accordance with subparagraph 4ii(2) below or has been conducted in accordance with subparagraph 4ii(2) below but has been determined to be not acceptable under subparagraph 4ii(4) below, then the facility shall demonstrate conformance using subparagraph 4ii(3) below:

   (1) An applicable verification process approved by the Department pursuant to the EETV Act, or through TARP, available from the Department's Bureau of Sustainable Communities and Innovative Technologies at (609) 292-9692 or www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/bscit.htm;

   (2) The manufacturer's test protocol, provided the facility maintains on-site for inspection by the Department a copy of the protocol, test data and the test report, and available for Department review or
request, and producing documents from the equipment manufacturer that the manufacturer has:

(A) Performed representative source emission testing on a model of equipment;

(B) Had the source emission testing and the test report reviewed and certified by a licensed professional engineer;

(C) Conducted a minimum of three consecutive one-hour test runs, in which the average of the test runs shall not have exceeded the emission limits stated at subparagraphs 4i (A) and (B) above; and

(D) Converted each test run to pounds per megawatt hour before averaging; or

(3) Stack emission testing provided the facility has:

(A) Developed and used, a stack emission testing protocol using the protocol templates in Technical Manual 1004, available at the Department's website www.state.nj.us/dep/bts.html;

(B) Conducted a minimum of three consecutive one-hour test runs, in which the average of the test runs shall not exceed the emission limits stated at 4i(A) and (B) above; and

(C) Converted the results of each test run to pounds per megawatt hour before averaging.

(4) The Department may determine that the manufacturer's testing of a model of the equipment, under subparagraph 4ii(2) above, is not acceptable. The Department's basis for rejecting the manufacturer testing may include, but need not be limited to inappropriate test methods, invalid test data, or test data that indicate emissions above the specified limits;

iii. The owner or operator of the source shall have available on site a statement, certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39, by the responsible official, that the source meets all the criteria in subparagraph 4i and ii above. This certification shall be provided to the Department upon request; and

iv. If the Department has reason to believe, as a result of an inspection or otherwise, that equipment or a source operation is emitting NOx above the
specified limits, the Department, at its discretion, may require the owner or operator of a source to submit the certified test report and/or supporting test data to the Department. The Department, at its discretion, may also require the owner or operator of a source to perform source emission testing in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.18(e).

“Install” or “installation” means to carry out final setup activities necessary to provide the equipment or control apparatus with the capacity for use or service. This term includes, but is not limited to, the connection of the equipment and control apparatus, associated utilities, piping, duct work or conveyor systems. This term does not include the construction or reconfiguration of equipment or control apparatus to an alternate configuration specified in the permit application and approved by the Department.

“Intermediate product” means one or more desired results of a production process that is made into a product in a subsequent production process at the same industrial facility, without the need for pollution treatment prior to its being made into a product. An intermediate product is not considered nonproduct output. Increases in quantities of intermediate products do not count towards use reduction or nonproduct output reduction goals. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term "intermediate product" at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5; if there is any conflict between the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 and this one, the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 shall control.

“Insignificant source operation” means a source operation that is not a “significant source operation” as defined in this section.

“In-service roof landing” means a roof landing in which the tank is not taken out of service.

“Internal combustion engine” means either a reciprocating engine or a combustion turbine in which power, produced by heat and/or pressure from combustion is converted to mechanical work.

“Internal floating roof” means a floating roof located inside a vessel with a fixed roof.

“Janitorial cleaning” means the general and maintenance cleaning of building or facility components including, but not limited to, floors, ceilings, walls, windows, doors, stairs, restrooms, furnishings, kitchens, and exterior surfaces of office equipment. “Janitorial cleaning” includes graffiti removal. “Janitorial cleaning” does not include the cleaning of parts, products or equipment, where such parts, products or equipment are incorporated into or used exclusively in manufacturing a product or the cleaning of work areas, such as laboratory benches, where manufacturing or repair activity is performed.

“KW” or “kW” means kilowatt.

“Laboratory operations” means any action, process, or treatment utilizing chemical, physical, or biological factors to conduct experimental research, tests, or demonstrations.
“Ladder and well” means a ladder that passes through a well, and is used to access the top of the internal floating roof.

“Large appliance coating” means the application of any coating to the component parts of large appliances including, but not limited to, doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior supports of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dish washers, trash compactors, air conditioners, and other associated products.

“Large manufactured components cleaning” means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean large parts including, but not limited to, automobile bodies and furniture sheet metal, as a step in a manufacturing process.

“Lead” or “Pb” means elemental lead or any compound containing lead measured as elemental lead.

“Lead” means the element lead, whether in its elemental stage or as part of a chemical compound, and which, for purposes of this subchapter, shall be collected and analyzed using methods approved by the Department.

“Leak” means a gaseous leak or a liquid leak of applicable VOC.

“Leak-free” means a condition that exists when the reading on a portable hydrocarbon analyzer is less than 500 ppm, expressed as methane, above background, measured using EPA Method 21, as identified in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds Leaks, incorporated herein by reference.

“Leather coating” means the application of any surface coating formulation to a leather substrate in a leather coating line.

“Letterpress printing” or “letterpress printing operation” means printing using cast metal type or plates on which the image or printing areas are raised above the non-printing areas, the ink rollers touch only the top surface of the raised areas, and the surrounding (non-printing) areas are lower and do not receive ink. A letterpress printing operation includes, but is not limited to, a heatset letterpress printing operation.

“Light liquid” means a fluid with vapor pressure greater than 0.044 pounds per square inch absolute (2.27 millimeters of mercury) at 68°F.

“Light liquid service” means contact with a fluid that is 10 percent or greater by weight light liquid.

“Line cleaning” means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean coating lines and any associated tank that transports raw material including, but not limited to, paint or resin, and that are cleaned separately from spray guns and other process equipment.
“Liquid leak” means the release of liquid applicable VOC from a hole, crevice, or other opening in a component subject to N.J.A.C. 7:27-16, other than a release of liquid VOC in accordance with the component's design during normal operations. The presence of a drop, drip, accumulation, pool, or other visible evidence of a liquid, applicable VOC demonstrates that a liquid leak has occurred.

“Liquid mounted primary seal” means a primary seal that is mounted in full contact with the liquid in the annular space between the tank shell and the floating roof.

“Liquid particles” means particles which have volume but are not of rigid shape.

“Liquid service” means contact with applicable VOC that is in the liquid state at operating conditions.

“Lithographic printing” or “lithographic printing operation” means printing by a planographic method in which the image and nonimage areas are chemically differentiated. The image area is oil receptive, which allows the pigments in the inks to absorb on the substrate. The non-image area is water receptive, which prevents the pigments in the ink from absorbing on the substrate. This method differs from other printing methods, in which the image is a raised or recessed surface. A lithographic printing operation includes, but is not limited to, a heatset web lithographic printing operation, a coldset web offset lithographic printing operation, and a sheet-fed offset lithographic printing operation.

“Local exhaust ventilation” means a system for capturing air contaminants within 36 inches (91.4 centimeters) of the points at which they emerge from a source operation.

“Low bake coating” means a coating designed to cure only at temperatures at or below 90 degrees Celsius (194 degrees Fahrenheit) and used for the surface coating of a plastic automotive/transportation or business machine part.

“Lowest achievable emission rate” or “LAER” has the meaning assigned to this term at N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.1.

“MACT standard” or “Maximum Achievable Control Technology standard” means a National Emission Standard for a Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP) establishing an emission limitation for a specific category or subcategory of facilities which emit one or more hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), which NESHAP is:

1. Promulgated by EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7412; or

2. Determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7412(g) or (j).

“Magnet wire coating” means the application of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire.
“Major facility” means a facility that constitutes a major source, as defined by EPA at 40 CFR 70.2 or any subsequent amendments thereto, and that has the potential to emit any of the air contaminants listed below in an amount that is equal to or exceeds the applicable major facility threshold level. The major facility threshold levels are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Facility Threshold Level</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM$_{10}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM$_{2.5}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSP</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO$_2$</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO$<em>2$ (as a PM$</em>{2.5}$ precursor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO$_x$</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO$<em>x$ (as a PM$</em>{2.5}$ precursor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any HAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>All HAPs, collectively</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any other air contaminant, except CO$_2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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“Major Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) facility” means a major facility, or part thereof, which emits or has the potential to emit:

1. Ten tons or more per year of any HAP;
2. Twenty five tons or more per year of any combination of HAPs; or
3. Such lesser quantity, or different criterion, as the EPA may establish by rule.

“Major VOC facility” means any facility which has the potential to emit 25 or more tons of VOC per year.

“Manufacturing process” means any action, operation, or treatment embracing chemical, industrial, manufacturing, or processing factors, methods or forms including, but not limited to, furnaces, kettles, ovens, converters, cupolas, kilns, crucibles, stills, dryers, roasters, crushers, grinders, mixers, reactors, regenerators, separators, filters, reboilers, columns, classifiers, screens, quenchers, cookers, digesters, towers, washers, scrubbers, mills, condensers, and absorbers.

“Manufacturing process vessel” means any container wherein a manufacturing process, or any part thereof, takes place.
“Marine tank vessel” means any tugboat, tanker, freighter, passenger ship, barge, boat, ship, or watercraft, which is specifically constructed or converted to be capable of carrying liquid cargo in tanks.

“Marine terminal” means any facility, or part thereof, at which liquid cargo is loaded into or unloaded out of marine tank vessels.

“Marine vessel” means any component or structure intended for exposure to a marine environment, including an oil drilling platform and a navigational aid.

“Mask coating” means a thin film coating applied through a template to coat a small portion of a substrate.

“Maximum allowable emissions” means, for the purpose of this subchapter, the maximum amount of an air contaminant allowed to be emitted, as specified in the final operating permit issued by the Department.

“Maximum design capacity” means, in reference to a source operation, its maximum capability, per period of time, to operate, to consume a process input or to generate a product. This term may be expressed in units such as the maximum number of kilowatt-hours of electricity that a combustion unit is capable of producing per hour or the maximum amount of a raw material that may be processed per day.

“Maximum gross heat input rate” means the maximum amount of fuel a combustion source is able to combust in a given period as stated by the manufacturer of the combustion source. This term is expressed in BTUs per hour, based on the highest BTU value of the fuels combusted.

“Maximum operating level” means the highest achievable level of fluid within a tank, as determined by the structural design of the tank. In the absence of tank specific design information, the maximum operating level is equal to tank capacity.

“Mechanical shoe seal” means a metallic sheet (the shoe) that is held vertically against the vertical tank wall. The shoe is connected by braces to the floating roof and is held tightly against the wall by springs or weighted levers. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) is suspended from the shoe seal to the floating roof to form a vapor barrier over the annular space between the roof and the primary seal.

“Medical device” means an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in-vitro reagent, or other similar article, including any component or accessory that is:

1. Intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of diseases;

2. Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body; or

“Medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturing operation” means an operation to manufacture medical devices or pharmaceutical products, including the associated manufacturing and product-handling equipment and material, work surfaces, maintenance tools, and room surfaces that are subject to the Good Manufacturing/Laboratory Practice, available from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (www.fda.gov), or the Centers for Disease Control /National Institute of Health guidelines for the biological disinfection of surfaces, available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov).

“Metal and plastic parts application methods” means any of the following coating application methods: electrostatic spray, HVLP spray, flow coat, roller coat, dip coat (including electrodeposition), airless spray, or air-assisted airless spray.

“Metal container or closure coating” means any coating applied to either the interior or exterior of formed metal cans, drums, pails, lids or crowns, or flat metal sheets that are intended to be formed into cans, drums, pails, lids, or crowns.

“Metallic coating” means a coating that contains more than five grams of metal particles per liter of coating, as applied.

“Metal furniture coating” means the coating in a metal furniture coating line of any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic, or glass parts to form a piece of furniture.

“Metal particle” means pieces of a pure elemental metal or a combination of elemental metals.

“Methane” or “CH<sub>4</sub>” means a colorless, odorless, flammable gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms.

“Microturbine” means a combustion turbine with output of 25 kW to 500 kW.

“Military specification coating” means a coating that has a formulation approved by a United States military agency for use on military equipment.

“Minor modification” means a change made at a permitted facility in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.23.

“Miscellaneous industrial adhesive” means an adhesive (including an adhesive primer used in conjunction with certain types of adhesives) used at industrial manufacturing and repair facilities for a wide variety of products and equipment that operate adhesives application processes.
“Mixing vessel” means, with respect to a surface coating operation or graphic arts operation, any equipment used to develop coatings containing VOCs that involves blending two or more input streams.

“Mobile equipment” means equipment which may be driven or is capable of being driven or pulled on a roadway including, but not limited to, automobiles, trucks, including truck cabs, truck bodies and truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, camper shells, mobile cranes, bulldozers, street cleaning machines, golf carts, ground support vehicles used in support of aircraft activities at airports, and farm equipment.

“Modification of a major HAP facility” means, when used at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26, any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major HAP facility, which:

1. Increases the facility's actual emissions of any HAP by more than an amount established by EPA as de minimis for that HAP at 40 CFR 63; or
2. Results in the emission of any HAP not previously emitted, in more than the amount established by EPA as de minimis for that HAP at 40 CFR 63.

“Modify” or “modification” means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, existing equipment or control apparatus that increases the amount of actual emissions of any air contaminant emitted by that equipment or control apparatus or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted. This term shall not include normal repair and maintenance. A modification may be incorporated into an operating permit through a significant modification, a minor modification, or a seven-day-notice change.

“Monitoring” means to evaluate a facility's processes, operations, emissions or other aspects over a period of time. Monitoring can be accomplished using CEMs, COMs, CMS, CPMs, or other measurement or evaluation mechanisms.

“Modify” or “modification” means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, existing equipment or control apparatus that increases the amount of actual emissions of any air contaminant emitted by that equipment or control apparatus or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted. Also, for the purposes of this definition, "air contaminant" shall have the meaning of "category of air contaminants" in a case where the regulatory limit is placed on a grouping of contaminants (such as VOCs) rather than on a single species of contaminant.

“Mold” means the cavity or surface into or on which gel coat, resin, and fibers are placed and from which finished fiberglass parts take their form.

“Mold-seal coating” means the initial coating applied to a new mold or a repaired mold to provide a smooth surface that, when coated with a mold release coating, prevents products from sticking to the mold.
“Monomer VOC” means a relatively low molecular weight organic compound that combines with itself, or other similar compounds, by a cross-linking chemical reaction to become a cured thermosetting resin (polymer). Monomer VOC includes, but is not limited to, styrene and methyl methacrylate.

“Monomer VOC content” means the weight of the monomer VOC, divided by the weight of the material applied.

“Motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle, including, but not limited to, a car, truck, bus, golf cart, motorcycle, tank, and armored personnel carrier.

“Motor vehicle bedliner” means a multi-component coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to a cargo bed after the application of a topcoat to provide additional durability and chip resistance.

“Motor vehicle cavity wax” means a coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation facility, that is applied into the cavity of a vehicle primarily for the purpose of enhancing corrosion protection.

“Motor vehicle deadener” means a coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to selected vehicle surfaces primarily for the purpose of reducing the sound of road noise in the passenger compartment.

“Motor vehicle gasket/gasket sealing material” means a fluid, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, applied to coat a gasket or to replace and perform the same function as a gasket. Motor vehicle gasket/gasket sealing material includes room temperature vulcanization (RTV) seal material.

“Motor vehicle lubricating wax/compound” means a protective lubricating material, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to vehicle hubs and hinges.

“Motor vehicle material surface coating operation” means a surface coating operation performed at a facility that is not an automobile or light-duty truck assembly coating facility.

“Motor vehicle sealer” means a high viscosity material, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, for the primary purpose of completely filling body joints of automobiles and light-duty trucks so that there is no intrusion of water, gases, or corrosive materials into the passenger area of the body compartment. “Motor vehicle sealer” is generally, but not always, applied in the paint shop after the body has received an electrodeposition primer coating and before the application of subsequent coatings (for example, a primer-surfacer). “Motor vehicle sealer” is also known as “motor vehicle sealant,” “motor vehicle sealant primer,” or “motor vehicle caulk.”

“Motor vehicle truck interior coating” means a coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to the trunk interior to provide chip protection.
“Motor vehicle underbody coating” means a coating, used at a motor vehicle material surface coating operation, that is applied to the undercarriage or firewall to prevent corrosion and/or provide chip protection.

“Multi-colored coating” means a coating that exhibits more than one color when applied, and that is packaged in a single container and applied in a single coat.

“Multi-component coating” means a coating requiring the addition of a separate reactive resin, commonly known as a catalyst or hardener, before application, to form an acceptable dry film.

“MW” means megawatt.

“NAICS code” means the North American Industrial Classification System code, assigned by the United States Office of Management and Budget, which classifies establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. A NAICS manual is available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

“National ambient air quality standard” or “NAAQS” means an ambient air quality standard promulgated at 40 CFR 50.

“Natural gas/gasoline processing plants” means facilities engaged in the separation of natural gas liquids from field gas and/or fractionation of the liquids into natural gas products such as ethane, propane, butane, and natural gasoline. Excluded from the definition are compressor stations, dehydration units, sweetening units, field treatment, underground storage, liquefied natural gas units, and field gas gathering systems unless these facilities are located as a gas plant.

“Navigational aid” means a buoy or other U.S. Coast Guard waterway marker.


“New facility” means a facility which has not commenced operation as of the applicable date of the provision for which this term is being used.

“New Jersey ambient air quality standard” or “NJAAQS” means an ambient air quality standard promulgated at N.J.A.C. 7:27-13.

“New Jersey's coastal waters” means the Atlantic Ocean area and all areas under tidal influence within three nautical miles (5,566 meters) of the mean high water line as measured from the New Jersey coast, except that, if at any point along the line of measurement, within or beyond three nautical miles (5,566 meters), there is a meeting of waters under the exclusive jurisdiction of any other State or the United States of America, New Jersey's jurisdiction shall
end at that point. Any point of measurement shall be taken from a point of New Jersey land, permanent or nonpermanent, and extended azimuthally to a distance of three nautical miles (5,566 meters) or to the point where another State or the United States of America has jurisdiction.

“Nitrogen dioxide (NO$_2$)” means a gaseous compound at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one nitrogen atom and two oxygen atoms and which, for purposes of this subchapter, shall be collected and analyzed using methods approved by the Department.

“Nonatomized resin application” means any application technology in which the resin is not broken into droplets or an aerosol as it travels from the application equipment to the surface of the part. Nonatomized resin application methods include, but are not limited to, flow coaters, chopper flow coaters, pressure-fed resin rollers, resin impregnators, and hand application (for example, application by paint brush or paint roller).

“Non-contact floating roof” means a roof that is located inside an internal floating roof tank that is supported on pontoons several inches above the liquid surface.

“Non-heatset lithographic printing” means a lithographic printing process in which the printing inks are set by absorption and/or oxidation of the ink oils, not by evaporation of the ink oils in a heatset dryer. For the purposes of this subchapter, use of an infrared heater or printing conducted using ultraviolet-cured or electron beam-cured inks is considered non-heatset lithographic printing.

“Nonattainment area” means any area of the State:

1. Identified by the Department as one in which the ambient air concentration of a criteria pollutant exceeds a NAAQS or NJAAQS; or

2. Designated by the EPA at 40 CFR 81.331 as an area in which the ambient air concentration of a criteria pollutant exceeds the applicable NAAQS.

“Nonproduct output” or “NPO” means all hazardous substances or hazardous wastes that are generated prior to storage, out-of-process recycling, treatment, control or disposal, and that are not intended for use as a product. Nonproduct output includes fugitive releases. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term “nonproduct output” at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5; if there is any conflict between the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 and this one, the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 shall control.

“NO$_x$” or “oxides of nitrogen” means all oxides of nitrogen, except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods approved by the Department and EPA, such as the test methods set forth at 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 7 through 7E.

“NSPS” means Standards of Performance for new stationary sources as promulgated
under 40 CFR 60, commonly referred to as New Source Performance Standards.

“**Numismatic die**” means the metal piece engraved with the design used for stamping coins.

“**Offset lithography**” means a planographic method of printing in which the image and nonimage areas are on the same plane and where the ink is transferred from an image plate on one cylinder to an image blanket on a different cylinder. The ink is finally transferred from the image blanket to the surface to be printed.

“**Oily wastewater**” means wastewater generated during the refinery process and which contains oil, emulsified oil, or other hydrocarbons. Oily wastewater originates from a variety of refinery processes including cooling water, condensed stripping steam, tank draw-off, and contact process water.

“**Onboard refueling vapor recovery system,**” “**ORVR system,**” or “**ORVR**” means a vehicle emission control system that captures vapors from the vehicle gasoline tank during refueling. The gasoline tank and fill pipe are designed so that, during the vehicle refueling, vapors in the tank travel to an activated carbon packed canister, which adsorbs the vapor. When the engine is in operation, it draws the gasoline vapors into the engine intake manifold to be used as fuel.

“**One-component coating**” means a coating that is ready for application as it comes out of its container to form an acceptable dry film. A thinner, necessary to reduce the viscosity, is not a component of a “one-component coating.”

“**On-specification used oil**” is as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.1.

“**Opaque stain**” means all stains that contain pigments but are not classified as semitransparent stains, and includes stains, glazes, and other opaque material applied to wood surfaces.

“**Open burning**” means any fire from which the products of combustion are emitted directly into the open air, and are not by design directed through a stack or chimney.

“**Open molding resin and gel coat operation**” means any process in which reinforcing fibers and resins are placed in a mold and are open to the surrounding air while the reinforcing fibers are saturated with resin. This term includes operations in which a vacuum bag or similar cover is used to compress an uncured laminate to remove air bubbles or excess resin, or to achieve a bond between a core material and a laminate. This term also includes, but is not limited to, open molding tooling gel coat operations.

“**Open top surface cleaner**” means a surface cleaner, including, but not limited to, a surface cleaner equipped with a cover, in which there is at any time, an opening to the atmosphere greater than 25 percent of the surface area of the VOC solvent contained therein or greater than 25 percent of the surface area of a sink-like work area where the surface cleaning occurs.
“Open top tank” means any vessel in which a manufacturing process, or any part thereof, takes place during which there is an opening to the atmosphere greater than 25 percent of the surface area of any liquid substance contained therein.

“Operating certificate” means a "Certificate to Operate Control Apparatus or Equipment" issued by the Department pursuant to the Air Pollution Control Act of 1954, specifically N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2, which is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance, unless sooner revoked by the Department.

“Operating permit” means the permit described in Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7661 et seq., and in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22. This term shall include a general operating permit which is applicable facility wide, but does not include a general operating permit which applies only to a part of a facility. Where a general operating permit applies only to a part of a facility, the general operating permit shall be incorporated into the operating permit. This term also includes an operating permit issued for a temporary facility; for a facility subject to a MACT or GACT standard pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26; or for a component of a facility pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5(j).

“Open top surface cleaner” means a surface cleaner, including but not limited to a surface cleaner equipped with a cover, in which there is at any time, an opening to the atmosphere greater than 25 percent of the surface area of the VOC solvent contained therein or greater than 25 percent of the surface area of a sink-like work area where the surface cleaning occurs.

“Operating certificate” or “certificate” means a “Certificate to Operate Control Apparatus or Equipment” issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., and in particular N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2, and implementing rules at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8. An operating certificate is generally issued for new or altered equipment at non major facilities for which operating permits are not required and for new or altered equipment at major facilities which are not yet required to have a final operating permit.

“Operating permit” means the consolidated preconstruction and operating permit issued pursuant to Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7661 et seq., this subchapter, Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq., and N.J.A.C. 7:27-8. This term includes a general operating permit that is applicable facility wide, but does not include a general operating permit that applies only to a part of a facility. Where a general operating permit applies only to a part of a facility, the general operating permit shall be incorporated into the operating permit. This term also includes an operating permit issued for a temporary facility; for a facility subject to a MACT or GACT standard pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26; or for a component of a facility pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5(j).

“Operating scenario” means a plan for operating a facility or a portion thereof in a way, or according to a method, or using methods or processes, which are different from other methods or processes used at the facility, or portion thereof. An operating scenario may be incorporated into a permit through issuance of an initial operating permit, minor modification, significant
modification, or authorized through a seven-day-notice.

“Operating certificate” or “certificate” means a “Certificate to Operate Control Apparatus or Equipment” issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., and in particular N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2, and the implementing rules at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.

“Operating permit” means the permit described in Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7661 et seq., and in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22. This term shall include a general operating permit which applies only to a part of a facility. Where a general operating permit applies only to a part of a facility, the general operating permit shall be incorporated into the operating permit. This term also includes an operating permit issued for a temporary facility; for a facility subject to a MACT or GACT standard pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26; or for a component of a facility pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5(j).

“Operating scenario” means a plan for operating a facility or a portion thereof in a way, or according to a method, or using methods or processes, which are different from other methods or processes used at the facility, or portion thereof. An operating scenario may be incorporated into a permit through issuance of an initial operating permit, minor modification, significant modification, or authorized through a seven-day-notice.

“Operating time” means, for a control apparatus that serves a source operation, the amount of time that the control apparatus is in use.

“Optical coating” means a coating applied to an optical lens.

“Order” means any and all orders issued by the Department including, but not limited to, Administrative Orders and Administrative Consent Orders.

“Organic liquid” means any liquid that contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including, but not limited to, crude oils and petroleum distillates.

“ORVR-compatible Phase II vapor recovery system” means a Phase II vapor recovery system that is one of the following:

1. A vapor balance system;

2. A vapor recovery system with tank pressure management emission control equipment installed on the atmospheric vent of the system and operated in conjunction with the Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery systems with the purpose of reducing emissions and recovering gasoline vapors during fuel deliveries and refueling vehicles at a gasoline dispensing facility at greater than or equal to 95 percent recovery efficiency for the Phase II system and 98 percent recovery efficiency for the Phase I system. A system with only a pressure/vacuum relief vent valve on the atmospheric vent is not considered an ORVR-compatible Phase II system;
3. A vacuum assist system that has ORVR-compatible nozzles, which are nozzles that are approved as ORVR-compatible in a CARB-certified Phase II system Executive Order or that can be demonstrated to the Department to be ORVR-compatible; or

4. A vapor recovery system used exclusively for the refueling of marine vehicles or aircraft.

“Other wastewater treatment system” means any structure or structures by means of which liquid waste or sludges (other than industrial liquid waste or sludges) are subjected to any treatment process requiring the issuance of an individual NJPDES permit pursuant to the New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program, N.J.A.C. 7:14A, under the authority of the Water Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq.

“Out-of-service” means any container, pipe or equipment from which all liquid and sludge has been removed, all connecting lines and piping have been disconnected and blanked off, all valves (except for ventilation valves) have been closed and locked and on which conspicuous signs have been posted that state that it is out-of-service and note the date of removal from service.

“Overall control efficiency” means the product of the capture efficiency and the control device efficiency.

“Oxides of nitrogen” or "NO\textsubscript{x}" means all oxides of nitrogen, except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods approved by the Department and EPA, such as the test methods set forth at 40 CFR 60 Appendix A Methods 7 through 7E.

“Ozone (O\textsubscript{3})” means a gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of three oxygen atoms and which, for purposes of this subchapter, shall be collected and analyzed using methods approved by the Department.

“Ozone season” means the portion of each year beginning May 1 and ending September 30.

“Pan-backing coating” means a coating applied to the surface of pots, pans, or other cooking implements that are exposed directly to a flame or other heating elements.

“Paper coating” means:

1. The application of any coating, excluding plastisol, uniformly distributed across the web, which is put on paper, or on pressure-sensitive tapes regardless of the substrate, including paper, fabric, or plastic film;

2. Related web coating processes on plastic film including, but not limited to, typewriter ribbons, photographic film, and magnetic tape; or
3. Decorative coating on metal foil including, but not limited to, gift wrap and packaging.

This term does not include any graphic arts operation.

“Partial pressure” means the pressure exerted by a specified component in a mixture of gases.

“Particles” means any material, except uncombined water, which exists as liquid particles or solid particles at standard conditions.

“Parts cleaning” means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean miscellaneous items using an industrial cleaning solvent. Examples of miscellaneous items include, but are not limited to, applicator tips, bearings, brushes, circuit boards, cutoff steel/machined parts, engine blocks, filters, gauges, machine parts, motors and assemblies, oil guns, pumps, screws, tool dies, tools, truck parts, and welded parts.

“Pb” see “lead.”

“Peak carbon monoxide season” means December 1 through the last day of February, inclusive.

“Peak ozone season” means June 1 through August 31, inclusive.

“Penetrating prime coat” means a low-viscosity liquid asphalt applied to a surface in order to prepare it for paving with an asphalt concrete.

“Permit” means preconstruction permit, operating permit, or facility-wide permit.

“Permittee” means, for the purpose of this subchapter, any person to whom the Department has issued an operating permit.

“Person” means any individual or entity and shall include, without limitation, corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, partnerships, and joint stock companies, and shall also include, without limitation, all political subdivisions of any State or any agencies or instrumentalities thereof.

“Petroleum distillate” means any mixture of VOC produced by condensing vapors of petroleum during distillation, including, but not limited to, naphthas, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, domestic fuel oil, and petroleum solvents.

“Petroleum solvent dry cleaning” means a process in which textile and fabric articles are washed in a solution of organic material, and then dried by exposure to a heated air stream. The organic material is produced by petroleum distillation and is comprised of a hydrocarbon range of 8 to 12 carbon atoms per organic molecule.
“Pharmaceutical product” means a preparation or compound, including any drug, analgesic, decongestant, antihistamine, cough suppressant, vitamin, mineral or herb supplement intended for human or animal consumption, that is used to cure, mitigate or treat disease, or improve or enhance health.

“Phase I” means a time period designated pursuant to the Title IV acid deposition control program as commencing January 1, 1995, and ending December 31, 1999.

“Phase II” means a time period designated pursuant to the Title IV acid deposition control program as commencing January 1, 2000, and continuing indefinitely.

“Phase I vapor recovery system” means a system that controls vapors during the transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel to a gasoline dispensing facility vessel. This system is also known as a Stage I vapor recovery system or a Stage I vapor control system.

“Phase II vapor recovery system” means a system that controls vapors during the transfer of gasoline from a gasoline dispensing facility vessel to a motor vehicle. This system is also known as a Stage II vapor recovery system or a Stage II vapor control system.

“Pigmented coat” means opaque coatings that contain binders and colored pigments and are formulated to conceal the wood surface either as an undercoat or topcoat.

“Pigmented gel coat” means an opaque gel coat used to manufacture parts for sale but does not include a tooling gel coat used to build or repair molds.

“Pipe coating” means the application of any coating to a pipe comprised of any material except plastic.

“PJM Interconnection” or “PJM” means the regional transmission organization that coordinates the movement of wholesale electricity in all or parts of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

“Planography” means any method of printing from a flat surface.

“Plastic part” or “plastic product” means a piece made from a substance that has been formed from a natural or synthetic resin through the application of pressure or heat or both.

“Plastisol” means a surface coating formulation that is a dispersion of finely divided polymeric resin in a high boiling solvent or softening agent that is added to increase flexibility or toughness and includes plastisols to which volatile solvent has been added.

“Platform” means any elevated horizontal surface, either temporary or permanent, used for the purpose of gaining access to a component.

“Pleasure craft” means a vessel that is manufactured or operated primarily for
recreational purposes, or leased, rented, or chartered to a person or business for recreational purposes.

“Pleasure craft coating” means a marine coating, except an unsaturated polyester resin (fiberglass) coating, applied to a pleasure craft by brush, spray, roller, or other means.

“Plume rise” means the vertical distance from the point at which an effluent stream is discharged into the outdoor atmosphere to the highest point attained by the center line of the effluent stream.

“Pole float” means a float located inside a guidepole that floats on the surface of the stored liquid. The rim of the float has a wiper or seal that extends to the inner surface of the pole.

“Pole sleeve” means a device that extends from either the cover or the rim of an opening in a floating roof deck to the outer surface of a pole that passes through the opening.

“Pole wiper” means a seal that extends from either the cover or the rim of an opening in a floating roof deck to the outer surface of a pole that passes through the opening.

“Pollution prevention” shall have the same meaning as defined for this term at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5.

“Pollution Prevention Assessment” means an assessment of potential pollution prevention opportunities for the use, generation and release of non-hazardous substances, prepared by an owner or operator of a priority industrial facility that is covered by an effective facility-wide permit issued by the Department, containing the same elements as those required for hazardous substances by N.J.A.C. 7:1K-4.3 and 4.5. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term “Pollution Prevention Assessment” at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5; if there is any conflict between the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 and this one, the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 shall control.

“Pollution Prevention Plan” means a plan required to be prepared by an industrial facility pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1D-41 and 42, N.J.A.C. 7:1K-3 and N.J.A.C. 7:1K-4. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term “Pollution Prevention Plan” at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5.

“Polyester” means a synthetic, long-chain polymeric ester produced mainly by reaction of dibasic acids with dihydric alcohols.

“Polyester resin material” means a resin used to fabricate composite products. “Polyester resin material” includes, but is not limited to, an unsaturated polyester resin, such as orthophthalic, isophthalic, halogenated, dicyclopentadiene, bisphenol A, and furan, a vinylester resin, cross linking agent, catalyst, gel coat, inhibitor, accelerator, promoter, and any other material containing VOC that is used in a polyester resin operation.

“Polyester resin operation” means an operation that fabricates, reworks, repairs, or
touch up composite products for commercial, military, or industrial use by mixing, pouring, manually applying, molding, impregnating, injecting, forming, filament winding, spraying, pultruding, centrifugally casting, curing, or corn forming by using polyester resin materials.

“Polymer” means a chemical compound that consists of a large number of repeating monomer VOC.

“Portable” means not attached to a permanent foundation, and designed and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another by means of wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, platform, or similar device.

“Positive pressure ventilation” means any ventilation system in which pressurized air from a compressed air manifold, fan, or similar device is blown into a work area.

“Potential to emit” means the maximum capacity of a source operation or a facility to emit an air contaminant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source operation or a facility to emit an air contaminant, including control apparatus and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is Federally enforceable. If there is no Federally enforceable limitation on the hours of operation of a source operation, then any determination of the maximum design capacity shall be based on a presumption of operation at 8760 hours per year. This term includes the fugitive emissions emitted by the source operation or facility as calculated in a manner consistent with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-21 and current guidance issued by the Department pursuant thereto.

“Powder coating” means any coating applied as a dry, finely divided solid that, when melted and fused, adheres to the substrate as a paint film.

“Power outage” means an interruption in the provision of electricity to customers because normally available sources of electrical energy are unavailable, provided the unavailability is due to circumstances beyond the control of the customer.

“PM$_{2.5}$” means a class of air contaminants that includes all particulate matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 microns.

“PM$_{10}$” means a class of air contaminants that includes all particulate matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 microns.

“ppm” means parts per million by volume under standard conditions.

“Ppmvd” means parts per million by volume, dry basis. This is the number of parts in a mixture, by volume, which are of the specified substance, not including the number of parts contributed by water.
“Precision optics” means the optical elements used in electro-optical devices that are designed to sense, detect, or transmit light energy, including specific wavelengths of light energy and changes of light energy levels.

“Preconstruction permit” means a legally valid permit, authorizing construction, installation, reconstruction, or modification of a significant source, issued by the Department under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 pursuant to the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Act and in particular N.J.S.A. 26:2C.

“Prefabricated architectural component coating” means a coating applied to metal parts and products that are to be used as an architectural structure.

“Pressure relief device” means a type of component which is installed for safety to relieve elevated pressure within equipment, or within a conduit or duct serving equipment. Such a component is designed to release material contained within the system when the pressure within the system exceeds a set level.

“Pressure relief valve” means a type of pressure relief device which consists of a valve that automatically opens when the pressure within the system exceeds a set level and closes when the pressure drops below that level.

“Pressure vessel” means a tank, reservoir, or container that is capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient to prevent organic liquid loss or VOC loss to the atmosphere at all times.

“Pretreatment coating” means a coating used to provide surface etching that contains no more than 12 percent solids by weight and at least 0.5 percent acid by weight and is applied directly to metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance, adhesion, and ease of stripping.

“Pretreatment wash primer” means a coating used to provide surface etching that contains no more than 25 percent solids by weight and at least 0.1 percent acid by weight and is applied directly to fiberglass and metal surfaces to provide corrosion resistance and adhesion of subsequent coatings.

“Prevention of significant deterioration” or “PSD” means the requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166, administered through the Department's permitting process, which apply to a new or modified major facility located in an attainment area. The Department accepted delegation of the administration of the PSD program from EPA on February 22, 1983.

“Primary condenser” means, with respect to a vapor cleaning machine, a series of circumferential cooling coils located in the machine through which a chilled substance is circulated or recirculated to provide continuous condensation of rising solvent vapors, to create a concentrated vapor zone.

“Primary seal” means a seal mounted below a secondary seal of a rim seal system that consists of two seals. A primary seal, which is in contact with the floating roof tank shell, can be
either mechanical shoe, resilient filled, or wiper type.

“Probe” means an air contaminant sampling method used to determine compliance with one or more emission allowables. For the purpose of assessing supplementary fees at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31(z), any of the following shall be considered a single probe:

1. Multiple methods using real-time instrument analyzers, except for analyzers used in determining specific gaseous organic compounds;
2. Any multiple-sample method used for a single air contaminant;
3. Inlet and outlet sampling of a control apparatus for the same air contaminant; or
4. Any single-sample method used to determine multiple air contaminants within an air contaminant class (for example, metals).

“Process emission rate” means the mass rate of air contaminants emitted from the final source operation of a process, exclusive of any type of control apparatus or product recovery device.

“Process intermediate” means any material used in a process which is neither a raw material nor a product.

“Process unit” means equipment assembled to produce intermediate or final products. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product. The storage and transfer of product or raw materials to and from the process unit shall be considered separate from the process unit for the purposes of making reconstruction determinations. Product recovery equipment shall be considered to be part of the process unit, not part of the control apparatus.

“Process unit shutdown” means a regularly scheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for 24 hours or such other longer time as the owner or operator of the unit establishes to be necessary for the removal of the process material so that repairs to the unit can be carried out in a safe manner. The use of spare equipment without stopping production is not a process unit shutdown.

“Product” means one or more desired results of a production process that is used as a commodity in trade in the channels of commerce by the general public in the same form as it is produced. Products include intermediate products transferred to a separate industrial facility owned or operated by the same owner or operator. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term “product” at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5; if there is any conflict between the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 and this one, the definition at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5 shall control.
“Production process” means a process, line, method, activity or technique, or a series or combination of processes, lines, method or techniques, used to produce a product or reach a planned result. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term “production process” at N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5.

“Production resin” means any resin used to manufacture parts for sale, but does not include tooling resins used to build or repair molds, or assembly adhesives. Skin coat is a type of production resin.

“Product” means the output from a source operation, equipment, or control apparatus. Such outputs may include mixtures, composites, compounds and elemental substances.

“Proposed general operating permit” means the version of a general operating permit which is developed by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.12, after receipt and consideration of public comments on the draft general operating permit. The Department forwards the proposed general operating permit to EPA for review, pursuant to the procedures at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.12, prior to the issuance by the Department of the final general operating permit.

“Proposed operating permit” means the version of an operating permit which is developed by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.12, after receipt and consideration of public comments on the draft operating permit. The Department forwards the proposed operating permit to EPA for review, pursuant to the procedures at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.12 prior to the issuance by the Department of the final operating permit.

“Primary air quality standard” means an ambient air quality standard intended to protect the public health.

“Psia” means pounds per square inch absolute.

“Pultrusion” means a continuous manufacturing process for composite products that have a uniform cross-sectional shape whereby continuous strands of fiber-reinforcing material are pulled through a strand-tensioning device into a resin impregnation chamber or bath and then pulled through a shaping die.

“Pump” means a device used to transport fluids by the addition of energy, and includes all associate components used to make connections or seals.

“Quantifiable” means measurable with an acceptable degree of accuracy and reliability.

“RADIUS” means the Department’s Remote Access Data Information User System, which is available at [http://www.nj.gov/dep/aqpp/radius.html](http://www.nj.gov/dep/aqpp/radius.html), and which includes the software provided by the Department for the electronic preparation and submittal to the Department of air permit applications and Emission Statements. “RADIUS” also means successor software that the Department makes available for the same purpose.
“Rate of production” means the quantity per unit of time of any process intermediate, product, by-product, or waste generated through the use of any significant source operation.

“Rated power output” means the maximum electrical or equivalent mechanical power output stated on the nameplate affixed to an engine or the International Standard Organization (ISO) rated electrical or equivalent mechanical power stated on the nameplate affixed to a turbine by the manufacturer.

“Raw material” means any input to equipment, control apparatus, or a source operation, including fuels, but excluding heat and other forms of energy. Such inputs may include mixtures, composites, compounds and elemental substances.

“Reasonably available” means, with respect to a method of quantification, utilizing data or information that is already in the possession of a person at the time of reporting or which can be obtained by such person through public sources. For example, a quantification method utilizing emission factors set forth in an AP-42 document is a reasonably available method.

“Reconstruct” or “reconstruction” means the replacement of part(s) of equipment included in the process unit, or the replacement of part(s) of control apparatus, if the fixed capital cost of replacing the part(s) exceeds both of the following amounts:

1. Fifty percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new process unit; or, if it is part(s) of control apparatus that is being replaced, 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct comparable new control apparatus; and

2. $80,000, in 1995 dollars, adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

“Reconstruction of a major HAP facility” means, when used at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26, the replacement of components at a facility to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to replace the facility at which the components are being replaced.

“Registrant” means a person who submits a registration form.

“Registration” means the process of registering with the Department on a registration form, the following:

1. One or more sources under a general operating permit, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14; or

2. One or more used oil space heaters which burn on-specification used oil whose total combined gross heat input does not exceed 500,000 British Thermal Units per hour, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3(a).
“Registration form” means the online or paper form the Department requires a registrant to submit to the Department to register the following:

1. A general operating permit; or

2. One or more used oil space heaters in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3.

“Regulated air contaminant” means the same as the term “regulated air pollutant” as defined by EPA at 40 CFR § 70.2 or any subsequent amendments thereto.

“Reid vapor pressure” means the absolute vapor pressure of a petroleum product in pounds per square inch (kilopascals) at 100 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (37.8 degrees Celsius (°C)) as measured by “Method 1--Dry RVP Measurement” or “Method 2--Herzog Semi-Automatic Method” promulgated at 40 CFR 80, Appendix E; or any other test method approved in advance in writing by the Department and the EPA.

“Renewal” means the procedure set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.30 by which an applicant may seek reissuance of an operating permit prior to its expiration date.

“Rental facility” means a business that owns and rents or leases portable equipment to another person.

“Replace” means, in respect to equipment or control apparatus, to remove equipment or control apparatus and place or install a different piece of equipment or control apparatus at the same location and at the same point in the manufacturing process, provided that the newly placed equipment or control apparatus serves the same function, in the same manner.

“Replicable procedure” means a procedure, including any sampling, source emissions testing, or other monitoring procedure, which gives the same result when administered on a different occasion or by a different person.

“Reporting year” means the calendar year during which emissions reported in an Emission Statement were emitted, except that carbon monoxide emissions emitted in December of the preceding calendar year shall also be reported as part of the peak carbon monoxide season emissions in a given year.

“Research and development facility” means any facility the primary purpose of which is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, including academic and technological research and development, provided that such a facility is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, except in a de minimis manner.

“Responsible official” has the meaning defined for this term at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.4.

“Risk assessment” means a procedure for characterizing the probability that potential exposure to air contaminants will result in adverse effects on human health, or welfare or the environment.
“SCC code” means the eight digit Source Classification Code published by EPA that provides a detailed specification of a process. See EPA document “AIRS Facility Subsystem Source Classification Codes and Emission Factor Listing for Criteria Air Pollutants” EPA 450/4-90-003, which may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia, 22161, (703) 487-4650 or the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, (202) 783-3228.

“Seasonal throughput” means the activity rate/throughput for any specific season, such as the peak carbon monoxide season, the ozone season, or the peak ozone season.

“Seven-day notice change” means, for the purpose of this subchapter, a change made at a facility covered by an operating permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.22.

“Shutdown” means to discontinue use of a process, piece of equipment, control apparatus, or a source operation.

“SIC code” means the Standard Industrial Classification code, assigned by the United States Office of Management and Budget, which classifies establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. An SIC manual is available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

“Significant modification” means a change made at a facility covered by an operating permit and incorporated into the operating permit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.24.

“Significant net emission increase” means an emission increase of any air contaminant determined pursuant to the procedures set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.7 to be a significant net emission increase.

“Significant source operation” means any source operation that is one of the following unless the source operation is explicitly specified, in the definition of “exempt activity,” as an exempt activity, and unless the source operation is explicitly specified, in paragraphs 1, 2 or 4 of the definition of “insignificant source,” as an insignificant source:

1. Equipment that is used in a surface coating operation including, but not limited to, spray or dip painting, roller coating, electrostatic depositing, surface stripping or spray cleaning in which the quantity of coating or cleaning material used in any one hour is equal to or greater than one half gallon;

2. Dry cleaning equipment;

3. A surface cleaner that uses a cleaning solution containing five percent or more VOCs, HAPs, or VOC and HAP combined, and which is:
   i. An unheated open top surface cleaner with a top opening of greater than six square feet (0.56 square meters) or a capacity greater than 100 gallons;
ii. A heated open top surface cleaner;

iii. A conveyorized surface cleaner; or

iv. A stationary spray cleaning or surface stripping operation using one half gallon or more of cleaning solution in any one hour;

4. Equipment that shreds wood, if the engine powering the equipment has a maximum rated gross heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater; or

5. Equipment, in addition to a surface cleaner as set forth in paragraph 3 above that has a capacity of more than 100 gallons and that is used in a process involving surface cleaning or preparation including, but not limited to, degreasing, etching, pickling, plating, chromium electroplating, or chromium anodizing;

6. Equipment in which the combined weight of all raw materials used exceeds 50 pounds in any one hour, provided:

i. Such equipment shall not include equipment which is the same type as is included within a category described in paragraphs 1, 3, 4 or 5 above, or in paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18 or 19 below; but which is excluded from the category because it does not meet an applicability threshold set forth in the description of the category. That is, the equipment has a lower capacity, weight of materials processed, vapor pressure, or consumption of BTUs, or otherwise falls outside a parameter that is included in the description of the category;

ii. In determining the weight of the raw materials used, the weight of the following shall be excluded:

   (1) Air;

   (2) Water;

   (3) Containers, provided that the container is not consumed as part of the operation of the equipment; and

   (4) Paper, metal, or plastic that is twisted, bent, or folded, in the equipment, provided that the twisting, bending, or folding does not cause visible emissions or air pollution;

7. Stationary storage tanks which have a capacity in excess of 10,000 gallons and which are used for the storage of liquids, except water or distillates of air, not including a storage tank maintained under a pressure greater than one atmosphere
provided that any vent serving such storage tank has the sole function of relieving pressure under emergency conditions;

8. Stationary storage tanks which have a capacity of 2,000 gallons or greater and which are used for the storage of a VOC or mixture of VOCs having a vapor pressure or sum of partial pressures of 0.02 pounds per square inch absolute (one millimeter of mercury) or greater at standard conditions, not including a storage tank maintained under a pressure greater than one atmosphere provided that any vent serving such storage tank has the sole function of relieving pressure under emergency conditions;

9. Tanks, reservoirs, containers and bins which have a capacity in excess of 2,000 cubic feet and which are used for the storage of solid particles;

10. Stationary material handling equipment using pneumatic, bucket or belt conveying systems from which direct or indirect emissions of air contaminants occur;

11. Commercial fuel burning equipment, except for a source listed in paragraph 20 below, that has a maximum rated heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater to the burning chamber, including emergency generators as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.1;

12. Except where a registration has been filed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3, any equipment that is used for the burning of noncommercial fuel, crude oil or process by-products in any form. This includes off-specification used oil, processed used oil fuel, or on specification used oil as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.1;

13. Any incinerator, except incinerators constructed, installed or used in one or two-family dwellings or in multi-occupied dwellings containing six or less family units, one of which is owner occupied;

14. Any waste or water treatment equipment which may emit air contaminants including, but not limited to, air stripping equipment, aeration basins, surface impoundments, lagoons, sludge tanks, dewatering equipment, soil cleaning equipment, conveying equipment, digesters, thickeners, flocculators, driers, fixation equipment, composting equipment, pelletizing equipment and grit classifying equipment. For water treatment equipment, the concentration in the water of any TXS must equal or exceed 100 parts per billion by weight or the total concentration in the water of VOC must equal or exceed 3,500 parts per billion by weight;

15. Equipment used for the purpose of venting a closed or operating dump, sanitary landfill, hazardous waste landfill, or other solid waste facility, directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere including, but not limited to, any transfer station, recycling facility, or municipal solid waste composting facility;
16. Any source operation or equipment that has the potential to emit any Group 1 or Group 2 TXS (or a combination thereof) at a rate greater than 0.1 pounds per hour (45.4 grams per hour);

17. A transfer operation involving gasoline or other VOCs regulated under N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.3 or 16.4, or a marine tank vessel loading or ballasting operation regulated under N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.5, if the operation is required to have a control device other than bottom fill or submerged fill;

18. Equipment that is used in a graphic arts operation including, but not limited to, newspaper, lithographic, gravure, flexographic, letterpress and screen printing, in which the quantity of ink, fountain solution, or cleaning material used in any one hour is equal to or greater than one half gallon;

19. Welding equipment, if the weight of the welding rod or welding wire used in the process is greater than 12 pounds in any calendar day;

20. Any stationary reciprocating engine with a maximum rated power output of 37 kW or greater, used for generating electricity, not including emergency generators.

“Significant source operation” has one of the following meanings:

1. In respect to a source operation at a facility which is subject to the operating permit requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22, this term has the meaning defined for the same term at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1;

2. Otherwise, this term has the meaning defined for the same term at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, except that, for the purposes of this subchapter, no source operation shall be excluded from being classified as a significant source operation solely because it is a grandfathered source. That is, even though for the purposes of N.J.A.C. 7:27-8, a source operation would be excluded from being classified as a significant source operation if it meets the following three criteria, it is not so excluded for the purposes of this subchapter:

i. The source operation was in operation prior to the date that source operations of its kind were subject to permit requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8;

ii. The source operation has not been reconstructed or modified since that date referenced in 2i above; and

iii. The source operation is still operable.
“Solid particles” means particles of rigid shape and definite volume.

“Source operation” means any process or any identifiable part thereof that emits or can reasonably be anticipated to emit any air contaminant either directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere.

“Source emission testing” means the testing of a discharge of any air contaminant from a source operation through any stack or chimney.

“Space heater” is as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.1.

“Stack equivalent” means an aggregation of more than one stack or chimney approved by the Department for use in calculating or measuring air contaminant emissions from a single source operation or a group of source operations with a common exhaust ventilation system.

“Stack or chimney” means a flue, conduit or opening designed, constructed or used for the purpose of emitting any air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere.

“Standard conditions” means 70 degrees Fahrenheit (F) (21.1 degrees Celsius (C)) and one atmosphere pressure (14.7 pounds per square inch absolute or 760.0 millimeters of mercury).

“State Implementation Plan (SIP)” means a plan, or portion thereof, prepared by a State and approved by the EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410, which includes enforceable emission limitations or other control measures, means or techniques, and provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of one or more NAAQS.

“State Plane Coordinates” means a geographic reference system in the horizontal plane, which has been developed and is maintained by the Department, describing the position of points or features with respect to other points in New Jersey. Information about this system may be obtained from the Department's website at: http://www.state.nj.us/dep/GIS; from the Department's Bureau of Geographical Information and Analysis by e-mail at: gisnet@gis.dep.state.nj.us.

“Stationary reciprocating engine” means an internal combustion engine that is a reciprocating engine that remains for more than 30 days at a single site (for example, any building, structure, facility, or installation), but does not include a mobile electric generator being used by the military, a locomotive engine or a construction engine. A stationary reciprocating engine:

1. Is not self-propelled, but may be mounted on a vehicle for portability; or

2. Is self-propelled on rails at a facility, but does not in the course of its normal operation leave the facility.
“Storage tank” means any tank, reservoir, or vessel which is a container for liquids or gases, wherein:

1. No manufacturing process, or part thereof, other than filling or emptying takes place; and

2. The only treatment carried out is that necessary to prevent change from occurring in the physical condition or the chemical properties of the liquids or gases deposited into the container. Such treatment may include recirculating, agitating, maintaining the temperature of the stored liquids or gases, or replacing air in the vapor space above the stored liquids or gases with an inert gas in order to inhibit the occurrence of chemical reaction.

“Subject to operating permit requirements” means, with respect to a facility, that the owner or operator of the facility:

1. Is required to obtain an operating permit for the facility pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22; or

2. Has voluntarily applied for an operating permit for the facility and an operating permit has been issued by the Department for the facility.

“Submittal year” means the calendar year in which an Emission Statement is required to be submitted. This term may be contrasted with the term “reporting year,” defined above, which is the temporal period during which the emissions that are reported in an Emission Statement are emitted.

“Surface cleaner” means a device to remove unwanted foreign matter from the surfaces of materials by using VOC solvents in the liquid or vapor state.

“Surface coating formulation” means the material used to form a protective, functional, or decorative film including, but not limited to, any architectural coating, paint, varnish, ink or adhesive applied to or impregnated into a substrate.

“Surface coating operation” means the application of one or more surface coating formulations, using one or more coating applicators, together with any associated drying or curing areas. A single surface coating operation ends after drying or curing and before other surface coating formulations are applied. For any web coating line, this term means an entire coating application system, including any associated drying ovens or areas between the supply roll and take-up roll, that is used to apply surface coating formulations onto a continuous strip or web.

“Sulfur dioxide” or “SO2” means a colorless gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one sulfur atom and two oxygen atoms.

“Rated power output” means the maximum electrical or equivalent mechanical power
output stated on the nameplate affixed to an engine or the International Standard Organization (ISO) rated electrical or equivalent mechanical power stated on the nameplate affixed to a turbine by the manufacturer.

“Receiving vessel” means any vessel into which an applicable VOC is introduced including, but not limited to, storage tanks, delivery vessels, and manufacturing process vessels.

“Reciprocating engine” means an internal combustion engine in which a rotating crankshaft is driven by reciprocating motion of piston(s).

“Reconstruction” means the replacement of part(s) of equipment included in a process unit, or the replacement of part(s) of control apparatus, if the fixed capital cost of replacing the part(s) exceeds both of the following amounts:

1. Fifty percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new process unit or, if it is part(s) of control apparatus that is being replaced, 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct comparable new control apparatus; and

2. $80,000, in 1995 dollars, adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

“Red automotive coating” means a coating that meets all of the following criteria:

1. Yellow limit: the hue of hostaperm scarlet;

2. Blue limit: the hue of monstral red-violet;

3. Lightness limit for metallics: 35 percent aluminum flake;

4. Lightness limit for solids: 50 percent titanium dioxide white;

5. Solid reds: hue angle of -11 to 38 degrees and maximum lightness of 23 to 45 units; and

6. Metallic reds: hue angle of -16 to 35 degrees and maximum lightness of 28 to 45 units.

These criteria are based on the Cielab color space, 0/45 geometry. For spherical geometry, specular included, the upper limit is 49 units. The maximum lightness varies as the hue moves from violet to orange. This is a natural consequence of the strength of the colorants, and real colors show this effect.

“Reduce room draft” means, with respect to the operation of a solvent cleaning machine, to decrease the flow or movement of air across the top of the freeboard area of the solvent cleaning machine to less than 50 feet per minute (15.2 meters per minute) by methods including, but not limited to, redirecting fans and/or air vents, moving the machine to a corner or
other area in the room where there is less flow or movement of air, or constructing a partial or complete enclosure around the machine.

“Refinishing” means, with respect to automobiles and light duty trucks, the recoating of the main body or other exterior areas of any passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating 15 or fewer passengers or any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds (3,856 kilograms) gross weight or less which is designed primarily for purposes of transportation, of property, or a derivative of such vehicle including, but not limited to, pick-ups, vans, and window vans. It shall not include the use of adhesive promoters, zinc phosphate pretreatments, uniforming finishes or blenders, specialty primers for plastics, or low reflective accessory coatings.

“Regenerative cycle combustion turbine” means a combustion turbine that recovers heat from its exhaust gases and uses that heat to preheat the inlet combustion air which is fed into the combustion turbine.

“Regulated leak” means any gaseous leak of applicable VOC at a concentration or level above any applicable limit established in Tables 18A and 18B and any liquid leak of an applicable VOC.

“Reid vapor pressure” or “RVP” means the absolute vapor pressure of a petroleum product in pounds per square inch (or kilopascals) at 100 degrees Fahrenheit ((F) (37.8 degrees Celsius ((C)) as measured by "Method 3 Evacuated Chamber Method" promulgated at 40 CFR 80, Appendix E; or any other equivalent test method approved in advance in writing by the Department and the EPA.

“Remote reservoir cold cleaning machine” means a cold cleaning machine in which liquid solvent is pumped into a sink-like work area where the cleaning of parts occurs, and from which the solvent is immediately drained back into an enclosed container or reservoir, so that no solvent is allowed to pool in the work area.

“Repair” means, with respect to a VOC leak, a corrective action taken to eliminate the leak or reduce the leak to below regulated levels. With respect to fiberglass boat manufacturing materials, “repair” means that portion of the fabrication process that requires the addition of polyester resin or other composite materials to portions of a previously fabricated product in order to mend damage.

“Repair coating” means a coating used to re-coat portions of a previously coated product that has sustained mechanical damage to the coating following normal coating operations.

“Research” means investigations directed toward the discovery of facts, scientific principles, reactions, or substances.

“Research and development laboratory” means any facility with the primary purpose of conducting research and development into new processes and products, including academic and technological research and development, provided that such a facility is operated under the
close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, except in a de minimis manner.

“Resilient filled primary seal” means an envelope filled with resilient foam (non-metallic polyurethane) mounted at the rim of the floating roof that makes contact with the shell. A resilient filled nonmetallic primary seal can be liquid-mounted or vapor-mounted.

“Resilient-toroid-type” seal means a core of open-cell foam encapsulated in a coated fabric that is attached to a mounting on the deck perimeter, and is continuous around the floating roof circumference.

“Resin” means any thermosetting resin, with or without pigment, containing substances, such as styrene (CAS No. 100-42-5) or methyl methacrylate (CAS No. 80-62-6) and used to encapsulate and bind together reinforcement fibers in the construction of fiberglass parts. Resin includes, but is not limited to, filled tooling resin (filled production resin), production resin, and tooling resin.

“Resin and gel coat mixing operation” means any operation in which resin or gel coat, including the mixing of putties or polyputties, is combined with additives that include, but are not limited to, fillers, promoters, or catalysts.

“Resin impregnator” means a mechanical nonatomized resin application method in which dry fiberglass fabric is fed down through a pair of finished metal rollers and the fabric is saturated with resins in a controlled fiber-to-resin ratio for each specific composite product.

“Resist coating” means a coating that is applied to a plastic part before metallic plating to prevent deposits of metal on portions of the plastic part.

“Rigid magnetic data storage disc” means a flat, circular, non-flexible plate with a magnetic coating on which digital information can be stored by selective magnetization of portions of the flat surface.

“Rim mounted secondary seal” means a secondary seal mounted on the rim of the floating roof of a storage tank. Rim mounted secondary seals are effective at reducing losses from the primary seal fabric.

“Rim seal system” means a closure device between the shell of the storage tank and the floating roof edge. A rim seal system may consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

“Rim vent” means a vent used on tanks equipped with a seal design, such as a mechanical shoe seal, that creates a vapor pocket in the seal and rim area. The vent is used to release excess pressure or vacuum that is present in the vapor space bounded by the primary-seal shoe, the floating roof rim, the primary seal fabric, and the liquid level. A rim vent usually consists of a weighted pallet that rests on a gasketed cover.
“Roll coat” means a method of applying a coating to a substrate by means of hard rubber, elastomeric, or metal rolls. A roll coat application is used for high viscosity coatings, particularly adhesives, and for small surface areas.

“Roll-out” means the process of using rollers, squeegees, or similar tools to compact reinforcing material saturated with resin to remove trapped air or excess resin.

“Roof drain” means a drain that permits the removal of rainwater from the surface of external floating roofs. A roof drain may be a closed drainage system that carries rainwater from the surface of the floating roof to the outside of the tank, or an open drainage system consisting of an open pipe that extends a short distance below the bottom of the deck allowing rainwater to drain from the surface of the floating roof into the organic liquid contents of the tank.

“Roof landing” means an event where the liquid level in a floating roof tank is lowered to the point where the floating roof is resting on its legs or is supported from above by cables or hangers, and is no longer floating on the surface of the stored liquid.

“Roof leg” means an adjustable or fixed leg that is attached to the floating roof deck to support or hold the floating roof deck at a predetermined distance off the tank bottom to prevent damage to the fittings located underneath the deck and to allow for tank cleaning or repair. For adjustable legs, the load-carrying element passes through a well or sleeve in the deck.

“Roof opening” means any opening through a floating roof of a storage tank for any deck fitting.

“Rotogravure printing operation (web-fed)” means a system of transferring images onto a substrate through first applying ink to a cylinder into the surface of which small, shallow cells have been etched forming an image or a pattern, then wiping the lands between the cells free of ink with a doctor blade, and finally contacting the substrate, which is fed from a continuous roll, over the cylinder so that the surface of the substrate is pressed into the cells, transferring the ink to the substrate. This term does not include proof presses which are being used to check the quality of the image formation of newly engraved or etched gravure cylinders.

“Rupture disc” means a type of pressure relief device which is designed to fracture, rupture, or burst under pressure when the pressure within the system exceeds a set level. Such a device is commonly a diaphragm held between flanges, which under conditions of normal operation remains intact and prevents gases from being released from the system.

“Safety-indicating coating” means a coating that changes physical characteristics, such as color, to indicate unsafe conditions.

“Screen printing operation” means a system of transferring images onto a substance in which the printing ink passes through a fabric to which a stencil has been applied. The openings in the stencil determine the form and dimensions of the imprint.

“Seal-envelope combination” means a barrier to the passage of VOC vapors between a
floating roof and the inner surface of a storage vessel wall, consisting of a seal which maintains constant contact with the wall as the floating roof rises and descends with the level of the stored VOC, and a membrane, diaphragm, fabric, or blanket, known as an envelope, which spans the gap between the floating roof and the seal and which is vapor-tight.

“Sealer” means coatings containing binders that seal a wood surface prior to application of subsequent coatings.

“Secondary air quality standard” means an ambient air quality standard intended to protect the public welfare.

“Secondary seal” means a seal mounted above the primary seal of a rim seal system that consists of two seals. Secondary seals can be shoe mounted or rim-mounted.

“Semiconductor wafer fabrication operation” means an operation performed in order to manufacture semiconductor or related solid state devices, such as semiconductor diodes and stacks and including rectifiers, integrated microcircuits, transistors, solar cells, and light sensing and emitting devices. Semiconductor wafer fabrication excludes crystal growth and blank wafer production, circuit separation, assembly, and encapsulation.

“Semitransparent stain” means stains that contain dyes and/or semitransparent pigments and are formulated to enhance wood grain and to change the color of the surface, but not to conceal the surface; including sap stain, toner, nongrain raising stains, pad stain, spatter stain, and other semitransparent stains.

“Sheet-fed offset lithographic printing” means a non-heatset lithographic printing process in which individual pages of paper or other substrate are fed into the machine.

“Shipbuilding and repair coating” means the coating used during any building, repair, repainting, converting, or alteration of ships.

“Shock-free coating” means a coating applied to electrical components to protect the user from electric shock. The coating has characteristics of being low capacitance and high resistance, and having resistance to breaking down under high voltage.

“Shoe mounted secondary seal” means a secondary seal mounted on the primary mechanical shoe. Shoe mounted secondary seals are effective at reducing vapor losses from the gaps between the shoe and the tank shell.

“Silicone-release coating” means a coating that contains silicon resin and is intended to prevent food from sticking to metal surfaces, such as baking pans.

“Simple cycle combustion turbine” means a combustion turbine that does not recover heat from its exhaust gases.

“Single-point vapor balance system” means a type of vapor balance system in which
the storage tank is equipped with one entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and the same port is used as an exit port for vapor recovery. A single-point vapor balance system utilizes a coaxial drop tube that consists of a pipe within a pipe.

“Skin coat” means a layer of resin and fibers applied over the gel coat to protect the gel coat from being deformed by the next laminate layers. Skin coat is a type of production resin.

“Slop oil” means the floating oil and solids that accumulate on the surface of an oil-water separator.

“Small appliances” means devices used primarily in households and offices including, but not limited to, fans, mixers, blenders, dehumidifiers, toasters, toaster-ovens, slow pot cookers, food processors, portable heaters, lamps, typewriters, staplers, and paper punches.

“Small manufactured-components cleaning” means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean a small part as a step in the manufacturing process of that small part. Small parts include, but are not limited to, circuit breaker cases, electrical contacts, engine components, glass windows, machined parts, molded parts, plastic parts, sheet metal panels, steel and copper components, subassemblies, switch covers, switches, threads and bolts, tin/silver-plated terminals, and upholstered parts.

“Small producer” means an operator, in the business of crude oil production, who:

1. Produces an average of less than 6,000 barrels per day of crude oil from all operations within the county; and

2. Does not engage in refining, transportation, or marketing of refined petroleum products.

“Solar-absorbent coating” means a coating that has as its prime purpose the absorption of solar radiation.

“Solid-film lubricant” means a very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of the following: molybdenum disulfide, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene, or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between meeting surfaces.

“Solid particles” means particles of rigid shape and definite volume.

“Solvent/air interface” means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, the interface between the concentrated solvent vapor layer and the air. For a vapor cleaning machine, this contact point is defined as the plane at the mid-line height of the primary condenser coils. For a cold cleaning machine, this contact point is defined as the plane of contact between the liquid solvent and the air.

“Solvent cleaning machine” means a device or piece of equipment that uses solvent, in
a liquid or vapor state, to remove contaminants, such as dirt, grease, oil, and coatings, from the surfaces of materials. Types of solvent cleaning machines include, but are not limited to, vapor cleaning machines, cold cleaning machines, and airless and air-tight cleaning systems.

“Solvent recovery dryer” means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to liquefy and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop, recirculating stream of heated air.

“Source gas” means air or gases passed through, or generated by, a source operation and discharged from the source operation.

“Source operation” means any process or any identifiable part thereof that emits or can reasonably be anticipated to emit any air contaminant either directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere. A source operation may include one or more pieces of equipment or control apparatus.

“Special purpose screen printing inks and coatings” means inks and coatings used in screen printing which are used to print ink transfers, or are designed to resist or withstand any of the following: more than two years of outdoor exposure, exposure to chemicals, solvents, acids, detergents, oil products or cosmetics, temperatures in excess of 170 degrees Fahrenheit, vacuum forming, embossing or molding.

“Spray booth cleaning” means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean all interior surfaces of a spray booth and all equipment within the booth including, but not limited to, conveyors, floor, grating, robots, and spray booth walls.

“Spray gun cleaning” means an industrial cleaning unit operation conducted to clean spray guns, attached paint lines, and any other gun equipment used in applying a coating.

“Stack or chimney” means a flue, conduit or opening designed, constructed or utilized for the purpose of emitting any air contaminant into the outdoor atmosphere.

“Standard conditions” means 70 degrees Fahrenheit ((F) (21.1 degrees Celsius ((C)) and one atmosphere pressure (14.7 pounds per square inch absolute or 760.0 millimeters of mercury).

“Standard Industrial Classification Code” or “SIC Code” means the system devised by the United States Office of Management and Budget to classify establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged.

“State implementation plan” or “SIP” means a plan for the attainment of any NAAQS, prepared by a state and approved by the EPA pursuant to Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C., § 1857 et seq.).

“Stationary combustion turbine” means any simple cycle combustion turbine, regenerative cycle combustion turbine, or combustion turbine portion of a combined cycle
steam/electric generating system that:

1. Is not self-propelled, but may be mounted on a vehicle for portability; or

2. Is self-propelled on tracks at a facility, but does not in the course of its normal operation leave the facility.

“Stationary reciprocating engine” means an internal combustion engine that is a reciprocating engine that remains for more than 30 days at a single site (for example, any building, structure, facility, or installation), but does not include a mobile electric generator being used by the military, a locomotive engine or a construction engine. A stationary reciprocating engine:

1. Is not self-propelled, but may be mounted on a vehicle for portability; or

2. Is self-propelled on rails at a facility, but does not in the course of its normal operation leave the facility.

“Steam generating unit” means any furnace, boiler, or other device which combusts fuel for the purpose of producing steam.

“Stencil coat (automotive/transportation/business)” means a coating that is applied over a stencil to a plastic automotive/transportation or business machine part at a thickness of one mil or less of coating solids, most frequently letters, numbers, or decorative designs.

“Stencil coating (metal and plastic)” means an ink or a pigmented coating that is rolled or brushed onto a template or stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols, and/or numbers. “Stencil coating (metal and plastic)” does not include stencil coat (automotive/transportation/business).

“Storage tank” means any tank, reservoir, or vessel which is a container for liquids or gases, wherein:

1. No manufacturing process, or part thereof, other than filling or emptying takes place; and

2. The only treatment carried out is that necessary to prevent change from occurring in the physical condition or the chemical properties of the liquids or gases deposited into the container. Such treatment may include recirculating, agitating, maintaining the temperature of the stored liquids or gases, or replacing air in the vapor space above the stored liquids or gases with an inert gas in order to inhibit the occurrence of chemical reaction.

“Stripping” means the removal of cured coatings, inks, adhesives, or maskants. Examples include, but are not limited to, wood furniture stripping, metal parts stripping, and dry film stripper operations.
“Submerged fill pipe” means a fill pipe whose point of discharge into the receiving vessel is entirely submerged when:

1. The liquid level is no more than six inches (15.2 centimeters) above the vessel bottom; or

2. At a facility other than a gasoline dispensing facility, in the case of a top or side-entering fill pipe, when the liquid level is no more than three times the inside radius of the fill pipe plus five inches (12.7 centimeters), but no more than 42 inches (106.7 centimeters), above the vessel bottom.

“Superheated vapor system” means, with respect to a vapor cleaning machine, a system that heats the solvent vapor to a temperature that is at least ten degrees Fahrenheit above the solvent's boiling point. In such a system parts are held in the superheated vapor and then exit the machine.

“Surface cleaner” means a device to remove unwanted foreign matter from the surfaces of non-porous or non-absorbent materials by using VOC solvents in liquid or vapor state.

“Surface coating formulation” means the material used to form a protective, functional, or decorative film including, but not limited to, paint, varnish, ink, or adhesive, applied to or impregnated into a substrate. This term includes such material whether used in a surface coating or graphic arts operation.

“Surface coating formulation as applied” or “coating as applied” means the volume, in gallons or liters, of any surface coating formulation used in a surface coating operation, including any diluents or thinners added.

“Surface coating operation” means the application of one or more surface coating formulations across an entire surface, using one or more coating applicators, together with any associated drying or curing areas. A single surface coating operation ends after drying or curing and before other surface coating formulations are applied. For any web coating line, this term means an entire coating application system, including any associated drying ovens or areas between the supply roll and take-up roll, that is used to apply surface coating formulations onto a continuous strip or web. This term does not include any graphic arts operation.

“Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)” means a colorless gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one sulfur atom and two oxygen atoms and which, for purposes of this subchapter, shall be collected and analyzed using methods approved by the Department.

“Suspended particulate matter” means any solid or liquid matter dispersed in the outdoor atmosphere which, for purposes of this subchapter, shall mean the material collected and analyzed using methods approved by the Department.

“Synthetic organic chemical or polymer” means one or more of the substances listed in Appendix I.
“Tablet coating” means the application of any surface coating formulation to a formed pharmaceutical product.

“Tank” means any container whose walls are constructed of material which is rigid and self-supporting.

“Tank battery” means, for crude oil production facilities, an aggregation of two or more tanks where the tanks are located so that no one tank is more than 150 feet from another tank as measured from the closest tank edges, and the tanks are located in the same crude oil production field. "Tank battery” means, for non-crude oil production facilities, an aggregation of two or more tanks located within the same facility, regardless of the distance of the tanks from each other.

“24-hour average concentration” means an average concentration or any 24 consecutive hours for which data are available.

“Technology Acceptance and Reciprocity Partnership” or “TARP” means a workgroup of the Environmental Council of States (ECOS). The workgroup was formed to promote the reciprocal evaluation, acceptance, and approval of innovative environmental technologies.

“Temporary facility” means a major facility which, by design, is intended to be operated at more than one location and which is relocated more than once in five years.

“Temporary operating certificate” means an operating certificate with a term shorter than five years, issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.7(d).

“Testing” means a procedure for the determination of the kind and amount of one or more air contaminants, potential air contaminants or air contaminant precursors present. This term includes, but is not limited to, sampling, sample custody, analysis, and reporting of findings.

“Texture coat” means a coating that is applied to a plastic part that, in its finished form, consists of discrete raised spots of the coating.

“Thermal oxidizer” means a type of control apparatus which reduces the emission of air contaminants by subjecting the gases being emitted to elevated temperatures which cause the air contaminant molecules to decompose within an enclosed space. For the purposes of this subchapter, this term includes catalytic and non-catalytic thermal oxidizers.

“Three-hour average concentration” means an average concentration for any three consecutive hours for which data are available.

“Tileboard” means an interior wall paneling product made of hardwood that is designed
for use in high moisture areas, such as kitchens and bathrooms.

“**Ton**” means a unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds (0.907 metric tons or 907.20 kilograms).

“**Tooling gel coat**” means the gel coat used to build or repair molds (also known as tools) or prototypes (also known as plugs) from which molds will be made.

“**Tooling resin**” means the resin used to build or repair molds (also known as tools) or prototypes (also known as plugs) from which molds will be made.

“**Topcoat (craft)**” means any final pleasure craft coating applied to the interior or exterior of a pleasure craft.

“**Total suspended particulate matter**” or “**TSP**” means any air contaminant dispersed in the outdoor atmosphere which exists as solid particles or liquid particles at standard conditions and is measured in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27B-1; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 5 through 5H; or another method approved by the Department and EPA.

“**Total suspended particulate matter**” or “**TSP**” means any air contaminant dispersed in the outdoor atmosphere which exists as solid particles or liquid particles at standard conditions and is measured in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27B-1; 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 5 through 5H; or another method approved by the Department and EPA.

“**Touch-up**” means, for metal and plastic parts, that portion of the process that is necessary to cover minor imperfections. With respect to fiberglass boats, “touch-up” means the application of resin or gel coat to cover minor cosmetic imperfections that occur during fabrication or field installations.

“**Touch-up coating**” means a coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

“**Toxic air pollutant**” or “**toxic**” means any of the substances listed in N.J.A.C. 7:27-21, Appendix 1, Table 1, incorporated herein by reference.

“**Toxic substance**” or “**TXS**” means a substance listed in N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.3, Table 1.

“**Transfer operation**” means the moving of any substance from any storage tank, manufacturing process vessel, or delivery vessel into any receiving vessel.

“**Transfer efficiency**” means the percent by weight, on a dry basis, of the total coating solids applied to an object which adhere to the object.

“**Translucent coating**” means a coating that contains binders and pigment, and is formulated to form a colored, but not opaque, film.
“True vapor pressure” or “TVP” means the equilibrium partial vapor pressure exerted by an organic liquid at actual storage temperature.

“TXS” means a substance regulated by N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.

“Underground storage tank” means any tank defined as such in N.J.A.C. 7:14B.

“Unihose” means, with respect to a gasoline dispenser at a gasoline dispensing facility, a dispenser which has only one hose and one nozzle per dispenser side which is used for dispensing all grades of gasoline.

“Unit operation” means an industrial operation classified or grouped according to its function in an operating environment. A unit operation may consist of one or more items of equipment, for example, both a reactor and a mixing vessel or several mixing vessels.

“Urethane coating” means the application of any surface coating formulation, except plastisol, to urethane coated fabric or urethane sheets that are more than 0.002 inches (50 micrometers) thick, except resilient floor covering and flexible packaging.


“UTM coordinates” means Universal Transverse Mercator geographic coordinates, specified by the UTM zone, horizontal coordinate and vertical coordinate.


“Use” means, in respect to equipment, control apparatus, or a source operation, to engage in any form or manner of operation of equipment, control apparatus or the source operation subsequent to its installation. This term includes any trial operation.

“Used oil” is as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.1.

“Vacuum assist system” means a vapor recovery system that employs a pump, blower, or other vacuum-inducing device, to collect and/or process vapors at a subject facility.

“Vacuum bagging” means any molding technique in which the reinforcing fabric is saturated with resin and then covered with a flexible sheet that is sealed to the edge of the mold and where a vacuum is applied under the sheet to compress the laminate, remove excess resin, or remove trapped air from the laminate during curing. Vacuum bagging does not include processes that meet the definition of closed molding.

“Vacuum breaker” means a device used to equalize the pressure of the vapor space across the floating roof deck as the deck is either being landed on or floated off its legs.
“**Vacuum-metalizing process**” means an application process, also known as physical vapor deposition (PVD) process, whereby metal is vaporized and deposited on a substrate in a vacuum chamber.

“**Vacuum-metalizing coating (automotive/transportation/business machine)**” means a topcoat or basecoat that is used in the vacuum-metalizing process for the surface coating of a plastic automotive/transportation or business machine part.

“**Vacuum-metalizing coating (metal and plastic)**” means the undercoat applied to the substrate on which metal is deposited or the overcoat applied directly to the metal film using a vacuum-metalizing or physical vapor deposition (PVD) process. “**Vacuum-metalizing coating (metal and plastic)**” does not include vacuum-metalizing coating (automotive/transportation/business machine).

“**Vacuum service**” means equipment operating at an internal pressure which is at least 0.725 pounds per square inch (37.5 millimeters of mercury) below ambient pressure.

“**Valve**” means a device that regulates or isolates the fluid flow in a pipe, tube, or conduit by means of an external actuator.

“**Vapor**” means the gaseous form of substances which, under standard conditions, are in the solid or liquid state and which can be changed to these states by either increasing the pressure or decreasing the temperature.

“**Vapor balance system**” means a system for controlling vapor losses during the transfer of a VOC liquid from one vessel to another vessel by means of the simultaneous counter-transfer of displaced vapors from the receiving vessel to the vessel supplying the liquid.

“**Vapor cleaning machine**” means a solvent cleaning machine that uses either solvent vapor generated by boiling liquid solvent or heated liquid solvent as part of the cleaning or drying cycle. This term includes both batch vapor cleaning machines and in-line vapor cleaning machines, but does not include cold cleaning machines and machines which do not have a solvent/air interface, such as airless and air-tight cleaning systems.

“**Vapor-mounted primary seal**” means a seal-envelope combination which is mounted so that underneath the seal there is an annular vapor space which is bounded by the bottom of the seal, the vessel wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

“**Vapor pressure**” means the pressure of the vapor phase of a substance, or the sum of the partial pressures of the vapor phases of individual substances in a mixture of substances, when in equilibrium with the non-vapor phase of the substance or substances.

“**Vapor recovery system**” or “**vapor control system**” means a system for preventing the emission of organic vapors into the outdoor atmosphere.
“Vapor-tight” means not capable of allowing the passage of gases at the pressures encountered.

“Vapor up control switch” means, with respect to a vapor cleaning machine, a thermostatically controlled switch which shuts off or prevents condensate from being sprayed when there is no vapor. On in-line vapor cleaning machines the switch also prevents the conveyor from operating when there is no vapor.

“Vinyl coating” means the application of any surface coating formulation, except ink and plastisol, to vinyl-coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

“Vinylester resin” means a thermosetting resin containing esters of acrylic or methacrylic acids and having double-bond and ester linkage sites only at the ends of the resin molecules.

“Visible gap” means a gap of a deck fitting or roof opening of more than 1/8 inch (0.32 centimeters) between any gasket or seal and the opening that it is intended to seal.

“Volatile organic compound” or “VOC” means a volatile organic compound as that term is defined by the EPA at 40 CFR 51.100(s), as supplemented or amended, which is incorporated by reference herein.

“Voltage reduction” means a reduction in customer supply voltage of at least five percent by an electric distribution company in order to reduce load on an electric distribution system.

“Wash coat” means a coating containing binders that raise wood surfaces, prevent undesired staining, and control penetration.

“Web” means a surface coating operation where a continuous roll of substrate is fed.

“Wiper primary seal” means a continuous annular blade of flexible material (for example, rubber, urethane, or foam filled) fastened to a mounting bracket on the deck perimeter that spans the annular rim space and contacts the tank shell. A wiper seal system may consist of a single primary seal, or dual (multiple) seals where one seal is mounted above the other.

“Working mode cover” means, with respect to a solvent cleaning machine, any cover or other element of the machine's design that shields the machine's openings from outside air disturbances while parts are being cleaned in the machine.

“Worst case operating conditions” means the conditions of operation which result in the maximum VOC emission rate for any hour period for a continuous operation or the maximum VOC batch cycle emission rate for a batch operation, considering any enforceable limitations on the operation including those set forth in any applicable rule or regulation, permit, or operating certificate.
“Zero gap” means no gap between the tank shell and the seal shall exceed 0.06 inch. The cumulative length of all gaps exceeding 0.02 inch shall not be more than five percent of the circumference of the tank, excluding gaps less than 1.79 inches from vertical seams.

“Zero gap pole wiper seal” means a seal with no gap exceeding 0.06 inches between outer surface of the guidepole or gauge well and pole wiper seal.
7:27-21.2 Applicability

(a) This subchapter applies to a facility if the facility emits or has the potential to emit, directly or indirectly to the outdoor atmosphere, any air contaminant listed in Table 1 below at a rate greater than or equal to the applicable reporting threshold given in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Contaminant</th>
<th>Reporting Threshold (Tons per Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOx</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM2.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) With respect to the provisions of (a) above, the following apply to the determination of either a facility's potential to emit or its actual emissions:

1. Emissions associated with any delivery vessel loading operation shall be included in the determination;

2. Emissions from any delivery vessel that is to be considered a stationary storage tank, which is subject to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.2 pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.2(j) also shall be included in the determination; and

3. All other emissions associated with delivery vessels (for example, motor vehicle tailpipe emissions, locomotives, and tugboats) shall be excluded from the determination.

(c) Notwithstanding (a) above, no facility is required, pursuant to this subchapter, to submit an emission statement for SO2, TSP, PM10, or Pb with respect to emissions occurring in or before 1992.

(d) Any facility which is solely a retail gasoline dispensing facility is exempt from the requirements of this subchapter.
7:27-13.2 General ambient air quality standards

(a) Whereas air is vital to life and contamination of it to any degree is a condition to be endured reluctantly; and whereas our knowledge of the long-term harmful effects of low levels of contamination is incomplete and uncertain; therefore, it is the air quality objective of the Department to assure, at all times and throughout the territory of the State, ambient air of the highest purity achievable by the installation and diligent operation and maintenance of pollution source control devices and methods consistent with the lawful application of the most advanced state of the art.

(b) Furthermore, it is the objective of the Department, by prevention and correction, so to enhance the quality of the outdoor air that as a minimum, and throughout the State, air quality will be in accord with the numerical air quality standards for specific pollutants set forth in subsequent Sections of this Subchapter.

(c) An implementation plan of action to meet air quality standards will be adopted by the Department and, from time to time, amended as necessary. The plan will incorporate all pertinent air pollution control regulations which limit or prevent the emission into the atmosphere of air contaminants for which air quality standards have been adopted. The plan also will include interim air quality objectives whose achievement through rigorous enforcement can then be predicted.

7:27-13.3 Ambient air quality standards for suspended particulate matter

(a) Primary air quality standards are:

1. During any 12 consecutive months, the geometric mean value of all 24-hour averages of suspended particulate matter concentrations in ambient air shall not exceed 75 micrograms per cubic meter; and

2. During any 12 consecutive months, 24-hour average concentrations may exceed 260 micrograms per cubic meter no more than once.

(b) Secondary air quality standards are:

1. During any 12 consecutive months, the geometric mean value of all 24-hour averages of suspended particulate matter concentrations in ambient air shall not exceed 60 micrograms per cubic meter; and

2. During any 12 consecutive months, 24-hour average concentrations may exceed 150 micrograms per cubic meter no more than once.

7:27-13.4 Ambient air quality standards for sulfur dioxide
(a) The primary air quality standards are:

1. During any 12 consecutive months, the arithmetic mean concentration of sulfur dioxide in ambient air shall not exceed 80 micrograms per cubic meter (0.03 ppm); and

2. During any 12 consecutive months, 24-hour average concentrations may exceed 365 micrograms per cubic meter (0.14 ppm) no more than once.

(b) The secondary air quality standards are:

1. During any 12 consecutive months, the arithmetic mean concentration of sulfur dioxide in ambient air shall not exceed 60 micrograms per cubic meter (0.02 ppm);

2. During any 12 consecutive months, 24-hour average concentrations may exceed 260 micrograms per cubic meter (0.1 ppm) no more than once; and

3. During any 12 consecutive months, three-hour average concentrations may exceed 1,300 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 ppm) no more than once.

7:27-13.5 Ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide

(a) The primary and secondary air quality standards are:

1. During any 12 consecutive months, eight-hour average concentrations of carbon monoxide in ambient air may exceed ten milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm) no more than once; and

2. During any 12 consecutive months, one-hour average concentrations may exceed 40 milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm) no more than once.

7:27-13.6 Ambient air quality standards for ozone

(a) The primary air quality standard is:

1. During any 12 consecutive months, daily maximum one-hour average concentrations of ozone in ambient air may exceed 0.12 ppm (235 micrograms per cubic meter) no more than once.

(b) The secondary air quality standard is:

1. During any 12 consecutive months, one-hour average concentrations of ozone in ambient air may exceed 0.08 ppm (160 micrograms per cubic meter) no more than once.
7:27-13.7 Ambient air quality standards for lead

(a) The primary and secondary air quality standards are:

1. During any three consecutive months, the arithmetic mean of 24-hour averages of lead concentrations in ambient air shall not exceed 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter.

7:27-13.8 Ambient air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide

(a) The primary and secondary air quality standards are:

1. During any 12 consecutive months, the arithmetic mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide in ambient air shall not exceed 100 micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 ppm).
Enforcement - Glossary of terms

- **PI_NAME** - Program Interest Name - The facility or regulated entity name.
- **DOC_TYPE** (Document Type) - The description of an enforcement action. Document types include NOV (Notice of Violation); Administrative Order; AONOCAPA (Administrative Order and Notice of Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment); NOCAPA (Notice of Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment); Settlement Agreement; Stipulation of Settlement; etc.
- **DOC_STATUS** (Document Status) - A term used to explain the state of a document. Document statuses include Effective; Amended; Superseded, Closed, etc.
- **STATUS_DATE** (Document Status Date) – The date the document was changed to the displayed status.
- **PENALTY_ASSESSED** - The total penalty amount in the issued enforcement action.
- **START_DATE** - The date the Enforcement Action was made Effective.
- **NONCOMPLIANCE_DESC** (Description of Non-Compliance) - A narrative explaining how an entity has failed to comply with a specific requirement.
- **VIOLATION_STATUS** - The state of a specific requirement. Violation Statuses include Pending; Rescinded; Satisfied; etc.
- **VIOLATED_CITATION** - The alphanumeric code used to define a specific requirement. The Violated Citation may refer to New Jersey State Administrative Code; Federal Regulation; and/or New Jersey Statute.
- **PROGRAM** - The DEP program that issued the Enforcement Action. For this map the DEP Program is Air Quality
- **ACTIVITY_NUM** (Activity Number) - A system generated number consisting of three alpha characters representing the Activity Type, followed by six numeric characters, the first two of which represent the calendar year and the last four of which are in sequence beginning with 0001.
- **PREF_ID_NUM** (Preferred ID Number) – Also known as the Program Interest Number or PI Number - The unique identifying number for a PI. The PI Number may include letters, numbers and in some cases dashes.
- **VIO_COMP_DATE** (Compliance Achieved Date) - The date upon which an entity has physically complied with a specific requirement.
- **VIO_DISCOV_ACTIVITY** (Discovery Date) - The start date of the inspection activity in which the alleged violation was discovered.
- **VIOLATION_ID** - A unique system generated number that identifies a specific violation.

**Activity Type:**

ACO – Administrative consent order
AO – Administrative order
AONOCAPA – Administrative order and Notice of Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment
AOR – Administrative order of revocation
AOR NOCAPA - Administrative order of revocation and Notice of Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment
NOV – Notice of violation
SA – Settlement agreement (a document that settles the penalty amount of a violation. This document is used when all non-compliance issues have been resolved).

**Activity Class:**
**SCI** – activity with this heading refers to a standard compliance inspection (involves looking at the whole facility including submittals)
**INV** – activity with this heading refers to an investigation (only looking at a specific issue or equipment)
**SUB** – activity with this heading refers to reports and submittals
**TST** - activity with this heading refers to stack test
**NEA** - activity with this heading refers to negotiated enforcement action (examples ACO or SA)
**PEA** - activity with this heading refers to prescribed enforcement action (examples NOV, AO, AOR, AONOCAPA, AORNOCAPA)