

CHAPTER 27
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Authority

N.J.S.A. 13:1B-3, 13:1B-3(e), 13:1D-9, 13:1D-134 et seq., 26:2C-1 et seq., in particular 26:2C-9.2, 26:2C-8 et seq., specifically 26:2C-8, 8.1 through 8.5, 8.11, and 39:8-61.

Chapter Expiration Date

Chapter 27, Air Pollution Control, is exempt from Executive Order No. 66(1978).

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 27, Air Pollution Control, was adopted and became effective prior to September 1, 1969.

Subchapter 30, Open Market Emissions Trading, was adopted as R.1996 d.303, effective July 1, 1996 (operative August 2, 1996). See: 28 N.J.R. 1147(b), 28 N.J.R. 3414(a).

Subchapter 30, Open Market Emissions Trading, was repealed by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004). See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Subchapter 31, NO_x Budget Program, was adopted as new rules by R.1998 d.379, effective July 20, 1998 (operative August 16, 1998). See: 29 N.J.R. 3924(b), 29 N.J.R. 4226(a), 30 N.J.R. 2660(a).

Subchapter 26, National Low Emission Vehicle (NLEV) Program, and Subchapter 26 Appendix were repealed and Subchapter 29, Low Emission Vehicle Program, was adopted as new rules by R.2006 d.34, effective January 17, 2006 (operative January 27, 2006). See: 37 N.J.R. 2762(a), 38 N.J.R. 497(b).

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Air Pollution Regulations and Trends. I. Leo Motiuk, Joan E. Pearson, 133 N.J.Law. 34 (Mag.) (March/April 1990).

Overtuning Environmental Regulations: A Primer on Breaching The Regulatory Walls. John A. McKinney, Jr., J. Wylie Donald, 160 N.J.Law. 48 (Mag.) (April 1994).

Limitations on state agency authority to adopt environmental standards more stringent than federal standards: Policy considerations and interpretive problems. Jerome M. Organ, 54 Md.L.Rev. 1373 (1995). WESTLAW cite: 54 MDLR 1373.

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Subchapter Historical Note

Unless otherwise expressly noted, all provisions of this Subchapter were adopted pursuant to authority of N.J.S.A. 26:2C-8 and 26:2C-9 and were filed and became effective prior to September 1, 1969. Subsequent revisions were filed January 4, 1973, as R.1973 d.10 to become effective on March 5, 1973. See: 4 N.J.R. 184(b), 5 N.J.R. 38(a). Additional revisions were filed March 29, 1976, as R.1976 d.96 to become effective on June 1, 1976. See: 7 N.J.R. 308(a), 8 N.J.R. 221(c). See section annotations for subsequent rulemakings.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Transition Game: NJDEP's Air Pollution Control Program. James Sherman, 162 N.J.L.J. 301 (2000).

7:27-8.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"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 by the Department.

"Agricultural commodity" means any vegetable matter or animal matter.

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

"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.

"Air stripping equipment" means equipment used to transfer any air contaminant from water or other liquids directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere including, but not limited to, packed columns and water spray equipment.

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

"Amendment" means a change made to a permit and certificate under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21, Amendments.

"AP-42" means the January 1995, 5th edition version 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, DC 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>.

"Banking" means the reservation of creditable emission reductions, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-18, for future use as emission offsets.

"Brake horsepower" or "bhp" means a measure of mechanical power generated by a reciprocating engine determined by a brake attached to the shaft coupling.

"Category I" means a class of applications which require less review and are therefore subject to a lower fee than Category II applications. A Category I application is an application which covers a significant source which includes the following types of equipment:

1. Metalworking equipment including, but not limited to, welders, grinders, and drill presses;
2. Enclosed stationary solid material handling equipment using pneumatic, bucket or belt conveying systems that have particulate control apparatus that achieves a minimum removal efficiency of 99 percent and the particulate control apparatus serving the equipment;
3. Plastics machining or extruding equipment;
4. An open top surface cleaner which is equipped with a cover and free-board chiller. This does not include any surface cleaner which uses a HAP; and
5. Used oil space heaters which burn on-specification used oil and have a capacity of 500,000 British Thermal Units per hour or less for which a registration has not been filed pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3. The terms space heater, on-specification used oil, and registration are as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.1.

"Category II" means a class of applications for a pre-construction permit or certificate for certain types of significant sources. Category II applications are subject to different fees than Category I applications. Applications which are not defined above as belonging to Category I are Category II applications.

"Certificate" means either an operating certificate or a temporary operating certificate, which is legally valid.

"CFR" means the United States Code of Federal Regulations.

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

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

"Compliance inspection" means the on-site examination by representatives of the Department of equipment or control apparatus to determine if the requirements of this subchapter and other applicable laws have been and are being complied with.

"Compliance plan change" means a change made to a permit and certificate under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.19, Compliance plan changes.

"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.

"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.

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

"Conveyorized surface cleaner" means a surface cleaner through which the parts to be cleaned are moved by means of a continuous, automatic system.

"Criteria pollutant" means any air contaminant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated under 40 CFR 50 or for which a State ambient air quality standard has been promulgated in N.J.A.C. 7:27-13.

"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.

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

"Domestic treatment works" means a publicly or privately owned treatment works and includes a treatment works processing primarily domestic wastes together with any ground water, surface water, storm water, or industrial process wastewater that may be present.

"Domestic waste" means waste derived from humans, animals, households, restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, hospitals, markets, and similar installations.

"Dry cleaning equipment" means equipment, located at a commercial establishment, used for cleaning textiles or garments, in which the cleaning agent is a chemical or petroleum solvent.

"Dump" means a land site at which solid waste is disposed of in a manner which does not protect the environment, is susceptible to open burning, or is exposed to the elements, vectors and scavengers.

"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.

"Effluent limitation" means any restriction on quantities, quality, discharge rates, concentration of chemical, physical, thermal, biological, or other constituents of a pollutant. This term shall have the same meaning as defined for the term "effluent limitation" at N.J.A.C. 7:14A-1.9.

"Emergency" means any situation which arises from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of a facility, such as an act of God, which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and which causes the facility, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency to exceed a technology-based emissions limitation set forth in its preconstruction permit and certificate in effect. This term shall not include noncompliance caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

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

"Emissions unit" means any part of activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under 42 U.S.C. § 7412(b).

"Emit" means to cause or release emissions.

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

"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, and any stack or chimney, conduit, flue, duct, vent or similar device connected or attached to, or serving the equipment.

"Facility" means the combination of all structures, buildings, equipment, control apparatus, storage tanks, source operations, and other operations that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and that are under common control of the same person or persons.

"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.

"Farm" means any land which meets the eligibility requirements of the Farmland Assessment Act of 1964 (N.J.S.A. 54:4-23.1 et seq.) for land deemed in agricultural use.

"Federally enforceable" means any limitation or condition on operation, production, or emissions which can be enforced by the 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;

2. Any national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) promulgated at 40 CFR Part 61, 40 CFR Part 63, or promulgated under 42 U.S.C. § 7412;

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.

"Former DER credit user" means one who used Discrete Emission Reduction (DER) credits in the three years immediately preceding August 4, 2003 in compliance with the Open Market Emissions Trading Program rules then promulgated at N.J.A.C. 7:27-30 to satisfy the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-16 or 19.

"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.

"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.

"General permit" means a type of standardized permit and certificate, issued by the Department under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.8.

"Graphic arts operation" means the application of one or more surface coating formulations non-uniformly across a surface, using one or more printing units, 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.

"Greenhouse gas" or "GHG" means any of the following gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂); methane (CH₄); nitrous oxide (N₂O); certain hydrofluorocarbons (HFC-23, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-143a, HFC-152a, HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, HFC-4310mee); certain perfluorocarbons (CF₄, C₂F₆, C₄F₁₀, C₆F₁₄); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

"Group 1 TXS" means an air contaminant that is found on the list of Group 1 TXS at N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.3, which is incor-

porated by reference herein, together with all amendments and supplements. As of June 12, 1998, the following is the complete list of Group 1 TXS: Benzene (Benzol), Carbon tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane), Chloroform (Trichloromethane), Dioxane (1,4-Diethylene dioxide; 1,4-Dioxane), Ethylenimine (Aziridine), Ethylene dibromide (1,2-Dibromoethane), Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane), 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (sym Tetrachloroethane), Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene), 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (Vinyl trichloride), and Trichloroethylene (Trichlorethene).

"Group 2 TXS" means an air contaminant that is found on the list of Group 2 TXS at N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.3, which is incorporated by reference herein, together with all amendments and supplements. As of June 12, 1998, the following is the complete list of Group 2 TXS: Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane), 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform).

"Hazardous air pollutant" or "HAP" means an air contaminant listed in or pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7412(b).

"Hazardous waste" means those materials defined as hazardous waste under N.J.A.C. 7:26-8.

"Hazardous waste landfill" means a solid waste facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an injection well, or a waste pile.

"Identical" means, in relation to the replacement of equipment or control apparatus, that the equipment or control apparatus is of the same type and size as the equipment or control apparatus being replaced, and is used in the same process, with the same materials.

"Incinerator" means any device, apparatus, equipment, or structure using combustion or pyrolysis for destroying, reducing or salvaging any material or substance, but does not include thermal or catalytic oxidizers used as control apparatus on manufacturing equipment.

"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.

"Insignificant source" means, for the purposes of this subchapter, any equipment or source operation that does not need a permit and certificate under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2.

"Install" or "installation" means to carry out final setup activities necessary to provide equipment or control apparatus with the capacity for use or service. This term includes, but is not limited to, connection of equipment or control apparatus, associated utilities, piping, ductwork or conveyor systems. This term does not include construction, as defined above, nor the reconfiguration of equipment or control apparatus to an alternate configuration specified in a permit application

and approved by the Department. This term includes relocation of existing equipment or control apparatus.

"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 non-product 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.

"Laboratory operations" means any action, process, or treatment utilizing chemical, physical, or biological factors to conduct experimental research, tests, or demonstrations.

"Land treatment facility" means a facility, or part of a facility, at which waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface so as to change the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics or composition of the waste.

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

"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).

"Major facility" means a facility which has the potential to emit any of the air contaminants listed below in an amount which is equal to or exceeds the applicable major facility threshold level given below. The major facility threshold levels are as follows:

<u>Air contaminant</u>	<u>Major Facility Threshold Level</u>
Carbon monoxide	100 tons per year
PM-10	100 tons per year
TSP	100 tons per year
Sulfur dioxides	100 tons per year
NO _x	25 tons per year
VOC	25 tons per year
Lead	10 tons per year
Any HAP	10 tons per year
All HAPs, collectively	25 tons per year
Any other air contaminant except CO ₂	100 tons 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 or absorbers.

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

"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. 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.

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

"NESHAP" means a National Emission Standard for a Hazardous Air Pollutant as promulgated under 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63.

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

"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.

"Non-commercial fuel" means solid, liquid or gaseous fuel not normally produced or manufactured, and sold for the purpose of creating useful heat.

"Non-reactive process" means a process in which no chemical reaction is occurring. The air contaminants emitted by the process are the same as those emitted by the raw materials involved in the process, and no reaction by-products are produced or emitted.

"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. NPO 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.

"NO_x" means all oxides of nitrogen including, but not limited to, nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide, except nitrous oxide.

"NSPS" means Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources as promulgated under 40 CFR 60, commonly referred to as New Source Performance Standards.

"112(r) contaminant" means an air contaminant that is listed by EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7412 as a substance which, in the case of an accidental release, is known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, injury, or serious adverse effects to human health or the environment.

"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 this subchapter.

"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).

"Operational parameter" means a measurable characteristic of the operation of a piece of equipment or control apparatus.

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

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

"Performance test" means a series of test runs used for the purpose of determining emissions of air contaminants to the outdoor atmosphere.

"Periodic compliance inspection" means any compliance inspection carried out in accordance with a schedule included in the conditions of approval of a permit or certificate. This term does not include a compliance inspection which the Department may carry out as part of its consideration as to whether to approve or renew an operating certificate.

"Permit" means a preconstruction permit as defined in this section.

"Permit revision" means a change made to a permit and certificate under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18, Permit revisions.

"Permittee" means, for the purpose of this subchapter, any person to whom the Department has issued a permit or certificate pursuant to this subchapter.

"Person" means an individual, public or private corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, society, joint stock company, international entity, institution, county, municipality, state, interstate body, the United States of America, or any agency, board, commission, employee, agent, officer, or political subdivision of a state, an interstate body, or the United States of America.

"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.

"PM-10" means a class of air contaminants which includes all particulate matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers.

"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.

"Pollution prevention process modification" means any physical or operational change to a process which reduces air contaminant emissions to the environment. This definition is solely for purposes of at risk construction or operation in accordance with N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.4 and this subchapter and shall not be deemed to amend or otherwise affect the definition of "pollution prevention" set forth in the New Jersey Pollution Prevention Act at N.J.S.A. 13:1D-37.

"Potential to emit" means the same as that term is defined by the EPA at 40 CFR 70.2 or any subsequent amendments thereto. In general, the potential to emit is the maximum aggregate capacity of a source operation or of 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 any limitation on fugitive emissions as a result of

any applicable requirement, 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. Unless otherwise indicated, source-related fugitive emissions shall be included in the determination of potential to emit. However, the determination shall not include the holding by the owner or operator of either emission reductions that are banked pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.8 or NO_x budget allowances allocated pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-31.7.

"Preconstruction permit" or "permit" means a "Permit to Construct, Install, or Alter Control Apparatus or Equipment" issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., in particular N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2, and this subchapter.

"Private entity" means any private individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, owner or operator but shall not include any municipal, county, or State agency or authority or any agency, authority or subdivision created by any municipal, county or State government.

"Process material testing" means the testing of any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance involved in a manufacturing process or other operation. This term includes, but is not limited to, fuel and other feed material, process intermediates, products, by-products, and wastes, but excludes any source emission testing.

"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.

"Product" means one or more desired result(s) 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.

"Production process" means a process, line, method, activity or technique, or a series or combination of processes, lines, methods 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.

"PSD" or "prevention of significant deterioration" 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.

"Publicly owned treatment works" (POTW) means any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a "State or municipality." This term includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

"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.

"Rate of production" means the quantity per unit time of any process intermediate, product, by-product, or waste generated through the use of any equipment, source operation, or a process.

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

"Reconfiguration" means a change in the setup of equipment or control apparatus, or both, to an alternate configuration. This term also includes reorientation or reconnection into an alternate pattern of equipment or control apparatus, or both. This term does not include a change in the location of equipment or control apparatus from that specified in the preconstruction permit.

"Reconstruct" or "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).

"Repair or maintenance" means upkeep of existing equipment or control apparatus, including the replacement of parts, but does not include the reconstruction of equipment or control apparatus.

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

"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.

"Sampling" means the selective collection of a quantity of raw materials, process intermediates, products, by-products or wastes.

"Sanitary landfill" means a solid waste facility, at which solid waste is deposited on or into the land as fill for the purpose of permanent disposal or storage for a period of time exceeding six months, except that it does not include any waste facility approved for disposal of hazardous waste.

"Seven-day-notice change" means a change made to a permit and certificate under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.20, Seven-day-notice changes.

"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" or "significant source" means a source that is classified as a significant source pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(c) and that is not exempted from being a significant source pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(d) or (e).

"Solid particles" means particles of rigid shape and definite volume.

"Solid waste facility" means any system, site, equipment, or building which is utilized for the storage, collection, processing, transfer, transportation, separation, recycling, recovery, or disposal of solid waste.

"Source emission testing" means the testing of a discharge of any air contaminant from equipment, control apparatus or source operation through any stack or chimney.

"Source operation" or "source" 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.

"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 (21.1 degrees centigrade) and one atmosphere pressure (14.7 pounds per square inch absolute or 760.0 millimeters of mercury).

"State implementation plan" or "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.

"Stationary storage tank" means any immobile storage tank. This term also includes any delivery vessel, excluding a sealed vessel, such as a railroad tank car or similar container, used for storing VOC remaining on site at a facility for more than 30 days.

"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.

"Stratospheric ozone depleting substance" means any Class I substance or any Class II substance.

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

"Surface coating operation" means the application of one or more surface coating formulations uniformly across a 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.

"Surface impoundment" or "impoundment" means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

"Surface stripping" means the removal of paints and other coatings from the surface of materials.

"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 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 under 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.

"Test run" or "run" means a single integrated measurement or procedure used for the purpose of collecting a sample of any air contaminant emitted during a specified time interval.

"Total fixed capital cost" means the total sum, in dollars, paid to purchase and install equipment or control apparatus, including any design costs incurred. This term does not include any costs of operation or startup. This term also does not include the costs of dismantling any equipment or control apparatus being replaced, site preparation, placement of any footings or foundation upon which the structural elements of the equipment or control apparatus rest. This term also does not include any charges for legal services, governmental taxes or fees, or any patent or licensing costs.

"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.

"Use" means to engage in any form or manner of operation of equipment or control apparatus subsequent to the installation of such equipment or control apparatus. This term includes any trial operation.

"Volatile organic compound" or "VOC" means any compound of carbon (other than carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbonates, metallic carbides, and ammonium carbonate) which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. For the purpose of determining compliance with emission limits or content standards, VOC shall be measured by test methods, or which have been approved in writing by the Department. This term excludes those compounds which EPA has excluded from its definition of VOC in the list set forth at 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1), which is incorporated by reference herein, together with all amendments and supplements. As of April 9, 1998, the compounds and classes of perfluorocarbons excluded from EPA's definition of VOC at 40 CFR 51.100(s) are set forth below:

methane

ethane

methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
 trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
 dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
 chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
 trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
 chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)
 pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)
 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)
 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)
 parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
 cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes
 acetone
 perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)
 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)
 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)
 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee)
 difluoromethane (HFC-32)
 ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)

1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)
 chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)
 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)
 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane;
 (C₄F₉OCH₃)
 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂ CFCF₂OCH₃)
 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C₄F₉OC₂H₅)
 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCF₂ OC₂H₅)
 methyl acetate
 perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:
 cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes
 cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations
 cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations
 sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine
 If there is any conflict between the list at 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1) and the list set forth above, the list at 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1) shall control.

Amended by R.1985 d.96, effective March 4, 1985 (operative April 5, 1985).

See: 16 N.J.R. 167(a), 17 N.J.R. 587(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 22 N.J.R. 593(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

Definitions added and technical revisions made.

Amended by R.1992 d.102, effective March 2, 1992 (operative March 28, 1992).

See: 23 N.J.R. 1858(b), 24 N.J.R. 792(a).

Amended "source operation" and "surface cleaner"; added "volatile organic compound VOC" and deleted "mathematical combination" and "volatile organic substance".

Amended by R.1993 d.129, effective March 15, 1993 (operative April 20, 1993).

See: 24 N.J.R. 3459(a), 25 N.J.R. 1231(b).

Added definitions for "carbon monoxide", "federally enforceable", "lead or Pb", "major facility", "oxides of nitrogen or NO_x", "Ozone or O₃", "PM-10", "potential to emit", "significant net emission increase", "State implementation plan (SIP)", "sulfur dioxide or SO₂", and "total suspended particulate matter or TSP".

Amended by R.1993 d.428, effective September 7, 1993 (operative October 4, 1993).

See: 24 N.J.R. 4323(a), 25 N.J.R. 4075(b).

Amended by R.1994 d.313, effective June 20, 1994 (operative July 26, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3339(a), 26 N.J.R. 2600(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Administrative Correction.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1406(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Rewrote the section.

Administrative change.

See: 31 N.J.R. 639(b).

Amended by R.1999 d.242, effective August 2, 1999 (operative August 31, 1999).

See: 30 N.J.R. 2396(a), 31 N.J.R. 2200(a).

Inserted "Fuel cell system".

Amended by R.1999 d.428, effective December 6, 1999 (operative January 8, 2000).

See: 30 N.J.R. 4003(a), 31 N.J.R. 4016(a).

In "Category I", added 5.

Amended by R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

Rewrote "Greenhouse gas" definition as "Greenhouse gas" or "GHG"; and in "Potential to emit", inserted a new fifth sentence, and rewrote the last sentence.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Added "Former DER credit user"; in "Potential to emit", deleted the fifth sentence and rewrote the last sentence.

Amended by R.2005 d.343, effective October 17, 2005 (operative November 7, 2005).

See: 36 N.J.R. 4228(a), 37 N.J.R. 3976(a).

Added definitions "Brake horsepower", "Energy and Environmental Technology Verification Act", "Microturbine", "Rated power output" and "Technology Acceptance and Reciprocity Partnership".

Amended by R.2005 d.392, effective November 21, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4607(a), 37 N.J.R. 16(b), 4415(a).

Deleted "carbon dioxide" from "Distillates of air" definition; added "except CO₂" to "Major facility" definition.

Case Notes

Temporary operating certificate was license entitling operator to hearing prior to nonrenewal. New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection v. Atlantic States Cast Iron Pipe Co., 241 N.J.Super. 591, 575 A.2d 895 (A.D.1990).

7:27-8.2 Applicability

(a) This subchapter applies to certain sources of air contaminant emissions. Some of the sources are pieces of equipment; others are source operations or processes. A source that is required to have a permit and certificate under this subchapter is called a "significant source." A source that is not required to have a permit and certificate under this subchapter is called an "insignificant source."

(b) A significant source located at a facility covered by an operating permit issued by the Department under N.J.A.C. 7:27-22 is not subject to this subchapter. However, the following requirements apply to sources at operating permit facilities:

1. Until an operating permit is issued for a source subject to operating permit requirements, the source remains

subject to this subchapter, and any permits or certificates required by this subchapter must be obtained and maintained.

2. If a new source which is subject to operating permit requirements elects under N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5(g) to obtain a preconstruction permit and certificate under this subchapter prior to obtaining an operating permit, the source shall comply with this subchapter and with any Federal preconstruction requirements that apply; and

3. In some cases, a portion of an operating permit facility (such as a research and development operation) is not subject to operating permit requirements. In such a case, the portion of the facility that is not subject to operating permit requirements would remain subject to this subchapter.

(c) Any equipment or source operation that may emit one or more air contaminants, except carbon dioxide (CO₂), directly or indirectly into the outdoor air and belongs to one of the categories listed below, is a significant source (and therefore requires a preconstruction permit and an operating certificate), unless it is exempted from being a significant source pursuant to (d) or (e) below:

1. Commercial fuel burning equipment, except for a source listed in (c)21 below, that has a maximum rated heat input of 1,000,000 BTU per hour or greater to the burning chamber, including emergency generators;

2. Any source operation of 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);

3. Dry cleaning equipment;

4. A surface cleaner which 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;

5. 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;

6. Any tank or vessel which has a capacity of more than 100 gallons and which is used:

- i. In etching, pickling, or plating; or
 - ii. In chromium electroplating or chromium anodizing;
7. A transfer operation involving gasoline or other VOCs that is regulated under N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.3 or 16.4, or a marine tank vessel loading or ballasting operation that is 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;
8. 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;
9. 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 (1.0 millimeters of mercury) or greater at standard conditions;
10. 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;
11. Stationary material handling equipment using pneumatic, bucket or belt conveying systems from which emissions occur;
12. Equipment that is used in a surface coating operation including, but not limited to, spray or dip painting, roller coating, and electrostatic depositing, in which the quantity of coating or cleaning material used in any one hour is equal to or greater than one half gallon of liquid;
13. 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 non-commercial fuel, crude oil, or process by-products in any form, including, but not limited to, off-specification used oil, processed used oil fuel, or on specification used oil as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.1;
14. An incinerator;
15. Equipment which is used for treating groundwater, industrial waste water, or municipal wastewater with a solids content of less than two percent by weight as it enters the equipment (typical operations performed by this type of equipment include, but are not limited to, air stripping, aeration, digestion, thickening, flocculating, surface impounding, and dewatering), if the equipment does either of the following:
- i. Treats or handles influent which has one or both of the following:
 - (1) A total concentration of VOCs and Group 2 TXS in the influent of 3,500 parts per billion by weight (ppbw) or more; or
 - (2) A total Group 1 TXS concentration in the influent of 100 ppbw or more; or
 - ii. Discharges more than 50 pounds per hour of sludge. For the purposes of this paragraph, wastewater with a solids content of two percent by weight or greater is considered sludge;
16. Equipment that is used for treating waste soils or sludges, including municipal solid wastes, industrial solid wastes, or recycled materials, if the influent to the equipment has a solids content of two percent by weight or greater. Typical operations performed by this type of equipment include, but are not limited to, soil cleaning, composting, pelletizing, grit classifying, drying, and transfer station operations. However an area used as a temporary storage area, such as a concrete pad or a roll-off container, shall not be considered to be equipment used for treating waste soils or sludges, provided that the area is not also used for treatment;
17. 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;
18. 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;
19. 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 (c)1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 or 18 above; or in (c)20 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;

20. 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; and

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

(d) Even if a source is listed in (c) above, any of the following is not a significant source (and, therefore does not need a preconstruction permit and operating certificate) if it is:

1. 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;

2. 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 exemption 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;

3. A stationary storage tank, provided that (d)3i, ii and iii below are satisfied:

i. The tank is one of the following:

(1) A tank used solely to store a food-grade liquid that 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; or

(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;

ii. The following criteria are met:

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

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

(3) The tank is not subject to any NESHAPS, MACT, or NSPS air pollution control standards, excluding the NSPS requirements to maintain a record

of the tank's contents, the period of storage of these contents, and the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid stored;

(4) The tank's potential to emit each TXS and each HAP does not exceed the de minimis reporting thresholds as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8, Appendix 1, Table A for each TXS and Table B for each HAP; and

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

iii. The owner or operator of the tank 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, which:

(1) Specifies the contents of the tank;

(2) Affirms that the tank meets all of the criteria listed in (d)3i and ii above; and

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

4. Aeration basins, lagoons and settling basins at publicly owned treatment works or domestic treatment works.

5. 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;

6. Hand held equipment for buffing, polishing, cutting, drilling, sawing, grinding, turning, or machining wood, metal or plastic. For the purposes of this subsection, "hand held" means "can reasonably be carried by one person";

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

8. A source used in any of the following, if the source supports one or more production processes of the facility, and does not itself constitute a facility production process or part thereof:

i. The activities of maintenance shops, such as welding, gluing, and soldering, performed indoors or outdoors;

ii. A laundry operation that services 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;

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

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

9. An incinerator which serves a one or two family dwelling; or which serves a multi-occupied dwelling containing six or fewer family units, one of which is occupied by the owner of the dwelling;

10. A source which:

i. Was in operation prior to the date that sources of its kind were subject to permit requirements under this subchapter;

ii. Has not been reconstructed or modified since that date; and

iii. Is still operable;

11. 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;

12. 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; and

13. Equipment at a commercial or non-commercial greenhouse or nursery operation which is used to blend or mix potting soil (including, but not limited to, soil, compost, artificial media or soil-less media, and/or peat moss) that is used on site for plant propagation and that is not offered for sale or sold commercially.

(e) Equipment or a source operation, which would be classified as a significant source solely because it meets the criteria in (c)19 above, is not a significant source (and therefore does not need a permit and certificate), provided that (e)1, 2 and 3 below are satisfied:

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

i. A mixer, cutter, molder, conveyer, 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;

ii. 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;

iii. Equipment that sands, drills, cuts, or planes untreated and unpainted wood or wood products;

iv. Equipment that cuts, trims, perforates, folds, or molds paper or paper products;

v. 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:

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

(2) 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;

vi. 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

vii. 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:

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

(2) 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; and

2. The following criteria are met:

i. The source has no visible emissions, exclusive of water vapor, to the outdoor atmosphere;

ii. The source does not emit any air contaminant which may cause an odor detectable outside the property boundaries of the facility;

iii. The source meets one of the following criteria:

(1) 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; or

(2) The source is a mixing or blending vessel which meets the criteria set forth in (e)1v through vii above and is vented directly to the outdoor atmosphere;

iv. The source is not subject to any NSPS, NESHAPS, or MACT air pollution control standard;

v. The source's potential to emit each TXS and each HAP does not exceed the de minimis reporting thresholds as specified in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8, Appendix 1, Table A for each TXS and Table B for each HAP; and

vi. The percentage by weight of all HAPs collectively in the raw material is less than 1.0 percent; and

3. 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:

i. Specifies the contents of the source, if the source is a mixing or blending vessel;

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

iii. Attests that the source is in compliance with all other applicable State or Federal air pollution requirements.

(f) Equipment or a source operation that would be classified as a significant source solely because it meets the criteria in (c)1 above is not a significant source (and, therefore, does not need a preconstruction permit and operating certificate) provided that it meets the criteria at (f)1 through 4 below:

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

i. 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 (f)2 below to emit less than:

(1) 0.40 pounds of NO_x per megawatt hour; and

(2) 0.25 pounds of CO per megawatt hour; or

ii. 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 (f)2 below to emit less than:

(1) 0.40 pounds of NO_x per megawatt hour;

(2) 0.25 pounds of CO per megawatt hour;

(3) 0.10 pounds of PM per megawatt hour; and

(4) 0.01 pounds of SO₂ per megawatt hour;

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

i. 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;

ii. 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:

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

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

(3) 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 (f)1i and ii above; and

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

iii. Stack emission testing, provided the facility has:

(1) 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;

(2) 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 (f)1i and ii above; and

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

iv. The Department may determine that the manufacturer's testing of a model of the equipment, under (f)2ii 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;

3. 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 equipment or source operation meets all the criteria in (f)1 and 2 above. This certification shall be provided to the Department upon request; and

4. If the Department has reason to believe, as a result of an inspection or otherwise, that the equipment or a source operation is emitting NO_x above the specified limits, the Department, at its discretion, may require the owner or operator of the equipment or a source operation 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. 7:27-8.4(f).

(g) Control apparatus serving a significant source shall be included in the preconstruction permit and operating certificate for the significant source.

(h) Although an insignificant source does not require a permit, emissions information from an insignificant source may be required on an application under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4 if the insignificant source vents to a control device, stack or chimney which also serves a significant source.

(i) A permit and certificate are not required for equipment, control apparatus, or a source operation at a facility which is covered by a facility-wide permit issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13:1D-35 et seq. However, the holder of the facility-wide permit must comply with N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.27, Special facility-wide permit provisions.

(j) This subchapter shall not preclude the owner or operator of a facility from voluntarily obtaining a preconstruction permit and operating certificate for a source not otherwise required to obtain a permit.

Amended by R.1985 d.96, effective March 4, 1985 (operative April 5, 1985).

See: 16 N.J.R. 1671(a), 17 N.J.R. 587(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 22 N.J.R. 593(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

Heading changed from "Permits and certificates required" to "Applicability".

Clarification of types of equipment and control apparatus reported in permit and certificate process.

Added (a)17(b)1 and 2.

Amended by R.1992 d.102, effective March 2, 1992 (operative March 28, 1992).

See: 23 N.J.R. 1858(b), 24 N.J.R. 792(a).

VOC parameters added at (a)9 and (a)15i.

Amended by R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Administrative change in (a)15.

See: 26 N.J.R. 4184(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.1999 d.242, effective August 2, 1999 (operative August 31, 1999).

See: 30 N.J.R. 2396(a), 31 N.J.R. 2200(a).

In (d), added 11.

Amended by R.1999 d.428, effective December 6, 1999 (operative January 8, 2000).

See: 30 N.J.R. 4003(a), 31 N.J.R. 4016(a).

Rewrote (c)13.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

Rewrote (c) and (d); added new (e) and (f); recodified existing (e) through (g) as (g) through (i).

Amended by R.2005 d.343, effective October 17, 2005 (operative November 7, 2005).

See: 36 N.J.R. 4228(a), 37 N.J.R. 3976(a).

In (c), deleted "or" preceding "(e)" and added "or (f)" following "(e)"; in (c)1, added "except for a source listed in (c)21 below," and "including emergency generators"; in (c)19ii(4), deleted "and"; substituted "and" for "at the end of (c)20, and added (c)21; rewrote (d); added (f); recodified former (f)-(i) as (g)-(j).

Amended by R.2005 d.392, effective November 21, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4607(a), 37 N.J.R. 16(b), 4415(a).

Added "except carbon dioxide (CO₂)," to introductory paragraph of (c).

Case Notes

Orders to cease violation in failure to obtain a permit and certificate to install and operate furnace boosting equipment were upheld. *Midland Glass Co., Inc. v. Dept. of Environmental Protection*, 136 N.J. Super. 194, 345 A.2d 353 (App.Div.1975), certification dismissed 70 N.J. 152, 358 A.2d 199 (1976).

Both "smog hog"/electrostatic precipitator and "Binks" spray booth were control apparatus requiring permits and operating certificates. *Affiliated Manufacturers, Inc. v. State of New Jersey*, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 186.

7:27-8.3 General provisions

(a) No person may construct, reconstruct, install, or modify a significant source or control apparatus serving the significant source without first obtaining a preconstruction permit under this subchapter.

(b) No person shall operate (nor cause to be operated) a significant source or control apparatus serving the significant source without a valid operating certificate.

(c) No permittee may take any action which requires a permit revision, compliance plan change, seven-day-notice change, amendment, or change to a batch plant permit, under any applicable provision at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.17 through 8.23, without complying with that applicable provision.

(d) Any person holding a permit or certificate shall make said permit or certificate, together with any amendments, seven-day-notices, or other documents related to the permit and certificate, readily available for Department inspection on the operating premises.

(e) No person shall use or cause to be used any equipment or control apparatus unless all components connected or attached to, or serving the equipment or control apparatus, are functioning properly and are in use in accordance with the preconstruction permit and certificate and all conditions and provisions thereto.

(f) A preconstruction permit or certificate shall not be transferable either from the location authorized in the preconstruction permit or certificate in effect to another location,

or from any one piece of control apparatus or equipment to another piece of control apparatus or equipment.

(g) Once a permit and certificate is issued, the permittee is fully responsible for compliance with this subchapter and with the permit and certificate, including adequate design, construction, and operation of the source, even if employees, contractors, or others work on or operate the permitted source. If the Department issues any other requirement with the force of law, such as an order, which applies to the source, the permittee is also responsible for compliance with that requirement.

(h) Preconstruction permits and certificates issued under this subchapter do not in any way relieve the applicant from the obligation to obtain necessary permits from other governmental agencies and to comply with all other applicable Federal, State, and local rules and regulations.

(i) A person conducting only normal repair or maintenance of control apparatus or equipment, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, need not comply with (a), (b) or (c) above.

(j) No person holding any preconstruction permit or certificate shall suffer, allow, or permit any air contaminant, including an air contaminant detectable by the sense of smell, to be present in the outdoor atmosphere in such quantity and duration which is, or tends to be, injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life or property, or would unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. This shall not include an air contaminant which occurs only in areas over which the owner or operator has exclusive use or occupancy. In determining whether an odor unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life or property, the Department shall consider all of the relevant facts and circumstances, including, but not limited to, the character, severity, frequency, and duration of the odor, and the number of persons affected thereby. In considering these and other relevant facts and circumstances, no one factor shall be dispositive, but each shall be considered relevant in determining whether an odor interferes with the enjoyment of life or property, and, if so, whether such interference is unreasonable considering all of the circumstances.

(k) (Reserved)

(l) (Reserved)

(m) The Department and its representatives have the right to enter and inspect any facility or property in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.31.

(n) There shall be an affirmative defense to liability for penalties for a violation of a preconstruction permit or certificate, occurring as a result of an equipment malfunction, an equipment startup, an equipment shutdown, or during the performance of necessary equipment maintenance. The affirmative defense shall be asserted and established as required by P.L. 1993, c.89 (adding N.J.S.A. 26:2C-19.1 through 2C-19.5) and any rules that the Department promulgates thereunder, and shall meet all of the requirements thereof. There shall also be an affirmative defense to liability for penalties or other sanctions for noncompliance with any technology based emission limitation in the preconstruction permit or certificate, if the noncompliance was due to an emergency as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1, provided that the affirmative defense is asserted and established in compliance with 40 CFR 70.6(g) and meets all the requirements thereof.

(o) On and after April 25, 2004, no permittee may use DER credits to comply with a VOC or NO_x permit limit established pursuant to this subchapter. Notwithstanding (c) above, a former DER credit user who used DER credits to comply with a NO_x RACT limit established pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-19 and who would continue to require the use of DER credits to comply with that limit, may, on and after April 25, 2004 use NO_x budget allowances, as defined by the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-31, to comply with that NO_x RACT limit provided that:

1. The use of such NO_x budget allowances conforms with the requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.27; and
2. The permittee files a seven-day-notice as provided at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.20.

Amended by R.1985 d.96, effective March 4, 1985 (operative April 5, 1985).

See: 16 N.J.R. 1671(a), 17 N.J.R. 587(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 22 N.J.R. 593(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

Replaced (b) and (c). Added (j).

Clarification of procedural requirements for permit process.

Amended by R.1993 d.129, effective March 15, 1993 (operative April 20, 1993).

See: 24 N.J.R. 3459(a), 25 N.J.R. 1231(b).

New subsection (k) added.

Amended by R.1993 d.428, effective September 7, 1993 (operative October 4, 1993).

See: 24 N.J.R. 4323(a), 25 N.J.R. 4075(b).

Amended by R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Public Notice: Temporary enforcement response policy and permit amnesty program.

See: 26 N.J.R. 4225(b).

Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

In (k), inserted "approval by the Department of a" following "No" in the first sentence, and changed N.J.A.C. reference in the second sentence; rewrote (l); and added (o).

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (a), substituted "or control apparatus serving the significant source" for "that is not covered by a permit and certificate"; in (b), inserted "or control apparatus serving the significant source" preceding "without".

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Reserved (k) and (l); rewrote (o).

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

New Rules Establish Clean Air Act Standards, 132 N.J.L.J. No. 8, S10 (1992).

State Operating Permits Bring Major changes to New Jersey's Air Pollution Control Program. Paul H. Schneider, Peter L. Benza, 160 N.J.Law. 20 (Mag.) (April 1994).

Case Notes

Temporary operating certificate was license entitling operator to hearing prior to nonrenewal. New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection v. Atlantic States Cast Iron Pipe Co., 241 N.J.Super. 591, 575 A.2d 895 (A.D.1990).

Orders to cease violation of failure to obtain a permit and certificate to install and operate furnace boosting equipment were upheld. Midland Glass Co., Inc. v. Dept. of Environmental Protection, 136 N.J.Super. 194, 345 A.2d 353 (App.Div.1975), certification dismissed 70 N.J. 152, 358 A.2d 199 (1976).

Permit requirement for structural changes. D.E.P. v. Midland Glass Co., 145 N.J.Super. 108, 366 A.2d 1343 (App.Div.1976), certification denied 73 N.J. 65, 372 A.2d 330 (1977).

Failure to fulfill stack testing conditions set forth in permits for asphalt plants warranted imposition of civil penalties. Department of Environmental Protection v. Hamilton, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 63.

Violations of Solid Waste Management Act warranted imposition of civil penalties totaling \$204,400. Department of Environmental Protection v. Standard Tank Cleaning, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 31.

Incineration company violated permit and certificate; penalties imposed based upon current regulations. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection v. Trofe Incineration Inc. 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 177.

Storage of hazardous chemical and use of reactor without proper permit; penalty. Department of Environmental Protection, Div. of Environmental Quality v. Polymer Systems Corp., 93 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 133.

Perforation of gasoline pump nozzle "vapor boot"; air pollution penalty assessed. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection v. Columbus Texaco, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 235.

Both "smog hog"/electrostatic precipitator and "Binks" spray booth were control apparatus requiring permits and operating certificates. Affiliated Manufacturers, Inc. v. State of New Jersey, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 186.

Use of temporary certificate application as emissions limitations under certificate was not improper; stack tests established violations. U.S. Intec, Inc. v. Department of Environmental Protection, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 167.

Attaching control apparatus to ovens and kilns without appropriate permit constituted air pollution violation; penalty imposed. Certech, Inc. v. Division of Environmental Quality, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 21.

7:27-8.4 Applications

(a) An application for a preconstruction permit and certificate, permit revision, compliance plan change, environmental improvement pilot test approval, or for a renewal thereof, as well as a general permit registration, or a seven-day-notice, shall be submitted to the Department on forms obtained from the Department, in accordance with this section.

(b) Application forms and information may be obtained in the following ways:

1. In paper form, by contacting the Department at:

Bureau of New Source Review
Air Quality Permitting Program
Department of Environmental Protection
401 East State Street, Second Floor
PO Box 027
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0027
Telephone: (609) 292-6716 or 1-800-441-0065
Website: www.state.nj.us/dep/aqpp
E-mail: AIRFORMS@dep.state.nj.us; or

2. In electronic form, through the Department's Remote AIMS Data Input User System (RADIUS) or Electronic New Jersey Environmental Management System (e-NJEMS), which can be accessed through the Department's website at the address in (b)1 above.

(c) An application, registration, or notice shall be submitted to the Department in one of the following ways:

1. On paper, sent or delivered to the address listed on the application form; or
2. Electronically, through RADIUS or e-NJEMS.

(d) An application, registration or notice shall contain such details regarding the equipment or control apparatus as necessary to determine that the equipment or control apparatus is designed to operate without causing a violation of any relevant State or Federal laws or regulations. In addition, if a source is required to document advances in the art of air pollution control (or SOTA) under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.11, Standards for issuing a permit, the Department shall require information necessary to determine compliance with the SOTA requirement in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.12, State of the art. Information required under this subsection may include description of processes, raw materials used, operating procedures, physical and chemical nature of any air contaminant, volume of gas discharged, and such other information as the Department considers necessary.

(e) All information submitted to the Department shall be public information except that which is designated confidential in accordance with N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2 and N.J.A.C. 7:27-1. To claim information submitted as part of an application, registration or notice as confidential information, the applicant shall clearly mark the information as required at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.6. The Department shall handle the confidentiality claim in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.6 through 1.30.

(f) Before an operating certificate, or any renewal thereof, is approved, the Department may require the applicant to conduct such testing as is necessary, at the discretion of the Department, to verify that the kind and amount of air contaminants emitted from the equipment or control apparatus are in compliance with the limits established in the preconstruction permit and certificate and that only the air contaminants approved in the preconstruction permit are being emitted. If such testing is required, the applicant shall:

1. Submit a source-specific testing protocol to the Department, if such a protocol is required in the conditions of approval of the preconstruction permit or certificate. The protocol shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to the anticipated date of the testing, except where the Department determines that a different submittal date is needed to allow for adequate testing;

2. Obtain approval of any required source-specific testing protocol from the Department in advance of conducting the testing;

3. Conduct the testing in accordance with a standard testing procedure acceptable to the Department or the approved source-specific testing protocol approved in advance by the Department;

4. Contact the Department to schedule mutually acceptable testing dates and startup times at least 30 days in advance of the planned testing date for any testing conducted pursuant to a source-specific testing protocol, except in cases where the Department has approved a different test notification requirement in the preconstruction permit or certificate;

5. Submit the test report to the Department within 30 days after the completion of the sampling, unless a longer period for submission is approved in writing by the Department; and

6. Have the test report from any source emission testing reviewed and certified by a licensed professional engineer, or by an industrial hygienist who has been certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene, prior to their submission to the Department.

(g) The application, registration or notice form shall require the applicant to provide information about significant sources. The applicant does not need to include information on any insignificant sources, except where emissions from the insignificant source are released through the same control device as emissions from a significant source. Where this occurs, the form shall require a list of the emissions from the insignificant source(s), as well as the emissions from the significant source. (Even if emissions from an insignificant source are listed, there is no fee for the insignificant source. This is stated at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6(k).)

(h) In some cases, an application, registration or notice (and the issued permit) may cover more than one source. Determination of the number of sources to be included shall depend on how each source is vented or, in the case of batch processing operations, how the product is made or it may be based on another basis for a logical grouping, provided that this basis is approved by the Department:

1. For a single source that exhausts through one or more stacks or vents, the applicant shall apply for one permit;
2. For multiple sources that exhaust through a common stack or vent, or through common stacks or vents, the applicant shall apply for one permit to cover all these sources;
3. For multiple sources that each exhaust through an individual stack or vent, the applicant shall either apply for a single permit for each source, so that the number of permits will be equal to the number of sources, or shall apply for permit(s) based on logical grouping(s) approved by the Department; and
4. For batch processing operations in which two or more sources make up a process unit, an applicant may choose to include these sources in one permit application.

(i) Any person who is applying for a preconstruction permit or permit revision shall submit as part of the application, an NSPS and NESHAP applicability and compliance demonstration, if the proposed equipment or the intended use of the proposed equipment is within any source category to which any NSPS or NESHAP is applicable.

(j) If required under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.5, an application shall include a protocol for conducting an air quality impact analysis. The protocol shall include a risk assessment if one is required under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.5.

(k) An application, registration or notice shall, if required by the applicable form, list each air contaminant which meets either of the following conditions:

1. The source operation's potential to emit the air contaminant is equal to or higher than the applicable reporting threshold set forth in Table A or B in Appendix 1; or
2. The source operation may, under normal operations, emit the air contaminant in an amount which may result in noncompliance with the air pollution odor provisions at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.3(j) and N.J.A.C. 7:27-5.

(l) When listing raw materials on an application, registration or notice, the applicant shall list each HAP raw material separately. Each non-HAP raw material shall be:

1. Listed separately; or
2. Listed in a group of non-HAP raw materials with similar physical and/or chemical properties. If a group is

listed, the group shall be sufficiently limited so as to allow the Department to evaluate whether the source, using those raw materials, shall comply with specified maximum emission rates and applicable requirements. The grouping shall be approved by the Department.

(m) When listing the emissions for a contaminant for which emissions information is required under (k) above:

1. The applicant shall separately list emissions for each HAP;
2. Emissions for each non-HAP shall be:
 - i. Listed separately; or
 - ii. If the contaminant is a VOC or particulate, the emissions may be listed in a group of total VOCs or total particulates; and
3. If a source emits a contaminant that is both a HAP and is also a VOC or a particulate, emissions of that air contaminant shall be listed separately as a HAP, and shall also be included in any grouping of total VOCs or total particulates.

(n) In order to ensure timely renewal of an operating certificate, an application for renewal of an operating certificate shall be made to the Department on forms obtained from the Department not less than 90 days prior to the expiration date of the operating certificate.

(o) Any person submitting an application, registration or notice to the Department pursuant to this subchapter shall include, as an integral part of the application, certifications complying with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39.

(p) Any information an applicant wants the Department to take into consideration in making a decision on an application, registration or notice shall be submitted to the Department in writing prior to the Department's making a decision on the application, registration or notice.

(q) If the permit and certificate shall cover any of the sources listed below, the application, registration or notice shall also include a demonstration that appropriate odor prevention measures will ensure compliance with the odor provisions at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.3(j) and 7:27-5:

1. Sewage sludge treatment and storage equipment;
 2. Municipal wastewater treatment equipment;
 3. A landfill;
 4. A municipal solid waste transfer station;
 5. A composting facility;
 6. Coffee roasting equipment; or
 7. Equipment used for slaughtering, meat or shellfish processing, meat byproduct processing, or rendering.
- (r) (Reserved)

(s) For a significant source included in any of the following categories, the Department has prepared permitting procedures manuals, which summarize certain alternative application and permitting procedures developed to take into consideration the specific characteristics of these sources. An applicant may elect, for sources in these categories, to use the alternative procedures, rather than the corresponding standard procedures set forth in this subchapter. The manuals are available from the Department at the address in (b) above:

1. Batch plants (see technical manual 1301);
2. Pilot plants (see technical manual 1302); and
3. Dual plants (see technical manual 1302).

Amended by R.1985 d.96, effective March 4, 1985 (operative April 5, 1985).

See: 16 N.J.R. 1671(a), 17 N.J.R. 587(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 22 N.J.R. 593(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

In (a), added application and information request address. In (b), stylistic change and reference to new subsections 8.14 through 8.23 added. Replaced (c) and (d). Added (e), (f), (g), (h), (i).

Amended by R.1993 d.129, effective March 15, 1993 (operative April 20, 1993).

See: 24 N.J.R. 3459(a), 25 N.J.R. 1231(b).

New subsections (j) and (k) added pertaining to air quality impact analysis protocol approval.

Amended by R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Public Notice: Processing delays for temporary Certificates and renewals of five year Certificates.

See: 29 N.J.R. 3087(b).

Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Rewrote the section.

Petition for Rulemaking.

See: 31 N.J.R. 691(a).

Amended by R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

Deleted a former (r); recodified former (s) and (t) as (r) and (s); and in the new (r), changed N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (b), rewrote 1 and 2; in (c), substituted "RADIUS or e-NJEMS" for "AIMS".

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Reserved (r).

Public Notice: Draft Revised Technical Manual 1302 for Pilot Plants.

See: 38 N.J.R. 342(a).

Case Notes

Evidence supported air pollution control permit for resource recovery facility. *Matter of Stream Encroachment Permit No. 12400*, 231 N.J.Super. 443, 555 A.2d 1123 (A.D.1989).

DEP complied with all Federal and State statutory and regulatory provisions in issuance of Air Pollution Control Permit and Solid Waste Permit to applicant. In the *Matter of NJPDES Permit No. N.J. 0055247*, et al, 216 N.J.Super. 1, 522 A.2d 1002 (App.Div.1987) certification denied 108 N.J. 185, 527 A.2d 1390 (1987).

Pollution control equipment. *Campbell Foundry Co. v. Sullivan*, 119 N.J.Super. 51, 289 A.2d 801 (App.Div.1972).

7:27-8.5 Air quality impact analysis

(a) An application shall include an air quality impact analysis, conducted in accordance with this section, if:

1. The application is subject to PSD air quality impact analysis requirements set forth at 40 CFR Part 52;

2. The proposed maximum allowable emissions of an air contaminant would result in a significant net emission increase, as calculated in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.7, and:

i. The facility for which the application is submitted is a major facility as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1; or

ii. The emission increase, proposed in the application for any air contaminant, by itself equals or exceeds the major facility threshold level which determines if a facility is a major facility for that air contaminant;

3. A State or Federal rule requires that an air quality impact analysis be performed; or

4. The Department determines that an air quality impact analysis is required for an accurate assessment of the environmental impact of the activities proposed.

(b) An air quality impact analysis shall include ambient air monitoring and risk assessment, if the Department determines that this is required for an accurate assessment of the impact of the activities proposed.

(c) An air quality impact analysis shall demonstrate whether the maximum controlled emissions stated on the preconstruction permit application may cause:

1. A violation of any State or Federal ambient air quality standard;
2. Any exceedance of a PSD increment as defined in 40 CFR Part 52;
3. An increase in ambient air concentration that equals or exceeds the significant air quality effect level, as set forth in Table 1 of N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.4(a), in a nonattainment area for any air contaminant; or
4. A contravention of any other criterion established by the Department to protect human health and welfare and the environment.

(d) An air quality impact analysis and/or a risk assessment shall be conducted in accordance with a protocol approved in advance by the Department. The Department shall not approve a protocol unless it takes all relevant site-specific and general factors into account. These factors include, but are not limited to, a land use analysis, proper consideration of topography, a good engineering practice stack height analysis, use of the most recent version of EPA-approved models, identification of the most appropriate meteorological data, and consideration of all relevant averaging times. The protocol shall document how the person proposes to conduct the air quality impact analysis and/or risk assessment, and how the results will be presented to the Department. Technical guidance on the preparation of a protocol can be found in the Air Quality Permitting Program's Technical Manual 1002 (Guidance on Preparing an Air Quality Modeling Protocol) and Technical Manual 1003 (Guidance on Preparing a Risk Assessment for Air Contaminant Emissions). Additional technical guidance on preparing a protocol may be requested from:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Air Quality Permitting Program

401 East State Street, 2nd Floor

PO Box 027

Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0027

Attention: Bureau of Air Quality Evaluation

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Former N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.5, Public comment, recodified to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.10.

7:27-8.6 Service fees

(a) Every application, notice, or registration submitted to the Department shall be accompanied by the fee, if any, set forth in the Base Fee Tables below.

(b) After an application, notice or registration is submitted, the Department will invoice each applicant for any

additional fees due to the Department, assessed in accordance with the Base Fee Schedule and the Supplementary Fee Schedule below. The applicant shall submit any fees so assessed to the Department within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

(c) The Base Fee Schedule and the Supplementary Fee Schedule apply to all applications, notices or registrations which are deemed administratively complete on or after the date on which this section is operative.

(d) If an application is denied or a permit is revoked, for any reason, and the applicant reapplies, the new application shall meet all application requirements, including the fee requirement.

(e) Any fee under this section that is subject to N.J.A.C. 7:1L shall be payable in installments in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:1L.

(f) Except for applications for sources at facilities subject to (g) below, a complete application fee for a preconstruction permit and certificate shall include both a preconstruction permit application fee and an operating certificate fee, as set forth below in the Base Fee Tables.

(g) The owner or operator of a facility subject to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22 is not required to pay the operating certificate fees set forth in Tables 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10 below after June 30, 1995. However, the owner or operator of a facility subject to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22 is required to maintain operating certificates for sources at the facility under this subchapter until the issuance of an operating permit for the facility. In addition, after June 30, 1995 the owner or operator shall pay fees in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31 for any significant modification, as defined in the operating permit rules at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1, while the issuance of an operating permit for the facility is pending.

(h) Fees due to the Department may be paid by personal check, corporate check, or money order, made payable to "Treasurer, State of New Jersey."

(i) If both Category I and Category II sources are included in a single application, the Category I source(s) shall be subject to the Category I preconstruction permit fee, and the Category II source(s) shall be subject to the Category II preconstruction permit fee. All sources shall be subject to the Category II certificate fee.

(j) If one application for a Category II initial permit or permit revision includes multiple sources or control apparatus, there may in some cases be a fee for the additional sources or control apparatus. This subsection applies only to Category II initial permit applications under Table 2 below, and to Category II permit revisions under Table 6 below. Under those tables, the first significant source on the application is subject to a fee of \$500.00. If more than one source or control apparatus is included in the applica-

tion, there is no additional fee for the additional sources or control apparatus if they are identical (as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1) to the first one, for which a fee is already being paid. If an additional significant source or control apparatus does not meet the definition of identical at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, the fee for the source or control apparatus is \$350.00. The following examples illustrate how to calculate these additional Category II fees under Tables 2 and 6:

1. An application which includes four identical boilers would require a fee of \$1,000: \$500.00 for the first boiler, no fee for the second, third and fourth identical boilers, and \$500.00 for the certificate fee;

2. An application which includes four different non-identical boilers would require a fee of \$2,050: \$500.00 for the first boiler, \$350.00 each for the second, third and fourth boilers, and \$500.00 for the certificate fee; and

3. An application which includes four identical reactors, served by four non-identical control apparatus, would require a fee of \$2,400: \$500.00 for the first boiler, no fee for the other three identical boilers, \$350.00 for the first control apparatus, \$350.00 each for the second, third, and fourth control apparatus, and \$500.00 for the certificate fee.

(k) There is no fee for an insignificant source, even if emissions from an insignificant source must be listed on an application under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(g).

A. BASE FEE TABLES

Table 1
Category I permit fees

Activity	Basis	Amount
Preconstruction permit	Per application	\$100.00
Operating certificate	Per application	\$150.00
Total Category I initial permit fee		\$250.00

Table 2
Category II permit fees

Activity	Basis	Amount
Preconstruction permit	Per first significant source per application	\$500.00
Additional fee	Per each additional non-identical significant source or control apparatus on the same application ¹	\$350.00
Operating certificate	Per application	\$500.00
Total Category II initial permit fee		\$1,000 plus \$350 per additional non-identical significant source or control apparatus

¹See (j) above.

Table 3
Environmental improvement pilot test fees

Activity	Basis	Amount
Application for environmental improvement pilot test	Per Application or per renewal	\$250.00

Table 4
Registration Fees
Part 4a

General permit registration fees

Activity	Basis	Amount
Registration for authorization to act under a general permit under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.8(c)	Per Registration	\$250.00

Part 4b
Used oil space heater registration fees

Activity	Basis	Amount
Registration for authorization to operate a used oil space heater under N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3	Per Registration	\$250.00
Five year renewal for a used oil space heater under N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3	Per Registration	\$250.00

Table 5
Category I permit revision fees

Activity	Basis	Amount
Preconstruction permit revision	Per revision application	\$100.00
Operating certificate revision	Per revision application	\$150.00
Total Category I permit revision fee		\$250.00

Table 6
Category II permit revision fees

Activity	Basis	Amount
Preconstruction permit revision	Per first changed significant source per permit revision application	\$500.00
Additional fee	Per each additional non-identical significant source or control apparatus being changed on the same permit revision application ²	\$350.00
Operating certificate revision	Per permit revision application	\$500.00
Total Category II permit revision fee		\$1,000 plus \$350 per additional non-identical significant source or control apparatus

²See (j) above.

Table 7
Compliance plan change fees

Activity	Basis	Amount
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Category I compliance plan change	Per application	\$ 50.00	Change in equipment or stack designation under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21(b)3	Per Preconstruction Permit	\$ 00.00
Category II compliance plan change	Per application	\$250.00			

Table 8
Seven-day-notice change fees

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Basis</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Category I seven-day-notice change	Per notice	\$50.00
Category II seven-day-notice change	Per notice	\$250.00

A change listed in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21(b) 4, 5, 6, or 7	Per submitted amendment	\$200.00
Correction of a typographical error under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21(b)8	Per Preconstruction Permit	\$ 00.00

Table 10
Certificate Renewal fees

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Basis</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Change in identifying information under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21(b)1	Per Preconstruction Permit	\$ 00.00
Transfer of ownership under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21(b)2	Per Facility	\$ 50.00

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Basis</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Category I	Per Operating Certificate	\$250.00
Category II	Per Operating Certificate	\$500.00

B. SUPPLEMENTARY FEE SCHEDULE

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Basis</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Prevention of Significant Deterioration		
a. Engineering Review	Per Applicable Air Contaminant	\$500.00
b. Implement Public Comment Requirement	Per Comment Period	500.00
2. Ambient Air Monitoring		
a. Review Protocol	Per Protocol	500.00
b. Inspect Monitoring Locations and Equipment Installation	Per Inspection	500.00
c. Review Quality Assurance Plan	Per Plan	500.00
d. Review Data	Per Required Report	500.00
3. Air Quality Impact Analysis		
a. Evaluate Protocol	Per Protocol	500.00
b. Review Screening Modeling	Per Review	500.00
c. Review Refined Modeling	Per Review	500.00
4. Risk Assessment		
a. Evaluate Protocol	Per Protocol	500.00
b. Review Risk Assessment	Per Review	500.00
5. Testing		
a. Evaluate Source-Specific Testing Protocol		
i. Process Materials Testing	Per Protocol	450.00
ii. Source Emission Testing	Per Protocol	500.00
b. On-site Monitoring of Sample Collection Pursuant to an Approved Source-Specific Testing Protocol		
i. Process Materials Testing	Per Collection Event	200.00
ii. Source Emissions Testing	Per Performance Test	500.00
c. Review Testing Report		
i. Process Materials Testing	Per Report	200.00
ii. Source Emissions Testing	Per Report	500.00
6. Audit Performance of Continuous Emission Monitors		
a. Evaluate Protocol	Per Protocol Per Permit	500.00
b. Observe Testing	Per Protocol Per Permit	500.00
c. Review Testing Report	Per Report	500.00
7. Periodic Compliance Inspection	Per Inspection Per Certificate	200.00

New Rule, R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

Amended by R.1992 d.102, effective March 2, 1992 (operative March 28, 1992).

See: 23 N.J.R. 1858(b), 24 N.J.R. 792(a).

Deleted references and fee schedule regarding mathematical combinations.

Amended by R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Amended by R.1995 d.205, effective April 17, 1995.

See: 26 N.J.R. 3922(a), 27 N.J.R. 1576(b).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.11 and amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Rewrote the section. Former N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6, Denials, recodified to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.14.

Amended by R.1999 d.428, effective December 6, 1999 (operative January 8, 2000).

See: 30 N.J.R. 4003(a), 31 N.J.R. 4016(a).

In the Base Fee Tables, changed Table 4 designation, inserted Table 4a designation and inserted Table 4b.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In A. Base Fee Tables, rewrote Table 4, substituted "Part 4a" for "Table 4a", and "Part 4b" for "Table 4b".

7:27-8.7 Operating certificates

(a) In order to operate a source covered by a preconstruction permit, the source shall also be covered by an operating certificate, which authorizes operation of the source. The preconstruction permit application form also serves as the application form for the operating certificate, and the Department shall issue the preconstruction permit and operating certificate simultaneously, combined in one document.

(b) To obtain an operating certificate or a temporary operating certificate (see (d) below), an applicant shall follow the procedures for applying for a permit and certificate under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4.

(c) An operating certificate (except for a temporary operating certificate issued under (d) below) expires five years after the date the preconstruction permit for the source was issued.

(d) In some cases, the Department needs information obtained while a source is operating, such as stack testing results, in order to issue a final operating certificate. In such a case, the Department shall issue one of the following two types of temporary operating certificates:

1. A 90 day temporary operating certificate, which is valid for 90 days and may be renewed by the Department one or more times; or

2. A continuing temporary operating certificate, which continues in effect until the earliest of the following triggering events:

- i. The Department notifies the permittee that the operating certificate has been converted to a 90 day temporary operating certificate;

- ii. The Department issues a conventional operating certificate for the source; or

- iii. Five years has passed since the issuance of a preconstruction permit for the source.

(e) The operating certificate shall be renewed prior to its expiration if the source is to continue to operate. In order to ensure timely renewal of an operating certificate, an application for renewal of an operating certificate shall be made to the Department at least 90 days prior to the expiration date of the operating certificate. An application for renewal may be submitted electronically only if the entire permit application is, or has been, submitted to the Department through e-NJEMS prior to the submittal of the renewal application.

(f) Before renewing an operating certificate, the Department may require testing to ensure compliance with State and Federal air pollution control requirements.

New Rule, R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Repeal and New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Former N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.7, Approvals, repealed.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (e), substituted "e-NJEMS" for "AIMS".

7:27-8.8 General permits

(a) A general permit is a pre-approved permit and certificate which applies to a specific class of significant sources. By issuing a general permit pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2(h), the Department indicates that it approves the activities authorized by the general permit, provided that the owner or operator of the source registers with the Department and meets the requirements of the general permit. If a source belongs to a class of sources which qualify for a general permit, and the owner or operator of the source registers for the general permit and complies with this section, the registration satisfies the requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.3 for a permit and certificate.

(b) A general permit may not be used to cover a source which is subject to PSD requirements under 40 CFR 52.21, or which is subject to emissions offsets requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.

(c) A general permit is available for the following sources:

1. One or more tanks and/or pumps used for storing and/or pumping gasoline, diesel fuel, or kerosene, located at a single service station (retail or non-retail), if the station:

- i. Receives gasoline, diesel fuel, or kerosene from a delivery vessel and puts it into a stationary storage tank;
 - ii. Transfers gasoline from a storage tank into a gasoline vapor laden fuel tank;
 - iii. Has Stage 1 vapor recovery equipment which complies with N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.3 on all gasoline tanks at the station; and
 - iv. Has Stage 2 vapor recovery equipment which complies with N.J.A.C. 7:27-16 on all gasoline pumps at the station;
2. One or more pieces of woodworking equipment, located at the same facility, where all air contaminant emissions from the equipment are captured and vented to a particulate control apparatus with a minimum removal efficiency of 99 percent;
3. A single boiler with a maximum rated heat input of less than 10 million BTUs per hour, combusting natural gas, number 2 commercial fuel oil, propane, diesel or kerosene (and no other fuels);
4. A single emergency generator which operates no more than 500 hours per year, and which has a maximum rated heat input that is less than or equal to 15 million BTU per hour (generating approximately 1.5 megawatts of electricity) when the generator combusts diesel fuel, number 2 fuel oil or kerosene, or 40 million BTU per hour (generating approximately 4.0 megawatts of electricity) when the generator combusts natural gas or propane;
5. A bulk solid materials receiving and storage system, which uses pneumatic or mechanical conveying, where all particulate air contaminant emissions are captured and vented to a particulate control apparatus with a minimum removal efficiency of 99 percent;
6. One or more pieces of enclosed abrasive blasting equipment, located at the same facility, where all particulate air contaminant emissions from the equipment are captured and vented to a particulate control apparatus with a minimum removal efficiency of 99 percent;
7. A stationary storage tank which:
- i. Does not have a floating roof;
 - ii. Has a maximum capacity of 300,000 gallons; and
 - iii. Is used for storing VOC's with a vapor pressure within the applicable limit below:
 - (1) If the tank has a maximum capacity of 20,000 gallons or less, vapor pressure shall be less than 11.1 psia (pounds per square inch absolute) at 70 degrees Fahrenheit;
 - (2) If the tank has a maximum capacity of more than 20,000 gallons but less than or equal to 40,000 gallons, vapor pressure shall be less than 4.0 psia at 70 degrees Fahrenheit; or
 - (3) If the tank has a maximum capacity of more than 40,000 gallons but less than or equal to 300,000 gallons, less than .75 psia at 70 degrees Fahrenheit;
8. A soil vapor extraction system or a groundwater air stripping system used for the remediation of a gasoline-contaminated vehicle fueling station at one of the following types of locations:
- i. A current or former gasoline retail station;
 - ii. A municipal, county or State garage;
 - iii. A police or fire department;
 - iv. A commercial or industrial site; or
 - v. A property adjacent to an approved remediation site, provided the remediation activities are relevant to the adjacent property and are conducted concurrently with the remediation activities of the approved site;
9. A single or multiple external combustion unit with a maximum rated heat input of less than 10 million BTUs per hour, firing natural gas, propane, kerosene, diesel oil, or number 2 fuel oil (no other fuels); and
10. One or more of any combination of non-HAP VOCs solvent degreasers of the following types:
- i. Cold cleaning machines that use a VOC solvent with a vapor pressure of less than 0.02 Psi (1 mm Hg) at 20 degrees centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit);
 - ii. Heated cleaning machines that use a VOC solvent with a vapor pressure of less than 0.02 Psi (1 mm Hg) at 20 degrees centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit);
 - iii. Batch vapor cleaning machines;
 - iv. In-line (conveyorized) vapor cleaning machines;
- or
11. A single or multiple boiler(s) and other indirect fired external combustion equipment with a maximum heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 10 million BTU per hour and less than 50 million BTU per hour, firing natural gas, propane, kerosene, diesel oil or no. 2 fuel oil exclusively, or firing natural gas or propane with limited back-up of kerosene, diesel oil, or no. 2 fuel oil;
12. Equipment located at a dry cleaning facility that uses 150 gallons or less of perchloroethylene (PERC) per 12-month period if the equipment is:
- i. A dry-to-dry machine(s) equipped with a refrigerated condenser as the primary control and also equipped with a carbon adsorber on the cylinder outlet designed to reduce the PERC concentration below 300 ppm;
 - ii. A non-HAP VOC dry-to-dry machine(s) where the facility uses less than 1,000 gallons of non-HAP VOC solvent per 12-month period; or

iii. One or more boilers or heaters that meets the definition of a significant source, with a combined maximum heat input of less than or equal to 3 million Btu/hour burning natural gas, propane, No. 2 fuel oil, diesel, kerosene, or any combination of these fuels;

13. Solvent degreasers using only Methylene Chloride or 1,1,1 Trichloroethane of the following types:

- i. Batch vapor cleaning machines; or
- ii. In-line vapor cleaning machines;

14. Equipment located at a dry cleaning facility if the equipment is:

- i. Non-HAP VOC Dry-to-Dry Machines where the facility uses less than 1,000 gallons of Non-HAP VOC solvent per 12-month period; or
- ii. Dry Cleaning Machines that use Carbon Dioxide (CO₂);

15. One or more tanks and/or pumps used for storing and/or pumping gasoline, diesel fuel, or kerosene, located at a single gasoline dispensing facility (retail or non-retail), if the facility:

- i. Receives gasoline, diesel fuel, or kerosene from a delivery vessel and puts it into a stationary storage tank;
- ii. Transfers gasoline from a storage tank into a gasoline vapor laden fuel tank;
- iii. Has Stage 1 vapor recovery equipment which complies with N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.3 on all gasoline tanks at the station; and
- iv. Is not required to under N.J.A.C. 7:27-16.3 to have Stage 2 vapor recovery equipment which complies with N.J.A.C. 7:27-16 on all gasoline pumps at the station;

16. Equipment located at a plating or electroplating facility which is not subject to MACT; or

17. Equipment in which the combined weight of all raw materials used exceeds 50 pounds in any one hour, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(c)19, provided the emissions of all air contaminants are less than the reporting threshold specified in the General Operating Permit. In determining the weight of the raw materials used, the weight of the following shall be excluded, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.2(c)19ii:

- i. Air;
- ii. Water;
- iii. Containers, provided that the container is not consumed as part of the operation of the equipment; and
- iv. 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.

(d) For each general permit, the Department shall provide a registration form, the general permit itself, and a document entitled "General Procedures for General Permits."

(e) The registration form shall include instructions for completing the form. The registration form shall require information identifying the registrant, identifying the source(s) which shall be covered by the registration, showing that the source meets the criteria for the general permit, and showing that the source will be operated in accordance with the general permit. In many cases, the registration form shall require the registrant to choose from among different options tailored to the source's size, operating characteristics, fuel used, and other parameters. Once the source is described or an option selected on the registration form, the registrant shall continue to operate the source within the parameters of the description and/or the selected option. The registration form shall require the registrant to certify the truth and accuracy of the information on the form. The certification shall meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39.

(f) The general permit shall include all of the conditions and requirements which must be met in order to act under the authority of the general permit, including:

- 1. A description of the class of significant sources which qualify for the general permit, including an explanation of how many of each type of source may be covered by one general permit registration;
- 2. All requirements which apply to the source and which are satisfied by the general permit;
- 3. Any monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting requirements;
- 4. If applicable, standards the source must meet to comply with N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.12, State of the art; and
- 5. Citations to the laws or rules which form the basis for the requirements listed in (f)2 through 4 above.

(g) The "General Procedures for General Permits" shall apply to all general permits, and shall include instructions for the use general permits, a list of available general permits, and citations to regulatory provisions that apply to the use of general permits.

(h) Some general permits apply to only one source, while others may apply to a class of sources located at the same facility. Each general permit shall specify whether it applies to a group or to a single source. If a general permit applies to only one source, and if several sources at one facility qualify for that general permit, a separate registration, including a fee, shall be submitted for each source.

(i) The authority to act under a general permit begins upon the registrant's receipt of proof of the Department's receipt of the properly completed registration form (including the regis-

tration fee specified at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6). This proof can be a certified mail receipt, or a copy of the Department's written acknowledgment, issued under (k) below. A registrant may continue to act under the general permit for five years after the date of the proof of receipt, unless:

1. A shorter term is specified in the general permit or the General Procedures for General Permits; or
2. The Department amends the general permit based on a change to a law or regulation in accordance with (n) below.

(j) The registrant is fully responsible for ensuring that the requirements of the general permit, the General Procedures for General Permits, and this section are complied with. If an owner or operator has registered a source under a general permit and the registration is incorrect or deficient, the owner or operator may be liable for penalties for acting without a permit or certificate. Examples of ways a registration might be incorrect or deficient include: if the registered source does not qualify for the general permit; if the registration was improperly completed; or if the registration did not include a key element such as required information or the correct fee.

(k) The Department shall send an acknowledgment when a registration, including the appropriate fee, is received. However, the acknowledgment only indicates that the Department received the registration, and does not mean that the Department has reviewed or approved the registration. Therefore, if the registration is incorrect or deficient, the Department's acknowledgment does not in any way relieve the owner or operator from liability for penalties for any unauthorized activities.

(l) A registrant shall operate within the conditions of the general permit. If the registration form allows the registrant to choose a particular option tailored to the source, the registrant shall operate the source within the parameters set forth in that option. Failure to operate within the parameters of the chosen option and within the general permit conditions shall constitute violation of a permit. If a registrant wants to make a change to a source which has been registered under a general permit, a new general permit registration is required, unless the changed source would remain within the class of sources which qualify for the general permit, and the source would continue to be operated in accordance with the parameters set forth in the option chosen in the registration.

(m) To issue a general permit, or to amend an existing one, the Department shall draft a new or amended registration form and general permit, and shall publish a notice in the New Jersey Register that these documents are available for review and comment. When the comment period closes, the Department shall incorporate any changes the Department deems appropriate. The Department shall then announce the final general permit, and add it to the list of sources in (c) above, through a notice of administrative change published in the New Jersey Register.

(n) If the Department changes an existing general permit, it shall notify each person who has registered under the general

permit. The registrant shall comply with any applicable new requirements as follows:

1. If the change to the general permit is required by a statute or regulation, a registrant shall comply by the date required for compliance in the statute or regulation. If the registrant cannot comply by that date, the registrant must stop operating the source or obtain by that date a source-specific permit and certificate which authorizes continued operation; and

2. If the change to the general permit is not required by a statute or regulation, a registrant shall comply by the date which is 90 days after the date that the notice was received from the Department or the date when the registration, whichever is later. Thereafter, the registrant shall comply with the changed general permit.

(o) A person who wishes to register a source under a general permit may obtain the registration form, the general permit, and the General Procedures for General Permits, at the address in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(b).

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Former N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.8, Conditions of approval, recodified to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.13.

Public Notice: Draft General Permits comment opportunity.

See: 32 N.J.R. 605(a).

Administrative change.

See: 32 N.J.R. 2081(b).

Added (c)8.

Public Notice: Draft General Permits comment opportunity.

See: 33 N.J.R. 590(a).

Administrative change.

See: 33 N.J.R. 1377(a).

Public Notice: Air Quality Permit clarification of terminology.

See: 33 N.J.R. 3221(a).

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (c), substituted "propane, diesel or kerosene" for "or both fuels" in 3, and inserted "number 2 fuel oil or kerosene," following "diesel fuel" and added "or propane" in 4.

Administrative change.

See: 34 N.J.R. 2804(a).

Public Notice: Draft General Permits comment opportunity.

See: 35 N.J.R. 3415(b).

Public Notice: General Permit (GP-010) for Degreasing Operations Using Non-HAP Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3966(b).

Public Notice: Draft General Permits comment opportunity.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5308(c).

Administrative change.

See: 36 N.J.R. 183(a), 184(a), 1790(d), 3076(a).

Public Notice: Draft General Permits comment opportunity.

See: 36 N.J.R. 3303(b), 3303(c), 3304(a).

Administrative change.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4511(a), 4512(a), 4513(a).

Public Notice: Small Emitter General Air Permit (SEGAP)(GP-016).

See: 36 N.J.R. 4544(a).

Public Notice: Draft General Permit (GP-015) for Non-MACT Plating Operations.

See: 37 N.J.R. 142(a).

Administrative change.

See: 37 N.J.R. 4436(a), 4911(a).

Public Notice: Draft General Permit (GP-020) for Research and Development.

See: 38 N.J.R. 343(a).

Public Notice: Air Quality Permitting: Opportunity for Public Comment on Revised General Permit (GP-005) for Emergency Generators.

See: 38 N.J.R. 1351(a).

7:27-8.9 Environmental improvement pilot tests

(a) A person may seek approval for a preconstruction permit and certificate for an environmental improvement pilot test, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, of air pollution control equipment or other environmental clean-up equipment under this section.

(b) An applicant for an environmental improvement pilot test shall ensure that the equipment shall comply with all applicable requirements, and that the activities shall not cause impacts outside the property boundary.

(c) An applicant for an environmental improvement pilot test approval shall submit the application on a form obtained from the Department at the address in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(b). The application shall meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4, and shall include information regarding the planned sampling, analysis, equipment or processes, potential environmental impacts, the length of time requested for the test, projected emission rates, and any other information necessary for the Department to ensure that the proposed activities fit within the definition of an environmental improvement pilot test at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1.

(d) The Department shall take final action on the application within 30 days of its receipt of a complete application.

(e) The Department shall determine the term of a permit and certificate for an environmental improvement pilot test approval on a case-by-case basis, but in no case shall the approval last longer than 90 days from the start of the actions covered by the environmental improvement pilot test approval. The approval may be renewed by application to the Department. The Department shall renew the environmental improvement pilot test approval only if the applicant demonstrates that continued testing of the equipment or process is needed, and that the proposed activities remain within the definition of an environmental improvement pilot test at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1.

(f) The fee for an environmental improvement pilot test is set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6.

(g) The holder of an environmental improvement pilot test approval shall keep records of product run time, emission testing performed, and other data relevant to the emission of air contaminants. These records shall be kept for a minimum of five years, and any relevant data obtained must be submitted with any future application covering the source.

(h) Upon completion of the environmental improvement pilot test, the equipment involved shall cease operating, or shall return to operating under the conditions of the existing permit, if any. An environmental improvement pilot test approval does not constitute Departmental acceptance of equipment or a process for future production purposes.

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Former N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.9, Reporting requirements, recodified to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.15.

7:27-8.10 Public comment

(a) The Department shall seek comments from the general public prior to making any final decision on those applications for which such comment is required by State or Federal statutes. Such applications include, but are not limited to, those applications which:

1. Are subject to the PSD requirements published at 40 CFR 52;
2. Must be submitted to the EPA for approval as revisions to any state implementation plan; or
3. Are subject to emissions offset requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.

(b) The Commissioner of the Department may seek comments from the public whenever the Commissioner finds a significant degree of public interest in an application, or whenever the Commissioner determines such comments might clarify one or more issues involved in the decision on the application. In determining whether to seek or accept public comment, the Commissioner shall consider factors relevant to the subject application and the applicable requirements. These factors may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The extent of any emissions increase;
2. The impact of any emissions increase on ambient air quality, human health and welfare, and the environment;
3. The applicant's record of compliance with air pollution control requirements;
4. Any other air pollution control aspects of the application or facility which might make the application of particular interest to the public.

(c) The Department shall notify those who submitted a written request for public comment of the Commissioner's decision regarding their request. The Commissioner's notification shall be in writing, and if the decision is a denial, the notification shall include a discussion of the factors in (b) above, as well as a description of all other factors which formed the basis for the decision.

New Rule, R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

Old section recodified to 8.6.

Amended by R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.5 and amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Rewrote the section. Former N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.10, Revocation, recodified to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.16.

7:27-8.11 Standards for issuing a permit

(a) To obtain approval of a permit and certificate, a permit revision, or a compliance plan change, an applicant shall document that:

7:27-8.16 Revocation

(a) The Department may revoke a permit or certificate if the permittee:

1. Uses, or allows to be used, equipment or control apparatus not in compliance with the permit or certificate, or with any applicable Federal, or State law, regulation, or rule;
2. Takes any action which requires a permit revision, compliance plan change, seven-day-notice change, amendment, or change to a batch plant permit under any applicable provision at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.17 through 22, without complying with the applicable provision;
3. Fails to allow lawful entry by authorized representatives of the Department, pursuant N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.31;
4. Fails to pay any penalty assessed pursuant to a final order issued by the Department;
5. Fails to pay any outstanding service fees, charged in accordance with the schedules contained in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6, within 60 days of receipt of a fee invoice or, in the case of a renewal of a certificate, by the date of expiration of the certificate being renewed;
6. Fails to reimburse the Department within 60 days after receipt of an invoice for any of the following charges incurred by the Department:
 - i. The charges billed by any telephone company for the maintenance of a dedicated telephone line required by the conditions of approval of a preconstruction permit or certificate for the electronic transmission of data; or
 - ii. The charges billed by any laboratory for performing the analysis of audit samples collected pursuant to monitoring any testing required by the conditions of approval of a preconstruction permit or certificate; or
7. Fails to dispose lawfully of all aqueous and solid wastes generated as a result of the operation of the equipment or control apparatus.

(b) The Department may withdraw its approval of a preconstruction permit or permit revision, if the permittee:

1. Does not begin the activities authorized by the permit or permit revision within one year from the date of its approval; or
2. Discontinues the activities authorized by the permit or permit revision for a period of more than one year.

(c) The Department may revoke its approval of an application, if it determines that the approval authorizes a contravention of Federal or State laws, regulations, rules, or procedural requirements.

(d) A notice of revocation issued by the Department shall be in writing.

New Rule, R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

Amended by R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.10 and amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Rewrote the section.

7:27-8.17 Changes to existing permits and certificates

(a) There are several ways to change a permit and certificate once it is issued. They are described in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18 through 8.23. Some require prior approval from the Department, while others merely require notice to the Department, before or after the change.

(b) If an action or change fits under more than one of the sections listed at (b)1 through 4 below, it shall be submitted and reviewed through the most comprehensive of the sections which apply. The list of permit change sections at (b)1 through 4 below has the most comprehensive section listed first, and the others arranged in descending order. For example, if a permittee plans a change which fits under both the compliance plan change section (paragraph (b)2 below) and the seven-day-notice change section (paragraph (b)3 below), the change shall be submitted as a compliance plan change, because that is listed first, as it is the more comprehensive of the two sections. The permit change sections are:

1. Permit revisions (N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18);
2. Compliance plan change (N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.19);
3. Seven-day-notice change (N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.20);
4. Amendment (N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21).

(c) To submit an application for a permit revision or compliance plan change, or to submit a seven-day-notice or amendment, a form shall be obtained from the Department at the address in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(b). The completed form shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with the application requirements in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4, with the fee, if any, required under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6. If a permittee wishes to document the date upon which a completed form is submitted, the permittee may choose to submit the form in a way that will provide documentation of the submittal date, such as by certified mail. The completed form may be submitted to the Department by mail, hand delivery, or electronic submittal, as follows:

1. If on paper, submit to:

Bureau of New Source Review
Air Quality Permitting Program
Department of Environmental Protection
401 East State Street, Second Floor
PO Box 027
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0027; or

2. If in electronic form, submit through the Department's Remote AIMS Data Input User System (RADIUS), which can be accessed at the following website: www.state.nj.us/dep/agpp.

(d) If a permittee wishes to submit a change to an existing permit electronically, the permittee may do so only if:

1. The permit was originally applied for electronically through RADIUS; or
2. Complete application information for the permitted source is submitted electronically, through RADIUS, prior to, or simultaneously with, submittal of the permit change.

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Amended by R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

In (e), changed N.J.A.C. reference.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (c), rewrote 2; in (d)1 and 2, substituted "RADIUS" for "AIMS". Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Deleted (e).

7:27-8.18 Permit revisions

(a) The following actions require prior approval from the Department through a permit revision:

1. A request for an increase in a maximum allowable emission limit, including correction of a typographical error or inaccurate calculation, if the correction would result in a higher maximum allowable emission limit;
2. An action that shall:
 - i. Increase actual emissions, to a rate or concentration greater than a maximum allowable emission limit; or
 - ii. Cause the emission of a new air contaminant not specified in the permit and certificate. If the permit and certificate allows emission of a group of air contaminants, such as "total VOCs," or "total particulates," then any non-HAP air contaminant in that group is considered to be specified in the permit and certificate;
3. Use of a new raw material not specified in the permit, if the use would cause any of the following results (If the use would not cause any of these results, it shall be processed as a seven-day-notice under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.20, or as an amendment under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21):
 - i. An increase in actual emissions, to a rate or concentration greater than a maximum allowable emission limit;

ii. Emission of a new air contaminant not specified in the permit and certificate, at a level that meets or exceeds the applicable reporting threshold in Appendix 1, Tables A and B, incorporated herein by reference; or

iii. The source to become subject to a requirement that did not previously apply;

4. A reconstruction, as described in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.23, unless the reconstructed source has the potential to emit each of the air contaminants listed in Table A and B of Appendix 1 in amounts less than the applicable SOTA threshold level; in that case, the owner or operator of the source shall notify the Department of the reconstruction using the amendment procedures set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21;

5. Any of the following changes, if the change would cause the ground level concentration of an air contaminant to increase in that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access;

i. The replacement of an existing stack or chimney with a shorter stack or chimney;

ii. A change in the number of stacks or chimneys serving a source, which results in any discharge height less than that of the tallest stack or chimney existing prior to the change;

iii. An increase in the diameter of a stack or chimney; or

iv. A decrease in the exit temperature or volume of gas emitted from a stack or chimney;

6. Except as allowed at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21(b)6, the replacement of an entire permitted significant source with a replacement source. For the purposes of this section, replacement means that the replacement source will take the place of the replaced source in the manufacturing process, and the replaced source will be permanently shut down; or

7. Construction or installation of a new significant source (including a control apparatus), if there are existing, permitted sources onsite, and the new source could, under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(h), be combined on one permit application with the existing permitted sources. If the new source could not be combined under one permit with existing permitted sources under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(h), installation of the new source would require a new permit of its own.

(b) To obtain Department approval of a permit revision, the applicant shall demonstrate that the source shall meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.11, Standards for issuing permits.

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (a), rewrote 4.

7:27-8.19 Compliance plan changes

(a) The following actions require prior Department approval of a compliance plan change:

1. A decrease in the frequency of testing, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting, to below the frequency specified in the permit and certificate;
2. A change in monitoring method;
3. A change in a level, rate, or limit for an operational parameter if:
 - i. The change would cause the source to operate outside of the range set by the permit for that parameter;
 - ii. The parameter is required under the permit and certificate to be tested, monitored, recorded, or reported to the Department; and
 - iii. The level, rate, or limit is not an emission limit; and
4. A reduction in a source's potential to emit, through any of the actions listed at i through iii below. The permittee may take these actions without contacting the Department, but the reduction in potential to emit does not take effect until the Department approves the compliance plan change, making the emission decrease Federally enforceable. Until Department approval, the source's potential to emit remains unchanged. The following types of actions may be taken to reduce potential to emit under this paragraph:
 - i. A decrease in a maximum allowable emission rate;
 - ii. A decrease in maximum allowable hours of operation per time period (number of batches per time period for batch operations); or
 - iii. A decrease in maximum allowable production rate (production amount per batch for batch operations).

(b) The applicant may not proceed with a compliance plan change until the Department issues a written approval of the change, except for emission decreases that are not reflected in a change to a source's potential to emit made under (a)4 above.

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

7:27-8.20 Seven-day-notice changes

(a) A seven-day-notice change allows a permittee to proceed with a change seven days after the notice of the change

is submitted to the Department. A person acting under the authority of a seven-day-notice does so at risk. Should the Department determine that an action was incorrectly processed as a seven-day-notice change, and should have been processed as a compliance plan change or permit revision, the permittee may be subject to penalties for noncompliance with this subchapter.

(b) A seven-day-notice may be used for the following:

1. A change made to a permitted source which meets all three of the following requirements:
 - i. The action is a physical or operational change that is outside the scope of activities allowed by the permit;
 - ii. The action has the potential to result in an increase in actual emissions, but will not increase emissions over the allowable limits in the permit and certificate; and
 - iii. The action will not alter stack parameters or characteristics so as to cause the ground level concentration of an air contaminant to increase in that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access;
2. Notice indicating that an applicant plans to act at risk under the authority of N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.24 or 8.25; or
3. Notice of intent to use NO_x budget allowances, as defined by the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-31, by a former DER credit user to comply with a NO_x RACT limit in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.27. A notice of intent to use NO_x budget allowances shall be filed at least seven days before the start of the calendar quarter for which the NO_x budget allowances are to be used.

(c) A permittee shall submit a seven-day-notice for construction or installation of a new insignificant source (as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1), if the emissions from the insignificant source shall be released through the same control device as emissions from an existing, permitted significant source.

(d) A permittee shall not under (b)1 above use a seven-day-notice for a change which shall:

1. Result in emissions exceeding permit limits; or
2. Result in emission of a new air contaminant at a level which would cause the source's potential to emit to exceed reporting thresholds in Table A or B in Appendix 1.

(e) The Department shall separately evaluate each change submitted under (b)1 above to determine its effect on actual emissions. If a change, evaluated alone, would cause an increase in actual emissions (but not to a level over permit allowables), it shall be processed through a seven-day-notice, regardless of whether other, simultaneous changes might reduce emissions to compensate for the

increase. For example, if a permittee plans two changes, one increasing emissions (but not to a level over permit allowances), and one reducing emissions by the same amount, the change which increases emissions shall be processed through a seven-day-notice. Similarly, the Department shall separately evaluate each change submitted under (b)1 above to determine its effect on allowable emissions. If a change, evaluated alone, would cause a permit limit to be exceeded, it may not be processed through a seven-day-notice, regardless of whether other, simultaneous changes might reduce emissions to compensate for the increase. For example, if a permittee plans two changes, one increasing emissions over a permit limit, and one reducing emissions by the same amount, the change which increases emissions may not be processed through a seven-day-notice. Instead, the change shall be submitted as a permit revision under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18.

(f) The Department shall send an acknowledgment when a seven-day-notice, including the appropriate fee, is received. However, the acknowledgment only indicates the date upon which the Department received the notice. It does not mean that the Department has reviewed or approved the notice. Therefore, if the notice is incomplete or deficient, the Department's acknowledgment does not in any way relieve the owner or operator from liability for penalties for any unauthorized activities.

(g) If all of the requirements of this section are met, the permittee may begin the actions proposed in the seven-day-notice starting seven days after the notice has been submitted to the Department.

(h) The permittee shall maintain a copy of each seven-day-notice with the permit and certificate maintained at the facility.

New Rule. R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Amended by R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

Rewrote (b); in (d) and (e), inserted references to (b)1; and deleted a former (i).

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

In (b), rewrote 3.

7:27-8.21 Amendments

(a) An amendment allows a permittee to proceed with a change to a permitted source, or to its permit or certificate, provided that the permittee submits a notice of the change within 120 days after the start of the change.

(b) A permittee shall notify the Department of the following changes as an amendment:

1. A change in the permit and certificate information which allows the Department to identify and contact the permittee, including company name or mailing address; division name; plant name or address; name or address of any owner's agent; or name or telephone number of the on-site facility manager, any additional plant contact, or of any responsible official (as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.4);

2. A transfer of ownership or operational control of the source or the facility;

3. A change to the name, number, or designation given to any equipment or stack in the permit or certificate;

4. Any of the following changes to a permitted source's stack or chimney or the use thereof, if the change complies with EPA stack height regulations at 40 CFR Part 51:

- i. A change in the number of stacks or chimneys serving the source, if the change does not result in any discharge height less than that of the tallest stack or chimney existing prior to the change;

- ii. A decrease in the diameter of a stack or chimney, if the exhaust is vented upward;

- iii. The replacement of an existing stack or chimney with a taller stack or chimney, if this results in an effective stack height which is no less than that existing before the change; or

- iv. An increase in the exit temperature or volume of gas emitted from a stack or chimney;

5. The use in a permitted source of a new raw material not specified in the permit (including a change in the contents of a storage tank or container), or a change in the source's use of a raw material outside the limits in the permit, if the change shall not cause any of the following:

- i. An increase in actual emissions;

- ii. Emission of a new air contaminant not specified in the permit and certificate, at a level that meets or exceeds the applicable reporting threshold in Appendix 1, Tables A and B; or

- iii. The source to become subject to a requirement that did not previously apply;

6. Replacement of an entire permitted source with a replacement source which performs the same function as the replaced source and which, for each air contaminant listed in Table A and B of Appendix 1 that the replacement source may emit, has a potential to emit the air contaminant in an amount that is less than the applicable SOTA threshold level in Appendix 1, Tables A and B;

7. Correction of a typographical error, unless the correction would result in an increase in the actual or allowable emissions. If the correction would result in such an increase, the permittee shall:

i. File a permit revision under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18(a)1ii; or

ii. If the change does not meet the criteria for a permit revision at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18(a)1ii, the permittee shall submit a seven-day-notice under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.20; and

8. A reconstruction, as described in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.23, provided that the reconstructed source has the potential to emit each air contaminant listed in Table A and B of Appendix 1 in amounts less than the applicable SOTA threshold level.

(c) The permittee shall maintain a copy of each amendment with the permit and certificate maintained at the facility.

New Rule. R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (b), rewrote 6 and added 8.

7:27-8.22 Changes to sources permitted under batch plant, pilot plant, and dual plant permitting procedures

(a) To make a change to a permit issued using the NJDEP Batch Production Plant Permit Procedure, refer to the procedures in technical manual number 1301, which covers certain batch plant permits. Technical manual 1301 is available at the address listed in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(b).

(b) To make a change to a permit issued using the NJDEP Pilot Plant Permit Procedure, refer to the procedures in technical manual number 1302, which covers certain pilot plant permits. Technical manual 1302 is available at the address listed in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(b).

(c) To make a change to a permit issued using the NJDEP Dual Plant Permit Procedure, refer to the procedures in technical manual number 1302, which covers certain dual plant permits. Technical manual 1302 is available at the address listed in N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(b).

(d) If the applicable technical manual referenced in (a) through (c) above does not provide a procedure for making the desired change, the change shall be processed through the applicable provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.17 through 8.21.

New Rule. R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

7:27-8.23 Reconstruction

(a) A reconstruction is a replacement of part(s) of a significant source included in a process unit, or the replacement of part(s) of a 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. The Department shall publish this threshold dollar amount each November in the same New Jersey Register notice in which it publishes the current CPI and annual emission fee as required by N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31(j);

(b) When evaluating whether a replacement of part(s) amounts to a reconstruction, the process unit and the control apparatus are considered separately. Thus, when determining the fixed capital cost of reconstructing a new process unit, the control apparatus serving the process unit is not included.

(c) The replacement of an entire significant source operation or control apparatus is not a reconstruction, regardless of its cost. Rather, it is construction, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, and must be authorized through one of the following:

1. Department issuance of a new permit or

2. If allowed under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.21(b)6, an amendment.

(d) A reconstruction of a permitted source shall be submitted and reviewed under the procedures for a permit revision at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18. If a replacement of part(s) of a permitted source does not constitute a reconstruction under (a) above, it may still require notice to the Department under the seven-day-notice or amendment provisions or Departmental approval of a permit revision, if the replacement meets one or more of the other criteria requiring either notice or a permit revision under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18 through 8.23.

(e) If a source is not covered by a permit and certificate, and a reconstruction is planned, the owner or operator of the source shall obtain a permit and certificate for the source pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.3(a). If a replacement of part(s) of an unpermitted source does not constitute a reconstruction under (a) above, it would still require a permit if the replacement would result in an increase in actual emissions or would otherwise meet one or more of the other criteria set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.18 through 8.23 which determine when a permit revision is required. In that case, the replacement would constitute a modifica-

tion and a permit shall be obtained for the source as required at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.3(a).

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 30 N.J.R. 4079(a).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 32 N.J.R. 116(a).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 32 N.J.R. 4478(a).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 34 N.J.R. 782(c).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4474(b).

7:27-8.24 Special provisions for construction but not operation

(a) As provided in N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2j, an applicant may construct, reconstruct, install, and/or put in place a source, including a control apparatus, while the Department reviews an application if:

1. The applicant has submitted a complete application to the Department, proposing the construction, reconstruction, installation, and/or placement of the source;
2. The applicant only constructs, reconstructs, installs, and/or places the source on footings or a foundation, and does not test or operate it;
3. The construction, reconstruction, installation, and/or placement is carried out as proposed in the application;
4. The construction, reconstruction, installation, and/or placement is not prohibited by any Federal law or requirement, including but not limited to PSD requirements, offsets requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-18, MACT requirements, or acid rain requirements at 40 CFR Part 72; and
5. All other requirements of this section are met.

(b) To act under the authority of this section, the applicant shall notify the Department in writing seven days prior to beginning the activities listed in (a) above. This notice shall be submitted in accordance with the procedure for a seven-day-notice change at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.20, and shall include the fee for a seven-day-notice set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6.

(c) This section does not limit the Department in establishing construction, installation, maintenance, or operating standards, nor in reviewing any application.

(d) Costs incurred by the applicant in connection with actions taken under this section may not be used as grounds for an appeal of the Department's decision on the application.

(e) If the Department determines that the applicant has acted inconsistently with applicable law by any action taken under this section, the applicant shall be subject to penalties if the action has caused emissions of any air contaminant.

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

7:27-8.25 Special provisions for pollution control equipment or pollution prevention process modifications

(a) As provided at N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.3 and 9.4, a private entity, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, may proceed with the following activities while an application covering those activities is being reviewed by the Department:

1. Construction, installation, reconstruction or operation of control apparatus serving an existing source; or
2. Implementation of a pollution prevention process modification, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, involving one or more existing sources.

(b) This section does not authorize any activities which:

1. Are prohibited under the Federal Clean Air Act;
2. Shall result in increased emissions;
3. Shall result in emission of an air contaminant not previously emitted; or
4. If the source is covered by a permit or certificate, shall result in air contaminant emissions which are not authorized under that permit or certificate.

(c) To act under the authority of this section, the applicant shall:

1. Have submitted a complete application covering activities listed at (b) above; and
2. Notify the Department in writing seven days prior to beginning the activities listed in (b) above. This notice shall be submitted in accordance with the procedure for a seven-day-notice change at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.20, and shall include the fee for a seven day notice set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6.

(d) An applicant who acts under the authority of this section assumes all risks for the actions. If an applicant pursues activities under this section, and the Department does not approve the activities as proposed in the application, the applicant may be required to reverse the activities, and may be liable for penalties for the activities under (h) below.

(e) This section does not limit the Department in establishing standards, nor in reviewing any application.

(f) Costs incurred by the applicant in connection with actions taken under this section may not be used as grounds for an appeal of the Department's decision on the application.

(g) If the Department determines that actions taken at risk by the applicant under this section are inconsistent with applicable law, the Department and the applicant shall enter into an agreement. The agreement shall contain a date by which the applicant shall comply with the law. If the Department and the applicant fail to enter into an agreement, the Department may issue a schedule setting forth a date by which the applicant shall comply.

(h) If the applicant fails to comply with the schedule set under (g) above, the applicant shall be subject to penalties if the applicant's actions have caused:

1. Emission of an air contaminant not previously being emitted;
2. Emission of an air contaminant not authorized by an existing permit; or
3. An exceedance of an emission limit in an existing permit.

New Rule, R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Amended by R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

In (d), added the last sentence.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

Rewrote (d).

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

In (d), deleted the last sentence.

7:27-8.26 Civil or criminal penalties for failure to comply

Any person who is subject to this chapter and who fails to conform to its requirements may be subject to civil penalties in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27A-3 or criminal penalties pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2C-28.3 or both.

New Rule, R.1991 d.109, effective March 4, 1991 (operative March 31, 1991).

See: 22 N.J.R. 292(a), 23 N.J.R. 723(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Changed N.J.S.A. reference.

Case Notes

Failure of manufacturer to give notice of release of vinyl chloride monomer until 28 minutes after occurrence was not immediate enough to avoid penalty. Department of Environmental Protection and Energy v. Occidental Chemical, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 119.

Failure to fulfill stack testing conditions set forth in permits for asphalt plants warranted imposition of civil penalties. Department of Environmental Protection v. Hamilton, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 63.

Dispute over enforcement of penalties for exceedances of air contaminant allowables was not within agency jurisdiction. Department of Environmental Protection v. Trenton District Energy Company, 95 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 3.

Reduction of penalty; good compliance history and efforts at mitigation. Harrison Delivery Services v. DEPE, 94 N.J.A.R.2d (EPE) 30.

7:27-8.27 Special facility-wide permit provisions

(a) The holder of a facility-wide permit, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.1, is not required to obtain a permit and certificate under this subchapter for a planned action or change if:

1. The production process affected by the action or change is identified in and subject to an approved facility-wide permit issued under N.J.S.A. 13:1D-35 et seq.;

2. The planned action or change is either:

- i. Allowed under the facility-wide permit; or

- ii. Documented in a modification to a Pollution Prevention Plan, which satisfies the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:1K-3 and 4, or in a Pollution Prevention Assessment as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:1K-5; and

3. The planned action or change does not cause any of the following:

- i. An increase in the generation of nonproduct output per unit of production manufactured by the equipment or production process;

- ii. An exceedance of the maximum allowable concentration or rate of emission of any air contaminant for the production process or the entire facility, whichever is more stringent;

- iii. An exceedance of the maximum allowable concentration or effluent limitation of any discharge to waters of the State; or

- iv. The addition of a new production process.

(b) An action or change for which no permit is required under (a) above shall be reported to the Department within 120 days after the start of the action or change, as an amendment of the facility-wide permit. A copy of the Pollution Prevention Plan Modification or Pollution Prevention Assessment shall be submitted with the amendment to the facility-wide permit.

(c) If the holder of a facility-wide permit makes a change which does not meet the criteria at (a) above, the change would require a permit, or shall be processed through any applicable procedures for changes to existing permits at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.17 through 8.22.

New Rule, R.1993 d.428, effective September 7, 1993 (operative October 4, 1993).

See: 24 N.J.R. 4323(a), 25 N.J.R. 4075(b).
 New Rule, R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).
 See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).
 Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).
 See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).
 Rewrote the section.

7:27-8.28 Delay of testing

(a) A permittee may seek the approval of the Department for a delay in testing required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(f), 8.7(f), or 8.13(d). In such case the following shall apply:

1. The permittee shall submit a request for such approval on paper to the address given at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.4(b) and to the appropriate regional enforcement office indicated in (a)1i through iv below;

i. If the permitted source is located in Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, or Union County:

Department of Environmental Protection
 Central Regional Office
 Air and Environmental Quality Compliance & Enforcement
 Horizon Center, PO Box 407
 Robbinsville, NJ 08625-0407.

ii. If the permitted source is located in Bergen, Essex, or Hudson County:

Department of Environmental Protection
 Metropolitan Regional Office
 Air and Environmental Quality Compliance & Enforcement
 2 Babcock Place
 West Orange, NJ 07052-5504.

iii. If the permitted source is located in Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, or Warren County:

Department of Environmental Protection
 Northern Regional Office
 Air and Environmental Quality Compliance & Enforcement
 1259 Route 46 East, Building 2
 Parsippany-Troy Hills, NJ 07054-4191.

iv. If the permitted source is located in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, or Salem County:

Department of Environmental Protection
 Southern Regional Office
 Air and Environmental Quality Compliance & Enforcement
 One Port Center
 2 Riverside Drive, Suite 201
 Camden, NJ 08103.

2. A request for a delay in testing shall include the following information, at a minimum:

i. Justification why the delay in testing is necessary;

ii. A proposed test date or a proposed set of conditions that would define a future test date; and

iii. Certification signed by the responsible party at the facility and in accordance with the certification procedures at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39.

3. The Department shall approve each initial request for a delay in testing of up to 90 days, and any subsequent request for a delay in testing, only if one of the following criteria is met:

i. The test was delayed due to a Department delay, such as if the protocol is still under review/negotiation, but only if the protocol was submitted in a timely fashion;

ii. The equipment which is to be tested had not been installed;

iii. The requirement for testing is a Federal requirement, and the EPA has given its approval in writing of the delay in testing; or

iv. The permittee has described in writing an impediment to the testing, which, based on its review of documentation submitted by the permittee, the Department has determined is a valid reason for further delaying the testing.

(b) In a request for a delay of testing, submitted pursuant to (a) above, a permittee may include a waiver of its right to assert that its emissions during the period of delay were any different than the emissions measured by the test when performed (or, if applicable, the emissions calculated based on the measurements taken).

New Rule, R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (a), rewrote 1 and 3.

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Deleted (c).

APPENDIX 1

TABLE A

Reporting and SOTA thresholds

(Potential to emit)

<u>Air contaminant</u>	<u>Reporting Threshold¹</u>	<u>SOTA Threshold²</u>
	<u>(in lbs/hour)</u>	<u>(in tons/yr)</u>
Total VOC	0.05	5.0

TSP	0.05	5.0
PM-10	0.05	5.0
NO _x	0.05	5.0
CO	0.05	5.0
SO ₂	0.05	5.0
Each TXS	0.01	See Table B
Each HAP	See Table B	See Table B
Any air contaminant listed in footnote ³	0.05	5.0

¹ If a source emits an air contaminant that both belongs to an air contaminant class that appears on Table A and is also a HAP found on Table B, emissions of the air contaminant must be taken into consideration in a permit application in determining if the Table A reporting threshold is met, as well as if the Table B reporting threshold is met. If both the Table A and the Table B reporting thresholds are met, emissions of that air contaminant must be included in the emissions reported in application forms for both Table 1 air contaminants and Table 2 HAPs.

² If a source emits an air contaminant that appears on Table A and is also a HAP found on Table B, the lower of the two SOTA thresholds applies.

³ Any 112(r) contaminant; any stratospheric ozone depleting substance, or any greenhouse gas except carbon dioxide (CO₂).

TABLE B

Reporting and SOTA thresholds for HAPs
(Potential to emit)

CAS Number	Air Contaminant	Reporting Threshold (lbs/yr)	SOTA Thres- hold (lbs/yr)
75070	Acetaldehyde	1,800	10,000
60355	Acetamide	200	2,000
75058	Acetonitrile	800	8,000
98862	Acetophenone	200	2,000
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene	1	10
107028	Acrolein	8	80
79061	Acrylamide	4	40
79107	Acrylic acid	120	1,200
107131	Acrylonitrile	60	600
107051	Allyl chloride	200	2,000
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl	200	2,000
62533	Aniline	200	2,000
90040	o-Anisidine	200	2,000
71432	Benzene	N/A ³	4,000
92875	Benzidine	0.06	0.6
98077	Benzotrithloride	1.2	12
100447	Benzyl chloride	20	200
92524	Biphenyl	2,000	10,000
117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	1000	10,000
542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether	0.06	0.6
75252	Bromoform	2,000	10,000
106990	1,3-Butadiene	14	140
156627	Calcium cyanamide	2,000	10,000
133062	Captan	2,000	1 ⁰ ,000
63252	Carbaryl	2,000	10,000

CAS Number	Air Contaminant	Reporting Threshold (lbs/yr)	SOTA Thres- hold (lbs/yr)
75150	Carbon disulfide	200	2,000
56235	Carbon tetrachloride	N/A ⁴	2,000
463581	Carbonyl sulfide	1,000	10,000
120809	Catechol	1,000	10,000
133904	Chloramben	200	10,000
57749	Chlordane	2	20
7782505	Chlorine	20	200
79118	Chloroacetic acid	20	200
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone	12	120
108907	Chlorobenzene	2,000	10,000
510156	Chlorobenzilate	80	800
67663	Chloroform	N/A ⁵	1,800
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether	20	200
126998	Chloroprene	200	2,000
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid	200	2,000
95487	o-Cresol	200	2,000
108394	m-Cresol	200	2,000
106445	p-Cresol	200	2,000
98828	Cumene	2,000	10,000
94757	2,4-D, salts and esters	2,000	10,000
547044	DDE	2	20
334883	Diazomethane	200	2,000
132649	Dibenzofurans	1,000	10,000
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloro-propane	2	200
84742	Dibutylphthalate	2,000	10,000
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	600	6,000
91941	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	40	400
111444	Dichloroethyl ether	12	120
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene	200	2000
62737	Dichlorvos	40	400
111422	Diethanolamine	1,000	10,000
121697	N,N-Dimethylaniline	200	2,000
64675	Diethyl sulfate	200	2,000
119904	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine	20	200
60117	4-Dimethyl aminoazo-benzene	200	2,000
119937	3,3-Dimethyl benzidine	1.6	16
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	4	40
68122	Dimethyl formamide	200	2,000
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	1.6	16
131113	Dimethyl phthalate	2,000	10,000
77781	Dimethyl sulfate	20	200
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	20	200
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol	200	2,000
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	4	40
123911	1,4-Dioxane	N/A ⁶	10,000
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	18	180
106898	Epichlorohydrin	400	4,000
106887	1,2-Epoxybutane	200	2,000
140885	Ethyl acrylate	200	2,000
100414	Ethyl benzene	2,000	10,000
51796	Ethyl carbamate	160	1,600
75003	Ethyl chloride	2,000	10,000
106934	Ethylene dibromide	20	200
107062	Ethylene dichloride	N/A ⁸	1,60
107211	Ethylene glycol	2,000	10,000

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CAS Number	Air Contaminant	Reporting Threshold (lbs/yr)	SOTA Thres- hold (lbs/yr)
	Trivalent chromium compounds	1000	10,000
10025737	Chromic chloride	2.0	20
744084	Cobalt metal and compounds ¹⁷	20	200
10210681	Cobalt carbonyl	20	200
62207765	Fluomine	20	200
—	Coke oven emissions	6	60
—	Cyanide compounds	1,000	10,000
0151508	Potassium cyanide	20	200
143339	Sodium cyanide	20	200
—	Glycol ethers ¹⁹	1,000	10,000
110805	2-Ethoxy ethanol	2,000	10,000
111762	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2,000	10,000
108864	2-Methoxy ethanol	2,000	10,000
—	Lead and compounds ²⁰	2	20
78002	Tetraethyl lead	2	20
75741	Tetramethyl lead	2	20
7439965	Manganese and compounds ²¹	160	1,600
12108133	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese	20	200
—	Mercury compounds ²²	2	20
—	Elemental mercury	2	20
748794	Mercuric chloride	2	20
10045940	Mercuric nitrate	2	20
62384	Phenyl mercuric acetate	2	20
—	Nickel compounds ²³	200	2,000
13463393	Nickel carbonyl	20	200
12035722	Nickel refinery dust	16	160
—	Nickel subsulfide	8	80
—	Polycyclic organic matter ²⁴	2	20
56553	Benz(a)anthracene	2	20
225514	Benz(c)acridine	2	20
50328	Benzo(a)pyrene	2	20
205992	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2	20
218019	Chrysene	2	20
53703	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2	20
189559	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene	2	20
57976	7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	2	20
193395	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	2	20
7782492	Selenium compounds ²⁵	20	200
7783075	Hydrogen selenide	20	200
7488564	Selenium sulfide (mono and di)	20	200
13410010	Sodium selenate	20	200
10102188	Sodium selenite	20	200
—	Total dioxin and furans ²⁶	0.00012	0.0012

³ The reporting threshold for this air contaminant is based on hourly, rather than annual, emissions. Because this air contaminant

is a TXS subject to the reporting threshold in Table A, the reporting threshold for this contaminant is 0.01 pounds per hour.

⁴ See footnote 3.

⁵ See footnote 3.

⁶ See footnote 3.

⁷ Emissions of this air contaminant must be reported if emissions exceed either the hourly emissions reporting threshold for a TXS in Table A (.01 pounds per hour), or the annual emissions threshold listed above in Table B.

⁸ See footnote 3.

⁹ See footnote 7.

¹⁰ See footnote 7.

¹¹ See footnote 3.

¹² See footnote 3.

¹³ See footnote 3.

¹⁴ Some compounds or subgroups included in this chemical group are also individually named in this table. If a compound or subgroup is individually listed, the threshold listed for the compound or subgroup takes precedence over the threshold listed for the chemical group as a whole. If a compound or subgroup is not individually listed, the threshold for the entire chemical group applies to each compound or subgroup included in the chemical group.

¹⁵ See footnote 14.

¹⁶ See footnote 14.

¹⁷ See footnote 14.

¹⁸ See footnote 14.

¹⁹ See footnote 14.

²⁰ See footnote 14.

²¹ See footnote 14.

²² See footnote 14.

²³ See footnote 14.

²⁴ See footnote 14.

²⁵ See footnote 14.

²⁶ As defined in EPA/625/3-87/012, Interim Procedures for Estimating Risks Associated with Exposure to Mixtures of Chlorinated-p-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans.

New Rule, R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).

See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a), 26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

Rewrote the appendix.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

Updated Table B.

Amended by R.2005 d.392, effective November 21, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4607(a), 37 N.J.R. 16(b), 4415(a).

Added “, except carbon dioxide (CO₂)” to footnote ³.

SUBCHAPTER 9. SULFUR IN FUELS

Subchapter Historical Note

Amendments to this subchapter which replaced the earlier numbering and text were adopted pursuant to authority of N.J.S.A. 13:1D-1 et seq. and were filed on August 10, 1978, as R.1978 d.276 to become effective on October 12, 1978. See: 10 N.J.R. 234(a), 10 N.J.R. 383(c). Amendments which changed the effective date of these rules to December 31, 1978, or such earlier date as formal federal approval is granted was filed

on October 10, 1978 as R.1978 d.361. See: 10 N.J.R. 479(c). Further amendments which changed the effective date to July 12, 1979, were filed and became effective on January 10, 1979, as R.1979 d.10. See: 11 N.J.R. 63(c).

This subchapter was previously amended by R.1976 d.81, effective March 12, 1976 (See: 8 N.J.R. 181(a)) and R.1976 d.100, effective March 31, 1976 (See: 8 N.J.R. 222(a)). Formal federal approval for these amended rules was obtained on June 4, 1979.

7:27-9.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

"Aerodynamic downwash" means the rapid descent of a plume to ground level with little dilution and dispersion as a result of alteration of background air flow characteristics caused by the presence of buildings or other obstacles in the vicinity of the emission point.

"Air quality simulation model" means a mathematical procedure for predicting the ambient air concentration of pollutants resulting from the dispersive properties of the 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.

"Carbon dioxide (CO₂)" means a colorless, odorless gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms.

"Fuel" means gaseous, liquid, or liquefiable petroleum product (excluding coal) which is produced, manufactured, used or sold for the purpose of creating useful heat.

"Fuel oil" means a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product burned for lighting or for the generation of heat or power and derived directly or indirectly from crude oil.

"Mathematical combination" means the summation of the emissions from two or more stacks or chimneys and the regulation of those emissions as if they came from the same sources venting through a single stack.

"Motor vehicle" means any vehicle propelled otherwise than by muscular power, excepting such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks.

"Municipal solid waste (MSW)" means residential, commercial, and institutional non-hazardous solid waste.

"Solid fuel" means solid material or any substance derived from solid material used or to be used for the purpose of creating useful heat and includes, but is not limited to, coal,

gasified coal, liquified coal, solid solvent-refined coal, municipal solid waste, refuse-derived fuel, and wood.

"SSU viscosity" means the number of seconds it takes 60 cubic centimeters of an oil to flow through the standard orifice of a Saybolt Universal viscometer at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Stack or chimney" means a flue, conduit or opening designed, constructed, and/or utilized for the purpose of emitting air contaminants into the outdoor air.

"Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)" means a colorless gas at standard conditions, having a molecular composition of one sulfur atom and two oxygen atoms.

"Viscosity" means the measure of a fluid's resistance to flow.

"Zone 1" means Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, and Ocean Counties.

"Zone 2" means Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren Counties.

"Zone 3" means Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Mercer Counties except those municipalities included in Zone 6.

"Zone 4" means Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union Counties.

"Zone 5" means Salem County.

"Zone 6" means in Burlington County, the municipalities of Bass River Township, Shamong Township, Southampton Township, Tabernacle Township, Washington Township, Woodland Township, and in Camden County, Waterford Township.

As amended, R.1982 d.456, effective December 6, 1982 (operative February 4, 1983).

See: 13 N.J.R. 870(a), 14 N.J.R. 1452(a).

"Air quality simulation model", "Mathematical combination", "Municipal solid waste", and "solid fuel" defined.

Administrative correction to delete definition "Oxygen".

See: 23 N.J.R. 1166(b).

7:27-9.2 Sulfur content standards

(a) No person shall store, offer for sale, sell, deliver or exchange in trade for use in New Jersey fuel which contains sulfur in excess of a percentage by weight set forth in Table 1 of this section, except as provided in (c), (d) and (e) below, and N.J.A.C. 7:27-9.5.

(b) No person shall use fuel which contains sulfur in excess of a percentage by weight set forth in Table 1 of this section, except as provided in (c), (d), and (e) below, and N.J.A.C. 7:27-9.5.

TABLE 1
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SULFUR IN FUEL

Typical Grades of Fuel Oil	Classification by SSU Viscosity at 100°F	Percent Sulfur by Weight			
		Zone 1	Zone 2 & Zone 5	Zone 3	Zone 4 & Zone 6
No. 2 & lighter	Less than or equal to 45, including gases	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
No. 4	Greater than 45 but less than 145	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
No. 5, No. 6 & heavier	Equal to or greater than 145	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%

(c) The provisions of (a) and (b) above shall not apply to fuels whose combustion causes sulfur dioxide emissions from any stack or chimney into the outdoor atmosphere which are demonstrated to the Department as not exceeding, at any time, those quantities of sulfur dioxide expressed in pounds per 1,000,000 British Thermal Units (BTU) gross heat input, set forth in Table 2 of this section.

TABLE 2
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SULFUR DIOXIDE
EMISSIONS

Typical Grades of Fuel Oil	Classification by SSU Viscosity at 100°F	SO ₂ Emissions (lbs./10 ⁶ BTU)			
		Zone 1	Zone 2 & Zone 5	Zone 3	Zone 4 & Zone 6
No. 2	Less than or equal to 45	0.32	0.32	0.21	0.21
No. 4	Greater than 45 but less than 145	2.10	0.74	0.32	0.32
No. 5, No. 6 & heavier	Equal to or greater than 145	2.10	1.05	0.53	0.32

(d) The provisions of (a) and (b) above shall not apply to fuels included in an alternative emission control plan based on a mathematical combination approved by the Department. Application for such approval shall be made to the Department in writing and must include:

1. Certification that all source operations to be included in the mathematical combination are under the control of, or operated by, one person; and
2. Certification that the total sulfur dioxide emissions from the mathematical combination during each 24-hour period will not exceed the quantity of sulfur dioxide expressed in pounds per million BTU gross heat input set forth in Table 2 of this section; and
3. Certification that the total sulfur dioxide emissions from the mathematical combination during each 24-hour period will not exceed the maximum total weight of sulfur dioxide that all the sources in the mathematical combination were allowed to emit at the time of applying; and
4. Identification of each fuel burning unit and stack to be included in the mathematical combination; and
5. Identification of the grades of fuel to be burned in each unit, the maximum sulfur content of each fuel to be burned in each unit, the maximum gross heat input rate for each unit, the higher heating value of each fuel, and the annual fuel use and operating hours per year for each unit; and

"Fluid catalytic cracking unit" means a refinery process unit in which petroleum derivatives are continuously charged. The hydrocarbon molecules in the presence of a catalyst suspended in a fluidized bed are fractured into smaller molecules, or react with a contact material suspended in a fluidized bed. This is meant to improve feed stock quality for additional processing, and the catalyst or contact material is continuously regenerated by burning off coke or other deposits.

"Fuel" means combustible material burned in boilers, furnaces, or other machinery to generate heat or other forms of energy. This term includes commercial fuel and non-commercial fuel.

"Fuel oil" means a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product burned for lighting or for the generation of heat or power and derived directly or indirectly from crude oil.

"Household do-it-yourselfer used oil" means oil that is derived from households, such as used oil generated by individuals who generate used oil through the maintenance of their personal motor vehicles.

"Household do-it-yourselfer used oil generator" means an individual who generates household do-it-yourselfer used oil.

"Noncommercial fuel" means solid, liquid or gaseous fuel which is not ordinarily produced, manufactured, or sold for the purpose of creating heat or other forms of energy. This includes fuels which are derived from used oil or other waste materials.

"Number 1 fuel oil" means fuel oil of the grade that is classified as Number 1, according to ASTM Standard Specification for Classification of Fuel Oils by ASTM D396-84. This specification can be obtained from the ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

"Number 2 fuel oil" means fuel oil of the grade that is classified as Number 2, according to ASTM Standard Specification for Classification of Fuel Oils by ASTM D396-84. This specification can be obtained from the ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

"Number 6 fuel oil" means fuel oil of the grade that is classified as Number 6, according to ASTM Standard Specification for Classification of Fuel Oils by ASTM D396-84. This specification can be obtained from the ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

"Off-specification used oil" means used oil which is not on-specification used oil.

"On-specification used oil" means used oil which meets the specifications, established in the solid waste rules at N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6.2(a) and any amendments thereto. These specifications are currently as follows:

<u>Constituent/Property</u>	<u>Allowable Level</u>
Arsenic	5 ppmw maximum
Cadmium	2 ppmw maximum
Chromium	10 ppmw maximum
Lead	100 ppmw maximum
Flash point	100 degrees Fahrenheit minimum
Total halogens	1000 ppmw maximum

"Permit" means a permit to Construct, Install or Alter Control Apparatus or Equipment issued under N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:27-8, an operating permit issued under N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.1 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:27-22, or a facility-wide permit issued under N.J.S.A. 13:1D-35 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 7:1K-1.5, as applicable.

"Person" means an individual, public or private corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, society, joint stock company, international entity, institution, county, municipality, state, interstate body, the United States of America, or any agency, board, commission, employee, agent, officer, or political subdivision of a state, an interstate body, or the United States of America.

"Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum.

"Processed used oil fuel" means on-specification used oil which has been treated to improve its combustion characteristics and is combusted consistent with an approved Air Pollution Control Permit to Construct and Certificate to Operate or is burned consistent with the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.6(a).

"Power steering fluid" means oil drained from the power steering system of a conveyance.

"Registration" means the registering of a space heater with the Department on forms provided by the Department and containing such information as may be required in accordance to N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3(a)2 and (b).

"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.

"Shipment" means, in reference to used oil, used oil delivered in a single truckload, railroad tank car, barge, or other delivery vessel.

"Space heater" means a used oil fired space heater that is self-contained, automatically controlled, indirectly fired heating appliance for warming of a non-residential area or for other energy recovery.

"Transmission fluid" means oil drained from a transmission of a conveyance.

"Used oil" means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities, or unused oil that is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities through storage or handling.

"Visible smoke" means smoke which obscures light to a degree readily discernible by visual observation.

(b) The following acronyms, when used in this subchapter, have the meanings given below:

"ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

"BTU" means British Thermal Unit.

"C.F.R." means Code of Federal Regulations.

"CO" means carbon monoxide.

"EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"ppmw" means parts per million by weight.

"ppmvd" means parts per million by volume, dry basis.

7:27-20.2 General provisions

(a) No person shall combust used oil except as authorized pursuant to this subchapter.

(b) No person shall burn fuel oil, allow the burning of fuel oil, or sell fuel oil for burning, in a space heater, boiler, or other combustion unit located in a multi-family residence (such as an apartment building or a dormitory), a day care facility, a pre-school, a school, a hospital, a residence for the elderly, or a nursing home, if the fuel oil consists of used oil or has been blended with used oil.

(c) No person shall sell fuel oil for burning in a space heater, boiler, or other combustion unit located in a single-family dwelling, two-family dwelling, or a dwelling of six or less family units, one of which is owner occupied, if the fuel oil consists of used oil, or has been blended with used oil.

(d) No person shall combust used oil or any mixtures containing used oil in a space heater without first registering with the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3, or combust used oil in any space heater or combustion unit without a permit issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 or 7:27-22, whichever is applicable. The owner or operator of the space heater shall:

1. Construct, install, and operate the space heater in conformance with all applicable requirements in this subchapter and all other provisions of the New Jersey Administrative Code; and

2. Monitor the operation of the space heater and record and report the findings, as required in N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3(b) or in the permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 or 7:27-22, as applicable.

(e) No person shall combust used oil which has been blended with any hazardous waste, as defined pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26G-5, except as allowed under N.J.A.C. 7:26A-6, 7:26G-8 and 9, and 7:27-8 or 7:27-22, as applicable.

7:27-20.3 Burning of on-specification used oil in space heaters covered by a registration

(a) A person may burn used oil in a space heater pursuant to a registration provided that:

1. The total combined gross heat input of all space heaters at any one facility does not exceed 500,000 BTUs per hour. If any additional used oil space heater(s) at the facility result in the combined total gross heat input of all space heaters exceeding 500,000 BTUs per hour, then all of the space heaters shall require permits pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.4;

2. The used oil space heater(s) covered by a registration shall be installed, operated, and maintained consistently with (b) below and the person submitting the registration shall certify that the space heater(s) is installed, operated, and maintained consistently with (b) below;

3. The registration shall be executed on forms prescribed by the Department. The registration form shall require information identifying full business name, mailing address, facility location, location of equipment on premises, facility contact, and maximum heat input rate; and confirming that the space heater meets the criteria for the registration, and operates in accordance with the registration. Registration forms may be obtained by submitting a written request to the Department at the following address:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Air Quality Permitting Program

PO Box 27

Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0027

4. The registration form referenced in (a)3 above shall require the registrant to certify the truth and accuracy of the information on the form. The certification shall meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39; and

5. The registration shall include certifications consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39, Certification of Information.

(b) The space heater for which a registration has been filed with the Department shall conform to the following requirements:

1. The space heater shall be used for the purpose of energy recovery only;

2. Any used oil burned in the space heater shall be:
 - i. Generated on-site by the owner or operator of the space heater, or by an agent of such person;
 - ii. Generated by a household do-it-yourselfer used oil generator; or
 - iii. Collected by do-it-yourselfer used oil collection centers, such as those organized by a municipality;
3. The on-specification used oil to be burned in the space heater shall conform to the following requirements:
 - i. The used oil shall only be from conveyances that are powered by an internal combustion engine, consisting of any combination of the following substances: used crankcase oil, used brake fluid, used transmission fluid, or used power steering fluid;
 - ii. None of the following shall be blended with the used oil:
 - (1) Anti-freeze;
 - (2) Carburetor cleaner;
 - (3) Paint thinner;
 - (4) Paint;
 - (5) Part degreaser solvents;
 - (6) Oil additives;
 - (7) Gasoline;
 - (8) Chlorinated solvents;
 - (9) Battery acid; or
 - (10) A hazardous waste as defined pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:26G-5;
4. The maximum gross heat input of any one space heater at a facility shall not exceed 500,000 BTUs per hour;
5. The discharge point of the stack serving the space heater is higher than the peak of the roof of the building in which the space heater is located and that discharge point is at least 20 feet above grade;
6. The space heater shall be listed and tested by a nationally recognized laboratory in accordance with standards equivalent to the Underwriters Laboratory, Incorporated 296A Standard for Safety, UL296A "Waste Oil Burning Air Heating Appliances" or Canadian Standards Association—CSA Standard B140.4-1974 (R1991)—Oil Fired Warm Air Furnaces and FBL Notice Number 72 Requirements for Appliances Burning Used Oil in an Atomizing Burner. This listing shall be documented by the manufacturer of the used oil space heater and provided to the registrant;
7. The space heater shall be constructed, installed, and operated in conformance with all applicable require-

ments in this subchapter and all other provisions of the New Jersey Administrative Code;

8. The owner or operator shall adjust the combustion process of the used oil space heater within 24 operating hours after startup and annually thereafter. The adjustment shall consist of the following:

- i. Adjusting the air-to-fuel ratio to the manufacturer's recommended standards and ensuring that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly;

- ii. Inspecting the space heater and cleaning or replacing any components of the space heater as necessary to minimize total emissions of carbon monoxide (CO);

- iii. Taking an exhaust stream sample and analyzing it for CO and oxygen. This sampling and analysis may be done with a portable monitor. The results of the sampling and analysis shall ensure that CO emissions after adjustment pursuant to (b)8i and ii above are no more than 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, hourly average, corrected to seven percent oxygen. Testing for less than one hour is permitted if the CO reading is no more than 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to seven percent oxygen for five consecutive minutes of operation;

- (1) Record the manufacturer and model number of the portable monitor used for the CO and oxygen measurements. The CO testing equipment shall be capable of measuring and recording the in-stack concentrations of CO, over a range of 0 to 500 parts per million by volume, with an accuracy of plus/minus five percent of the reading when measuring 100 parts per million by volume.

- (2) If an exhaust stream sample exceeds the CO standard of 100 ppmvd, one hour average, corrected to seven percent oxygen, the used oil space heater shall not be operated, except for adjustment purposes, until the owner or operator corrects any mechanical problems, readjusts the space heater, and the space heater has been demonstrated to meet the carbon monoxide standard of no more than 100 ppmvd, one hour average, corrected to seven percent oxygen;

- iv. Ensuring the exhaust emissions at the stack do not contain visible particulate emissions; and

- v. Recording all adjustments made to the space heater, all carbon monoxide and oxygen readings, the determination of the presence of visible emissions, and the dates of each adjustment, as outlined in (b)8i, iii and iv above, respectively;

9. If the sample taken in (b)8iii above exceeds the CO standard of 100 parts per million by volume, dry basis, corrected to seven percent oxygen, one hour average, no violation shall occur if the space heater continues to be operated only as is outlined in (b)8iii above;

10. The space heater shall not be operated in a manner which will cause visible emissions, exclusive of visible condensed water vapor, except for a period of no more than three minutes in any consecutive 30 minute period. If visible emissions are observed, the following measures shall be implemented:

i. The operator manual shall be referred to for corrective measures, and the corrective actions taken shall be recorded;

ii. Except for adjustment purposes, the used oil space heater shall not be operated after visible emissions are observed, until the owner or operator corrects any mechanical problems, readjusts the air-to-fuel ratio, if necessary, and the space heater has been demonstrated to meet the no visible emission standard;

11. Commercial Number 1 fuel oil, commonly known as kerosene, and commercial Number 2 fuel oil, commonly known as home heating oil, can be blended with the used oil and charged to the used oil space heater;

12. The used oil in the storage tank for the space heater shall not exceed the following limits. The Department may obtain an oil sample to verify that the used oil is within these limits:

<u>Constituent/Property</u>	<u>Allowable Level</u>
Arsenic	5 ppmw maximum
Cadmium	2 ppmw maximum
Chromium	10 ppmw maximum
Lead	100 ppmw maximum
Flash point	100 degrees Fahrenheit minimum
Total halogens	1,000 ppmw maximum
Sulfur	5,000 ppmw maximum

13. The owner or operator of the used oil space heater shall maintain the oil filtering equipment in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and shall not operate the used oil space heater without an installed and operational filter;

14. Any operation of the space heater which may cause a release of air contaminants which might result in citizen complaints shall be reported by the registrant as required by the Air Pollution Control Act. The registrant shall immediately notify the Department of any non-compliance, including visible emissions, by calling the Department Regional Enforcement Office or the Environmental Action Hotline at (609) 292-7172;

15. All records which shall be maintained pursuant to this section shall be kept on-site in a central file in a permanently bound logbook or in readily accessible computer memories and made available for inspection by the Department for a period of three years after the date of each record. These records shall include the following:

i. Pursuant to (b)8 above, the dates of each adjustment, carbon monoxide and oxygen readings, and presence of visible emissions, if any; and

ii. Pursuant to (b)10 above, instances of when the used oil space heater caused visible emissions;

16. Consistent with Table 4b of the Base Fee Schedule at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6, a \$250.00 fee, which includes registration for operating a space heater, shall be submitted with each registration statement. The registration shall be renewed every five years on forms prescribed by and furnished by the Department and shall be signed by the person engaging in the operation of a used oil space heater. In the registration renewal form, it shall be certified by the registrant that the information initially submitted and certified, pursuant to (a)3 above, is still valid for the space heater that had been registered. The certification shall meet the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39. The Department shall send renewal notifications and forms six months prior to the expiration of the registration to the registrants. The renewal fee shall be \$250.00, consistent with Table 4b of the Base Fee Schedule of N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.6; and

17. The used oil brought to the facility by household do-it-yourselfer used oil generators shall be visually inspected prior to it being charged to the used oil storage tank.

(c) Once the registration has been forwarded to the Department by United States Postal Service by registered mail and a registered receipt is obtained, the space heater may be installed and operated. The Department shall send an acknowledgment to the registrant that it has received the registration. If the registration is incomplete or deficient, the Department shall notify the registrant.

7:27-20.4 Burning of on-specification used oil in space heaters covered by a permit

(a) Used oil may be burned in a space heater other than as outlined in N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3 if a permit to combust used oil is issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 or 7:27-22. Such space heaters include, but are not limited to, those at a facility in which the cumulative gross heat input of all space heaters exceeds 500,000 BTU/hr, the gross heat input of one space heater is in excess of 500,000 BTU/hr, or where any space heaters would combust used oil other than the used oils listed in N.J.A.C. 7:27-20.3(b)3i. In accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 or 7:27-22, as applicable, the application for a permit shall include the following at a minimum:

1. A protocol for conducting an air quality impact analysis, including a risk assessment;

2. Such details regarding the equipment and control apparatus as necessary to determine that the equipment and control apparatus is designed to operate without causing a violation of any provisions of relevant State or Federal laws or regulations and the equipment or control apparatus incorporates advances in the art of air pollution control for the kind and amount of air contaminant emitted by the applicant's equipment;

Source and Effective Date

R.1994 d.502, effective October 3, 1994 (operative October 31, 1994).
See: 25 N.J.R. 3963(a), 25 N.J.R. 4836(a),
26 N.J.R. 793(a), 26 N.J.R. 3943(b).

Cross References

Application of N.J.A.C. 7:27-18 to applications submitted pursuant to this subchapter, see N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.2.

Law Review and Journal Commentaries

Business-Friendly Regulators Ease Air Pollution Rules. Neale R. Bedrock. 139 N.J.L.J. No.8, S10 (1995).

State Operating Permits Bring Major changes to New Jersey's Air Pollution Control Program. Paul H. Schneider, Peter L. Benza, 160 N.J.Law. 20 (Mag.) (April 1994).

7:27-22.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, have the meanings given below unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

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

"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 by the Department.

"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.

"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.

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

"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 SO₂ during or after a specified calendar year.

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

"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 shield” means the protection from enforcement action set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.7.

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

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

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

“Banking” means the reservation of creditable emission reductions, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-18, for future use as emission offsets.

“Brake horsepower” or “bhp” means a measure of mechanical power generated by a reciprocating engine determined by a brake attached to the shaft coupling.

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

“Category I” means the class of modification application for the following types of significant source operations:

1. Any gasoline vapor recovery system constructed, installed, or operated at any gasoline dispensing facility; this does not include gasoline vapor recovery systems at bulk terminals;

2. Any woodworking equipment including, but not limited to, saws, planers, and sanders, that has particulate control apparatus which achieves a minimum collection efficiency of 99 percent, and the particulate control apparatus serving the equipment;

3. Any metal working equipment including, but not limited to, welders, grinders, and drill presses, that has particulate control apparatus that achieves a minimum collection efficiency of 99 percent, and the particulate control apparatus serving the equipment.

4. Fossil fuel burning equipment used only for the burning of liquid or gaseous commercial fuel and having a designed heat input rate of less than 10 million BTU per hour; this does not include any equipment used for the burning of coal or other solid fuel, non-commercial fuel, crude oil or process by-products in any form;

5. Stationary storage tanks which have a capacity of less than 20,000 gallons and which are used for the storage of liquid substances and any control apparatus serving such tanks; this does not include any tank used to store a substance which is a TXS;

6. Emergency diesel generators with less than 10 megawatts of electrical output that operate less than 500 hours per year;

7. Any tank, reservoir, container or bin that is used for the storage of solid particles and has particulate control apparatus that achieves a minimum collection efficiency of 99 percent and the particulate control apparatus serving the equipment; this does not include any tank, reservoir, container or bin that is used for the storage of any TXS;

8. Enclosed stationary solid material handling equipment using pneumatic, bucket or belt conveying systems that have particulate control apparatus that achieves a minimum collection efficiency of 99 percent and the particulate control apparatus serving the equipment; this does not include any equipment used to handle any material which is a TXS;

9. Any paint spray operation or other surface coating operation that has particulate control and that uses less than one half gallon of paint per hour and the particulate control apparatus serving the spray booth; this does not include any paint spray operation or surface coating operation which emits any TXS;

10. Any enclosed sandblasting equipment that has a control apparatus that achieves a minimum particulate control efficiency of 99 percent;

11. Any plastics grinding equipment; and

12. Any open top surface cleaner which is equipped with a cover and free-board chiller. This does not include any surface cleaner which uses a HAP.

"Category II" means the class of modification application for any type of significant source operation except those types which are defined above as belonging to Category I.

"CFR" means the United States Code of Federal Regulations.

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

"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.

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

"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.

"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 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.

"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.

"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."

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

"DOT" means the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

"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.

"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.

"Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of a facility, such as an act of God, which requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and which causes the facility, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency to exceed a technology-based emission limitation set forth in its operating permit. This term shall not include noncompliance caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

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

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"Exempt activity" means one of the following:

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 NO_x 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 non-product 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.

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

"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).

"Major facility" means a facility which 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:

<u>Air Contaminant</u>	<u>Major Facility Threshold Level</u>
Carbon monoxide	100 tons per year
PM-10	100 tons per year
TSP	100 tons per year
Sulfur dioxide	100 tons per year
Oxides of nitrogen	25 tons per year
VOC	25 tons per year
Lead	10 tons per year
Any HAP	10 tons per year
All HAPs, collectively	25 tons per year
Any other air contaminant, except CO ₂	100 tons per year

"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.

"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.

"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.

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

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

"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.

"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. An 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.

"NESHAP" means a National Emission Standard for a Hazardous Air Pollutant as promulgated under 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63.

"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.

"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.

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

"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 permit described in Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7661 et seq., and in this subchapter. 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).

"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.

"Order" means any and all orders issued by the Department including, but not limited to, administrative orders and administrative consent orders.

"Oxides of nitrogen" or "NO_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.

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

"Person" means an individual, public or private corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, society, joint stock company, international entity, institution, county, municipality, state, interstate body, the United States of America, or any agency, board, commission, employee, agent, officer, or political subdivision of a state, an interstate body, or the United States of America.

"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.

"PM-10" means a class of air contaminants which includes all particulate matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers.

"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.

"Potential to emit" means the same as that term is defined by the EPA at 40 CFR § 70.2 or any subsequent amendments thereto. In general, the potential to emit is the maximum aggregate capacity of a source operation or of 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 any limitation on fugitive emissions as a result of any applicable requirement, 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. Unless otherwise indicated, fugitive emissions shall be included in the determination of potential to emit. However, the determination shall not include the holding by the owner or operator of either emission reductions that are banked pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.8 or NO_x budget allowances allocated pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-31.7.

"Preconstruction permit" means a "Permit to Construct, Install, or Alter Control Apparatus or Equipment" issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., in particular N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2, and implementing rules at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

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

"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 a significant source operation, including fuels, but excluding heat and other forms of energy. Such inputs may include mixtures, composites, compounds, and elemental substances.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"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 which is one 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 greater to the burning chamber, including emergency generators;

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.

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

"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.

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

"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.

"Sulfur dioxide" or "SO₂" means a gas that has a molecular composition of one sulfur atom and two oxygen atoms.

"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.

"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.

"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.

"TXS" means a substance regulated by N.J.A.C. 7:27-17.

"U.S.C." means the United States Code.

"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.

"Volatile organic compound" or "VOC" means any compound of carbon (other than carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbonates, metallic carbides, and ammonium carbonate) which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. For the purpose of determining compliance with emission limits or content standards, VOC shall be measured by test methods which have been approved in writing by the Department. This term excludes those compounds which EPA has excluded from its definition of VOC in the list set forth at 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1), which is incorporated by reference herein, together with all amendments and supplements. As of April 9, 1998, the compounds and classes of perfluorocarbons excluded from EPA's definition of VOC at 40 CFR 51.100(s) are set forth below:

methane
ethane
methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)
trifluoromethane (HFC-23)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)
2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)
parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes
acetone
perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene)
3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)
1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)

1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee)
difluoromethane (HFC-32)
ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)
chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)
1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C₄F₉OCH₃)
2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCF₂ OCH₃)
1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C₄F₉OC₂H₅)
2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CFCF₂ OC₂H₅)
methyl acetate
perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:
cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes
cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations
cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations
sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine
If there is any conflict between the list at 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1) and the list set forth above, the list at 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1) shall control.
Administrative correction
See: 27 N.J.R. 1406(a)
Amended by R.1995 d.492, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).
See: 27 N.J.R. 22(b), 27 N.J.R. 3472(a).
Amended by R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).
See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).
Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).
See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

In "Federally enforceable", inserted a reference to certificates in 4; in "Modify" or "modification", inserted "of actual emissions" following "amount" in the first sentence; and in "Reconstruct" or "reconstruction", inserted "part(s) of" preceding "control" in the introductory paragraph, and rewrote 1.

Administrative change.

See: 31 N.J.R. 639(b).

Amended by R.1999 d.242, effective August 2, 1999 (operative August 31, 1999).

See: 30 N.J.R. 2396(a), 31 N.J.R. 2200(a).

In "Exempt activity", added 8; inserted "Fuel cell system"; and in "Insignificant source operation", substituted "rate" for "rather" following "production".

Amended by R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

In "Potential to emit", inserted a new fifth sentence, and rewrote the last sentence.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

Rewrote "Air quality simulation model", "Exempt Activity", "Grandfathered", "Insignificant source operation", "NESHAP", "PM-10", "Prevention of significant deterioration", "Significant source operation", and "Testing".

Amended by R.2003 d.86, effective February 18, 2003 (operative March 24, 2003).

See: 34 N.J.R. 695(a), 35 N.J.R. 1059(a).

Deleted "Emission statement year"; added "NAICS code"; added "Reporting year".

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Added "Former DER credit user"; in "Potential to emit", deleted the fifth sentence and rewrote the last sentence.

Amended by R.2005 d.343, effective October 17, 2005 (operative date of November 7, 2005).

See: 36 N.J.R. 4228(a), 37 N.J.R. 3976(a).

Added "Brake horsepower", "Energy and Environmental Technology Verification Act", "microturbine", "Rated power output" and "Technology Acceptance and Reciprocity Partnership". Rewrote "Exempt activity", "Insignificant source operation" and "Significant source operation".

Amended by R.2005 d.392, effective November 21, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4607(a), 37 N.J.R. 16(b), 4415(a).

Added "Distillates of air" definition; added "except CO₂" to "Major facility" definition.

7:27-22.2 Applicability

(a) This subchapter applies to any facility which is one of the following:

1. A facility which emits or has the potential to emit a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) in an amount which equals or exceeds the amounts listed in (a)1i through iv below. For the purposes of this paragraph, the calculation of potential to emit shall include fugitive emissions, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1.

- i. Ten tons per year of any HAP;
- ii. Twenty-five tons per year of any combination of HAPs;
- iii. Such lesser quantity of any HAP as the EPA may establish by rule, pursuant to 42 USC 7412(a)(1), as the threshold amount for a major HAP facility.

iv. Such quantity of any radionuclides as the EPA may establish by rule.

2. A facility which emits or has the potential to emit any of the air contaminants listed below in Table 1, in an amount which equals or exceeds the threshold amount for that contaminant. Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) are not to be used in determining applicability under this section.

Table 1

<u>Air contaminant</u>	<u>Threshold Level</u>
Carbon Monoxide	100 tons per year
PM-10	100 tons per year
TSP	100 tons per year
Sulfur Dioxide	100 tons per year
Oxides of Nitrogen	25 tons per year
VOC	25 tons per year
Lead	10 tons per year
Any other Air Contaminant, except CO ₂	100 tons per year

For the purpose of this paragraph, the calculation of potential to emit shall include fugitive emissions only if the facility falls into one or more of the following categories:

- i. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
- ii. Kraft pulp mills;
- iii. Portland cement plants;
- iv. Primary zinc smelters;
- v. Iron and steel mills;
- vi. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
- vii. Primary copper smelters;
- viii. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
- ix. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
- x. Petroleum refineries;
- xi. Lime plants;
- xii. Phosphate rock processing plants;
- xiii. Coke oven batteries;
- xiv. Sulfur recovery plants;
- xv. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- xvi. Primary lead smelters;
- xvii. Fuel conversion plant;
- xviii. Sintering plants;
- xix. Secondary metal production plants;
- xx. Chemical process plants;
- xxi. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

xxii. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

xxiii. Taconite ore processing plants;

xxiv. Glass fiber processing plants;

xxv. Charcoal production plants;

xxvi. Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input; or

xxvii. All other stationary source categories regulated by a standard promulgated under 42 U.S.C. 7411, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources. However, for a facility in this category, fugitive emissions need only be included when calculating the potential to emit those air contaminants which EPA has regulated for that stationary source category.

3. An affected Title IV facility, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1;

4. A facility with any source operation in a source category designated by EPA. EPA is authorized to designate source categories as subject to operating permit requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 70.3(a)(5);

5. A facility with a solid waste incineration unit which combusts municipal waste and which has a combustion capacity greater than 250 tons of municipal waste per day; or

6. A facility for which an owner or operator elects to obtain an operating permit pursuant to (e) below.

(b) A non-major facility not included in (a) above shall become subject to this subchapter if EPA promulgates rules requiring an operating permit for that category of non-major facilities pursuant to 40 CFR 70.3(b)1 or 2.

(c) Notwithstanding (a) above, a facility is not subject to this subchapter if the only applicable requirement which applies to the facility is:

1. A requirement pursuant to 40 CFR 60, Subpart AAA, Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters;

2. A requirement pursuant to 40 CFR 61, Subpart M—National Emission Standard for HAPs for Asbestos, Section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation; or

3. A regulation or requirement under 42 U.S.C. 7412(r), Prevention of Accidental Releases.

(d) For the purposes of determining applicability pursuant to (a) above, an owner or operator may elect to treat a research and development operation as a separate facility. For source operations whose primary function changes on an ongoing basis between manufacturing products for commercial use and research and development operations, the source operations may be considered part of a separate

research and development facility only during the period of time when those source operations are being used for research and development purposes. Appropriate documentation shall be maintained at the facility to delineate when source operations are used for research and development purposes. If any research and development operation is treated separately for applicability purposes, the emissions or the potential to emit of the operation may be considered separately from the emissions or potential to emit of the remainder of the facility. If any research and development equipment is also used for other operations, the emissions from the equipment shall be calculated separately for each use of the equipment, such that only the emissions generated during research and development are included in the calculation of research and development emissions.

(e) If a facility is not subject to this subchapter, but has equipment or control apparatus subject to the operating certificate requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-8, the owner or operator may voluntarily elect to obtain an operating permit for the facility in lieu of obtaining operating certificate(s) for the equipment or control apparatus.

Amended by R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.242, effective August 2, 1999 (operative August 31, 1999).

See: 30 N.J.R. 2396(a), 31 N.J.R. 2200(a).

In (b), substituted "promulgates rules" for "completes rulemaking" following "EPA".

Amended by R.2005 d.392, effective November 21, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4607(a), 37 N.J.R. 16(b), 4415(a).

Added "Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) are not to be used in determining applicability under this section." to (a)2; added ", except CO₂" to Table 1.

7:27-22.3 General provisions

(a) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter shall obtain and maintain an operating permit for the facility pursuant to this subchapter.

(b) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter shall ensure that no person shall use or operate any significant source operation at the facility without a valid operating permit for the facility, which covers the source operation.

(c) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter shall ensure that no air contaminant is emitted from any significant source operation at a rate, calculated as the potential to emit, that exceeds the applicable threshold for reporting emissions set forth in Table A or B in the Appendix to this subchapter, incorporated herein by reference, unless emission of the air contaminant is authorized by the operating permit.

(d) A permittee shall ensure that any source operation and any other activity covered by the operating permit, and all components connected to, attached to, or serving the source

operation are operated and maintained properly and according to the requirements of the operating permit.

(e) A permittee shall ensure that all requirements of the operating permit are met.

(f) Each owner and each operator of any facility, source operation, or activity to which this subchapter applies is responsible for ensuring compliance with all requirements of this subchapter. If the owner and operator are separate persons, or if there is more than one owner or operator, each owner and each operator is jointly and severally liable for any fees due under this subchapter, and for any penalties for violation of this subchapter.

(g) Any provision of any other rule, statute or other document, incorporated into this subchapter, includes all future supplements and amendments to the incorporated document, unless the context of this subchapter clearly indicates otherwise.

(h) The provisions of (b), (c), (d), and (e) above shall not apply at a facility:

1. Prior to the applicable deadline for applying for an initial operating permit, set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5; or

2. If a timely and administratively complete application has been filed and an application shield is in effect for the facility pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.7.

(i) The term of an operating permit will be established in the operating permit. The Department will not issue an operating permit with a term of greater than five years.

(j) The expiration of an operating permit terminates the facility's right to operate any significant source operation at the facility, unless an application shield is in effect pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.7.

(k) The Department may, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.15, issue a single operating permit to an owner or operator of a temporary facility which will be operated in more than one location during the term of the operating permit. This single operating permit may authorize operation of the temporary facility at each of the locations approved by the Department in the operating permit.

(l) The Department may issue an operating permit which allows a facility to operate under one or more operating scenarios, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.27. No change to an operating permit is required for any change in operation that is specifically authorized by the operating permit through an approved operating scenario or emissions trading program incorporated into the operating permit.

(m) If the SIP allows a determination of an alternative emission limit to be made to a significant source operation subject to this subchapter, the Department may issue an operating permit that includes an alternative emission limit, determined by the Department to be equivalent to, or more stringent than, that contained in an applicable requirement, provided that the alternative emissions limit has been demonstrated to be quantifiable, accountable, enforceable, and based on replicable procedures. An example of such an alternative emission limit would be an alternative nitrogen oxides emission limit developed in accordance with the emission averaging provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.6.

(n) An operating permit does not convey any property right, or any exclusive privilege.

(o) Any transfer of ownership or operational control of a facility covered by an operating permit, which would change the name or identity of the permittee for the facility, requires the transfer of the operating permit. An administrative amendment for such a transfer shall be submitted to the Department by the permittee prior to the transfer being made, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.20. No person to whom ownership or operational control is transferred shall commence operation at the facility until the application for the administrative amendment for the transfer has been received by the Department.

(p) Any approval for a change made at a facility subject to this subchapter, which constitutes a minor modification

pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.23 or a significant modification pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.24, shall incorporate all applicable preconstruction requirements.

(q) Any person submitting an application, notice or report to the Department pursuant to this subchapter, or any permit, approval, authorization, order or other legal document issued pursuant thereto, shall include, as an integral part of the application or report, certification in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39.

(r) All information submitted to the Department pursuant to this subchapter shall be public information, unless the person submitting the information claims it as confidential in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.6 through 1.30, and the Department determines that the information is entitled to confidential treatment in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.8 through 1.30. All information submitted to EPA pursuant to this subchapter shall be public information, unless the person submitting the information claims it as confidential in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, and EPA determines that the information is entitled to confidential treatment in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2.

(s) Except as otherwise provided in this subchapter, the submittal of any information or application by a permittee including, but not limited to, an application or notice for any change to the operating permit, including any administrative amendment, any minor or significant modification, renewal, a notice of a seven-day notice change, a notice of past or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any operating permit condition, nor relieve a permittee from the obligation to obtain other necessary permits and to comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local requirements.

(t) Application forms for operating permits, modifications to operating permits, and information pertaining to operating permits and the requirements of this subchapter are available at the following address:

Department of Environmental Protection
Air Quality Regulation Program
PO Box 027
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0027
Attention: Operating permits
Telephone: (609) 633-8248

(u) If an additional applicable requirement becomes applicable to the facility, or an applicable requirement which was previously applicable to the facility changes, the permittee shall act to have the new applicable requirement or the change incorporated into the operating permit, in accordance with the procedures set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.25.

(v) The Department may terminate an operating permit upon request of the permittee if the Department determines that the facility is no longer subject to operating permit requirements pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.2.

(w) Except as provided in the permit shield provisions at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.17, an operating permit does not relieve any person from the obligation to comply with all applicable provisions of this chapter, including preconstruction requirements under this subchapter, to obtain any other necessary authorizations from other governmental agencies, or to comply with all other applicable Federal, State, and local laws, rules or regulations.

(x) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, if any of the acid deposition control provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.29 conflicts with any other provision of the subchapter, the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.29 shall prevail for an affected Title IV facility.

(y) The owner or operator of any facility which contains equipment or control apparatus that is subject to preconstruction permit and operating certificate requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 shall continue to obtain, maintain, and renew all preconstruction permits and operating certificates required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 until an operating permit is issued for the facility.

(z) For a facility with an approved facility-wide permit issued under N.J.S.A. 13:1D-35 et seq., the facility-wide permit shall constitute the operating permit under N.J.A.C. 7:27-22 if:

1. The air pollution control portion of the facility-wide permit meets the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22 and EPA approves the Department's request to allow a facility-wide permit to constitute a facility's operating permit; and

2. The facility-wide permit was issued after the date of such EPA approval.

(aa) The provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.20, 22.22, 22.23, and 22.24, concerning modifications to operating permits, shall not apply to repair or maintenance of a significant source operation.

(bb) This subchapter shall not preclude the owner or operator of a facility from voluntarily treating an insignificant source operation as a significant source operation for the purposes of obtaining or modifying an operating permit. Treating an insignificant source operation in such a manner shall subject it to all of the requirements in this subchapter which apply to a significant source operation.

(cc) The Department shall deny an application for an initial operating permit, minor modification, significant modification, or renewal, if approval of the application would authorize a violation of any applicable requirement, or a contravention of other criteria established by the Department by rule or pursuant to technical manuals published with public input, to protect human health and welfare and the environment, unless the Department simultaneously approves a compliance schedule to achieve compliance.

(dd) The Department will deny an application for a minor modification or significant modification of an operating permit that constitutes construction, reconstruction, or modification unless the applicant shows, to the satisfaction of the Department, that the significant source operation covered by the proposed permit provisions incorporates advances in the art of air pollution control pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.35, Advances in the art of air pollution control.

(ee) No person shall carry out, or allow to be carried out, any change designated in this subchapter as a minor modification or significant modification to any source operation unless the changed source operation meets the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.35, Advances in the Art of Air Pollution Control.

(ff) The Department may deny an application for an initial operating permit, minor modification, significant modification, or renewal, if the applicant fails to provide all information requested by the Department within 30 days after the request, or within a longer response period if approved in writing by the Department.

(gg) The Department may deny an application for an initial operating permit, minor modification, significant modification, or renewal, if the applicant fails to pay any monies due and owing to the Department, and those monies are related to the fees specified in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31.

(hh) The Department will deny an operating permit application, or modification to an operating permit, that includes a paint spray operation that is a significant source operation, unless at a minimum the operation is served by particulate control apparatus.

(ii) No person may construct, install, or change any source operation for which a minor modification or significant modification of the operating permit is required pursuant to this subchapter other than as described in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.23 and 22.24, respectively. Full responsibility for adequate design and construction shall be with the person to whom the Department has issued the permit.

(jj) The Department may establish conditions of approval of any operating permit, administrative amendment, minor modification, or significant modification. In the event that a discrepancy exists between the information in an application and the conditions of its approval, the conditions of approval shall prevail.

(kk) The Department may withdraw its approval of an operating permit, minor modification, or significant modification if the person to whom the Department has issued the permit or modification:

1. Does not begin construction or installation within one year from the date of approval of the permit or modification; or

2. Discontinues construction or installation for a period of more than one year.

(ll) Any person who is subject to the provisions of this chapter and who fails to conform to its requirements may be subject to civil penalties in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27A-3 or criminal penalties pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2C-19 or both.

(mm) Any information which the Department needs to take into consideration in making a decision on an application shall be submitted to the Department for incorporation into the application prior to the Department making a decision on the application. If the Department needs any information beyond what is submitted in the application, the Department shall request such additional information from the applicant.

(nn) An affirmative defense to liability shall be available pursuant to the conditions of this section for penalties or other sanctions for violating certain provisions or conditions of an operating permit. The affirmative defense shall be available for a violation of a provision or condition of the operating permit only if:

1. The violation occurred as a result of an equipment malfunction, an equipment start-up or shutdown, or during the performance of necessary equipment maintenance; and

2. The affirmative defense is asserted and established as required by N.J.S.A. 26:2C-19.1 through 19.5 and any implementing rules.

(oo) Any person who has submitted to the Department an administratively complete application for an initial operating permit or for a modification to an operating permit may, during the Department's review of the application, place the equipment or control apparatus covered by the application on the footings or foundation where it is intended to be used, provided that:

1. The person notifies the Department, via certified mail, of the intent to so place the equipment or control apparatus, at least seven days prior to commencing the placement; and

2. Such placement is not prohibited by Federal law.

(pp) If a person constructs or places equipment or control apparatus in accordance with (oo) above, and the Department determines that the equipment or control apparatus or its placement is inconsistent with applicable State law or rules, the person shall be subject to civil or criminal penalties for the inconsistent action only if the construction or placement results in air contaminant emissions. Any costs incurred by the person in connection with the construction or placement may not be used as grounds for an appeal of the Department's decision on the permit application.

(qq) No permittee shall test or operate air pollution control apparatus or process equipment that has been installed at risk, pursuant to (oo) above, until a minor modification or significant modification of the operating permit has been submitted and a preconstruction approval has been issued by the Department.

(rr) For a person seeking approval of an environmental improvement pilot test, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1, of air pollution control equipment or other environmental clean-up equipment, the Department will take final action on the application for preconstruction approval within 30 days of an administratively complete application. An administratively complete application shall meet all application contents requirements for a minor modification of the operating permit set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.23(f) and (g). The approval will be effective for 90 days, and may be renewed by application to the Department. The fee for an environmental improvement pilot test is set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31.

(ss) For the purposes of this subchapter, any VOCs which are neither HAPs, nor are specified by the Department as air contaminants regulated by New Jersey pursuant to N.J.S.A. 26:2C-9.2i (P.L. 1995, c.188, § 4(i)), shall be considered as a single air contaminant, and may be used interchangeably. Such use shall not be considered installation or modification.

(tt) On and after April 25, 2004, no permittee may use DER credits to comply with a VOC or NO_x permit limit established pursuant to this subchapter. Notwithstanding (qq) above, a former DER credit user who used DER credits to comply with a NO_x RACT limit established pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-19, and who would continue to require the use of DER credits to comply with that limit, may, on and after April 25, 2004, use NO_x budget allowances allocated for calendar year 2003 or later, as defined by the provisions of N.J.A.C. 7:27-31, to comply with that NO_x RACT limit provided that:

1. The use of such NO_x budget allowances conforms with the requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.27; and

2. The permittee files a seven-day-notice of intent to use NO_x budget allowances as provided at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.22, for each calendar year for which such NO_x budget allowances are used.

(uu) (Reserved)

(vv) The following information is available from the Department:

1. A list of air contaminants currently listed by EPA as HAPs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7412(b) may be requested from the Department at the address set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.3(t). A list of regulated air contaminants may also be requested from the Department at that address; and

2. Technical manuals may be requested from the Department at the following address:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Map Sales and Publications Office
PO Box 417
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0417
Telephone: (609) 777-1039

Amended by R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.303, effective July 1, 1996 (operative August 2, 1996).

See: 28 N.J.R. 1147(b), 28 N.J.R. 3414(a).

Amended (l).

Amended by R.2000 d.204, effective May 15, 2000 (operative June 6, 2000).

See: 31 N.J.R. 1671(a), 32 N.J.R. 1808(a).

Inserted new (tt) and (uu); and recodified former (tt) as (vv).

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Rewrote (tt); reserved ((uu)).

7:27-22.4 General application procedures

(a) The procedures in this section apply to all applications and notices submitted to the Department pursuant to this subchapter. Specific procedures for initial operating permits, administrative amendments, seven-day-notice changes, minor modifications, significant modifications, and renewals can be found at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5, 22.20, 22.22, 22.23, 22.24, and 22.30, respectively.

(b) Any application or any notice of a seven-day-notice change shall be submitted to the Department on forms obtained from the Department at the address at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.3(t), or in accordance with electronic data interchange (EDI) procedures established by the Department.

(c) An applicant may submit an application or notice to the Department electronically, using the Remote AIMS Data Input User System (RADIUS). However, if the applicant is asserting a confidentiality claim for any element of information in the application pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.6(a), the applicant shall omit the confidential information from the electronically submitted application, as the electronic copy of the application shall be a public copy which the Department may disclose to any person, without restriction or limitation. In such case, the applicant shall also make a paper submission of the application in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.6 which included the confidential information. Information about RADIUS is available at the following website: www.nj.us/dep/aqpp.

(d) A copy of any application or notice submitted to the Department shall also be submitted to EPA at the following address, unless EPA waives the requirement for notice at 40 CFR 70.8, or determines that an application summary, with any relevant portion of the permit application, may be submitted in lieu of the complete application.

United States Environmental Protection Agency,
Region II
Air Compliance Branch
290 Broadway
New York, New York 10007-1866

(e) An applicant for an initial operating permit or operating permit renewal is encouraged to submit an application to the Department no less than 90 days prior to the applicable application deadline set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5 or 22.30, respectively.

(f) Within 30 days of receipt of an application, the Department will issue a letter detailing any deficiencies in respect to administrative completeness in the application, thereby providing the applicant the opportunity to correct the deficiencies prior to the application deadline.

Amended by R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.453, effective October 20, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2509(a), 29 N.J.R. 4567(a).

In (c), rewrote the first sentence as the first and third sentences, deleted the existing second sentence, and inserted a new second sentence.

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

In (c), substituted references to RADIUS for references to AIMS throughout, and updated the informational address.

7:27-22.5 Application procedures for initial operating permits

(a) The application procedures in this section apply to all applications submitted to the Department for initial operating permits.

(b) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter shall submit a timely and administratively complete application for an initial operating permit. To be considered timely, an administratively complete application for an initial operating permit shall be submitted to the Department no later than the applicable deadline established in this section. An applicant for an initial operating permit is encouraged to submit the application to the Department no less than 90 days prior to the applicable application deadline set forth in this section. Within 30 days of receipt of an application, the Department will issue a letter detailing any deficiencies in respect to administrative completeness in the application, thereby providing the applicant the opportunity to correct the deficiencies prior to the complete application deadline listed at (c) below. An application shall be deemed administratively complete if the Department does not notify the applicant, within 60 days of its receipt of the application, that additional information is required.

(c) For an existing facility subject to this subchapter, the applicable deadline for submitting an administratively complete application for an initial operating permit is the earliest deadline below which applies to the facility:

1. For affected Title IV facilities with source operations subject to the acid deposition control program Phase II requirements for initial operating permits, the applicable deadline specified at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.29(b);

2. For facilities with any source operation designated by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 70.3(a)(5) as requiring an operating permit, within 12 months after the effective date of EPA's designation, or by a later deadline specified by EPA in its designation; and

3. For all other facilities, by the deadline the table below as determined by the facility's primary SIC code, as reported to the New Jersey Secretary of State:

SIC Code	Complete Application Deadline	Early Submittal
2000 through 2086	8/15/95	5/15/95
2088 through 2199	8/15/95	5/15/95
4900 through 4910	8/15/95	5/15/95
4911 ¹	8/15/95	5/15/95
4912 through 4939	8/15/95	5/15/95
6400 through 6999	8/15/95	5/15/95
8300 through 9999	8/15/95	5/15/95
4911 ²	11/15/95	8/15/95
4200 through 4399	11/15/95	8/15/95
5900 through 6399	11/15/95	8/15/95
7000 through 7199	11/15/95	8/15/95
7500 through 8299	11/15/95	8/15/95
0000 through 1299	5/15/96	2/15/96
1400 through 1999	5/15/96	2/15/96
3200 through 3599	5/15/96	2/15/96
4000 through 4199	5/15/96	2/15/96
4400 through 4499	5/15/96	2/15/96
4800 through 4899	5/15/96	2/15/96
5300 through 5499	5/15/96	2/15/96
1300 through 1399	11/15/96	8/15/96
2700 through 2799	11/15/96	8/15/96
2900 through 2999	11/15/96	8/15/96
3600 through 3999	11/15/96	8/15/96
4500 through 4799	11/15/96	8/15/96
7300 through 7499	11/15/96	8/15/96
2200 through 2599	5/15/97	2/15/97
3000 through 3199	5/15/97	2/15/97
5000 through 5299	5/15/97	2/15/97
5500 through 5899	5/15/97	2/15/97
7200 through 7299	5/15/97	2/15/97
2087	11/15/97†	8/15/97†
2600 through 2699	11/15/97†	8/15/97†
2835 through 2899	11/15/97†	8/15/97†
2800 through 2834	5/15/98††	2/15/98††
4940 through 4999	5/15/98††	2/15/98††

(1) If the facility is located in Atlantic, Burlington, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Salem, Union, Camden, Monmouth, Sussex, or Warren County.

(2) If the facility is located in Bergen, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Mercer, Middlesex, Ocean, Morris, Passaic, or Somerset County.

† If submitted electronically, applications may be submitted by February 4, 1999. The recommended early submittal date for an electronic submittal is November 4, 1998. If the application includes information for which a claim of confidentiality is being asserted, this extended deadline shall apply to both the electronic submittal and the accompanying paper submittal which includes the information being claimed confidential. See N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.4(c).

†† If submitted electronically, applications may be submitted by May 4, 1999. The recommended early submittal date for an electronic submittal is February 4, 1999. If the application includes information for which a claim of confidentiality is being asserted, this extended deadline shall apply to both the electronic submittal and the accompanying paper submittal which includes the information being claimed confidential. See N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.4(c).

(d)-(e) (Reserved)

(f) For a new facility subject to this subchapter, the deadline for submitting an initial operating permit application is the later of the following:

1. The applicable deadline set forth at (c) above; or
2. Twelve months after the new facility commences operation.

(g) A new facility subject to this subchapter may either obtain preconstruction permit and operating certificate approval pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 or such facility may elect to obtain both preconstruction and operating permit approval by the submittal and approval of an operating permit application pursuant to this subchapter prior to construction of the facility. In either situation, the facility must submit an application for an operating permit pursuant to (f) above.

(h) For an existing facility that becomes subject to this subchapter through a change to the facility or to any source operation, or to the use thereof, the applicable deadline for submitting the application for an initial operating permit is the later of the following:

1. The applicable deadline set forth at (c) above; or
2. Twelve months after the new or changed facility commences operation.

(i) For a facility that becomes subject to this subchapter through a change to any applicable requirement, or creation of a new applicable requirement, the applicable deadline for submitting the application for an initial operating permit, if no deadline is specified in the new requirement, is the later of the following:

1. The applicable deadline set forth at (c) above; or
2. Twelve months after the effective date of the new applicable requirement.

(j) If a facility has over 100 source operations, the owner or operator may elect to divide the facility into two or more components, and submit a separate application for an initial

operating permit for each component. Such applications shall be submitted on a schedule proposed by the owner or operator and approved by the Department, except that the application for the final component shall be submitted no later than the application deadline established for the facility pursuant to (c) above.

Amended by R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.453, effective October 20, 1997.

See: 29 N.J.R. 2509(a), 29 N.J.R. 4567(a).

In (c)3, in the footnotes to the table, added the dagger footnote regarding electronic submission of applications.

Public Notice: Notice of Receipt of and Action on Petitions for Rulemaking.

See: 29 N.J.R. 5333(c), 30 N.J.R. 240(a).

Amended by R.1998 d.229, effective May 4, 1998.

See: 30 N.J.R. 264(a), 30 N.J.R. 1600(a).

Rewrote the table in (c)3.

7:27-22.6 Operating permit application contents

(a) To be administratively complete, an application for an initial operating permit shall include all information required by this section and all application fees required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31. The required information shall be provided on and with forms obtained from the Department, which will direct the applicant to set the information forth in a format such that the Department can incorporate the information readily into the draft operating permit.

(b) The required contents of an application for authorization to operate under a general operating permit, an administrative amendment, a minor modification, a significant modification, or a renewal of an operating permit are not set forth in this section, but rather are set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14, 22.20, 22.23, 22.24, and 22.30, respectively. Requirements for submitting a notice of a seven-day-notice change are set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.22.

(c) Any source operation at a facility subject to this subchapter shall be included in the facility's application for an operating permit, except for exempt activities as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1.

(d) All source operations which are not exempt as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1 and are significant or insignificant source operations shall be included in a facility's application for an operating permit. Source operations shall be classified as either significant or insignificant, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1. Different types and amounts of information are required for significant and insignificant source operations in the application for an operating permit.

(e) In an application, an owner or operator may claim a source operation to be an insignificant source operation as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1.

(f) An application for an initial operating permit shall include all information required by the application form, the instructions accompanying the application form, and the applicable completeness checklist(s) for the application. This shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Information pertaining to the identification of the applicant, including:

i. The company name and mailing address, division name and the plant name and address (if different);

ii. The name and address of each owner, each owner's agent (if any), and each operator of the facility;

iii. The name and telephone number of the on-site facility manager and of any additional on-site contact person; and

iv. The name and address of any responsible official, as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.4;

2. For the source operations proposed to be classified as insignificant source operations pursuant to (d) or (e) above, the following information:

i. A list of the types of insignificant source operations found at the facility; and

ii. An estimate of the total emissions from all insignificant source operations, listed separately for each criteria pollutant; and

iii. A listing of applicable requirements which generally apply to insignificant source operations at the facility;

3. For each significant source operation at the facility which will be subject to the operating permit, information including but not limited to the following:

i. A brief description of the source operation;

ii. The identification number of any preconstruction permit issued by the Department for the source operation;

iii. Identification of any stack or chimney which serves the source operation and specification of:

(1) Any stack designation assigned by the Department for the stack or chimney; and

(2) Any stack designation assigned by the facility for the stack or chimney; and

iv. Identification of the production process in which the source operation is used;

4. A general description of each of the facility's production processes and products in sufficient detail to determine which applicable requirements apply to the facility, including, but not limited to, for each production process its NAICS code. The description shall set forth for each production process:

i. The significant source operations associated with the production process pursuant to (f)3iv above;

ii. The product(s) or intermediate product(s), together with any associated co-products, produced by the production process; and

iii. A general description of the operating scenario used to produce the product(s) or intermediate product(s), and a description of any operating scenarios which may be used to produce the same product(s) or intermediate product(s). Such description of an operating scenario shall be prepared pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.27;

5. The following information pertaining to emissions at the facility:

i. For each significant source operation, each air contaminant that it may emit and its potential to emit that air contaminant, including any non-captured emissions, in tons per year, and any other units, for example pounds per hour, required to verify compliance with any applicable requirement. If the source operation's potential to emit a given air contaminant does not exceed the applicable threshold for reporting emissions set forth in Table A or B in the Appendix to this subchapter, the air contaminant need not be included;

ii. For the facility, each air contaminant, if any, emitted as fugitive emissions and not associated with any source operation; the cause of that air contaminant being emitted as fugitive emissions; and a reasonable estimate of the facility's fugitive emissions of that air contaminant, in tons per year, and any other units required to verify compliance with any applicable requirement. However, if the facility's potential to emit a given air contaminant as fugitive emissions does not exceed the applicable threshold for reporting emissions set forth in Table A or B in the Appendix to this subchapter, the information required by this paragraph need not be given in respect to that air contaminant;

iii. For the facility as a whole, the facility's aggregate potential to emit, in tons per year, each air contaminant that may be emitted within the facility, including the emissions determined pursuant to (f)5i and ii above;

iv. Identification of each stack or chimney at the facility and, for each stack or chimney, designation of which significant source operations are vented through the stack and chimney;

v. For each source operation, a listing of any fuels used and the maximum quantity of each commercial fuel or non-commercial fuel to be used annually;

vi. For each production process, the raw materials to be used, and either the maximum rate of production and the maximum annual hours of operation, or the maximum batch size and the maximum number of batches per year;

vii. For each source operation, a description of the control apparatus, if any, serving the source operation; if the control apparatus is not used for all operating scenarios, a description of the circumstances under which it is not used;

viii. For the facility, identification and description of all monitoring devices or activities proposed to verify compliance with applicable requirements;

ix. Any additional emissions information or emissions-related information needed to verify whether any potentially applicable requirement applies to the facility or to any source operation at the facility;

x. Any other information required by an applicable requirement;

xi. Any calculations upon which information in (f)5i through x is based; and

xii. For each criteria pollutant, any emission reductions which have been banked, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.8, and an indication as to whether they are held by the owner or operator of the facility or by another person;

6. For each significant source operation at the facility or, if applicable, for each group of source operations or for the facility as a whole, information pertaining to air pollution control requirements as follows:

i. Description of each applicable requirement;

ii. Citation to the State or Federal rule, regulation, permit or other authority, which establishes each applicable requirement upon which the proposed permit conditions are based;

iii. For each applicable requirement, each provision of the applicable requirement which sets forth a maximum allowable emissions limitation, a limitation on operation affecting emissions, or a work practice standard affecting emissions applicable to the facility;

iv. The proposed permit conditions which incorporate and reflect each provision provided pursuant to (f)6ii above;

v. Identification of any difference in form between a proposed permit condition and the applicable requirement upon which the proposed permit condition is based; and

vi. If the owner or operator seeks to have, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.3(m), the operating permit include an alternative emission limit for any significant source operation or any group of significant source operations, a demonstration that:

(1) The proposed alternative emissions limit is allowed in the SIP;

(2) The proposed alternative emissions limit is equivalent to, or more stringent than, that contained in an applicable requirement; and

(3) The proposed alternative emissions limit is quantifiable, accountable, enforceable, and based on replicable procedures;

7. An explanation of any proposed exemption from an otherwise applicable provision of an applicable requirement, including a citation of the legal authority authorizing the exemption;

8. A proposed compliance plan meeting the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.9;

9. A listing of any preconstruction permits issued by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 prior to the date of application and any applications for preconstruction permits not yet finally acted upon;

10. A statement that a copy of the application, or a summary of the application with any relevant portion of the permit application as determined by EPA under 40 CFR 70.8, has been sent to EPA; and

11. Certification of the application pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39; and

12. Any other information that is reasonably necessary to enable the Department to determine whether the applicant has satisfied the requirements of this subchapter for the issuance of a permit.

(g) Any applicant who seeks an operating permit authorizing the operation of a production process in one or more alternative modes shall propose these modes as operating scenarios, in the application for an operating permit or significant modification, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.27. If the Department approves one or more operating scenarios as part of an operating permit, the production process may be operated in any of the modes specified in the approved operating permit, and may be changed between those modes, without modification of the operating permit or notification to the Department.

(h) Any applicant who seeks an operating permit authorizing implementation of an emissions trading program requiring prior Department approval pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.28A(b) shall propose the emissions trading in an application for an initial operating permit, minor modification, significant modification, or in a seven-day-notice, as appropriate. An applicant may propose emissions trading for more than one group of source operations at the facility.

(i) Any applicant who seeks an operating permit including different emissions limits that apply to a source operation during startup, shutdown, or necessary equipment maintenance, shall propose such emissions limits in the application for the operating permit or significant modification. An applicant may propose such startup, shutdown, or maintenance emissions limits for more than one source operation in the application provided that these limits do not conflict with the SIP or any state or Federal regulation.

(j) An applicant may elect to propose, in the application for an initial operating permit, the methods to be used to determine the actual emissions of each significant source operation at the facility, for the purpose of preparing emission statements required for the facility pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-21.

(k) (Reserved)

(l) Any applicant who, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14, seeks to include as a component of the operating permit for the facility, one or more general operating permits shall specify the general operating permit(s) proposed to be included, identify each source operation to which the general operating permit would apply, and meet all other general operating permit application requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14. The conditions of such general operating permit, if applicable, will be incorporated into the operating permit for the facility.

(m) If an applicant seeks acknowledgement in the operating permit that any specific provision of a potentially applicable requirement does not in fact apply to the facility, the applicant may cite such a specific provision, explain why it does not apply, and request that the provision be specifically identified in the operating permit as being inapplicable to the facility.

(n) If an applicant for an initial operating permit seeks to have a compliance extension for a MACT or GACT standard incorporated into the operating permit, the applicant shall demonstrate in the application, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.34, that sufficient early reductions of HAP emissions have been achieved.

Amended by R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.303, effective July 1, 1996 (operative August 2, 1996).

See: 28 N.J.R. 1147(b), 28 N.J.R. 3414(a).

Amended (h).

Amended by R.1999 d.242, effective August 2, 1999 (operative August 31, 1999).

See: 30 N.J.R. 2396(a), 31 N.J.R. 2200(a).

In (f)iii, made internal citation change.

Amended by R.2003 d.86, effective February 18, 2003 (operative March 24, 2003).

See: 34 N.J.R. 695(a), 35 N.J.R. 1059(a).

In (f), rewrote 4.

7:27-22.7 Application shield

(a) An application shield provides that the owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter will not be subject to penalties for operating the facility without an operating permit during the time the application shield is in effect.

(b) An application shield is in effect for a facility if:

1. The owner or operator of the facility has submitted to the Department an application for an initial operating permit or for a renewal, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5 or 22.30, whichever applies; and

2. The application is administratively complete by the applicable deadline for submittal of the application, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5 or 22.30, whichever applies.

(c) The protection afforded by the application shield begins the date the application is due to the Department.

(d) An application which is administratively incomplete at the time of the application deadline applicable to the facility, but which is later completed, is ineligible for coverage by an application shield. Similarly, an administratively complete application which is submitted after the applicable deadline for its submittal is ineligible for an application shield. As set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.4(e), applicants are advised to submit the application 90 days prior to the application deadline to ensure that any deficiencies may be corrected by the deadline.

(e) An application shield does not relieve an applicant of the responsibility for compliance with all other requirements of this chapter, or any permit, order, or other legal document issued pursuant thereto.

(f) An application shield terminates automatically upon either of the following:

1. The Department's final action on the application for the initial operating permit or for the renewal; or
2. Failure of the applicant to submit additional information requested by the Department within the deadline established by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.10, Completeness review.

7:27-22.8 Air quality simulation modeling and risk assessment

(a) An applicant for an initial operating permit for a new major facility, or for a minor modification or significant modification to an existing operating permit, shall conduct air quality simulation modeling in accordance with (c) below if:

1. The application is subject to PSD air quality impact analysis requirements set forth at 40 CFR 52;
2. The application is subject to the air quality impact analysis requirements set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.4;
3. The application includes relocation of a temporary facility to a site not specifically authorized in the operating permit, and air quality simulation modeling or risk assessment was required for the location(s) authorized in the operating permit; or
4. The application includes source operations which, based on screening procedures published in technical manuals by the Department, have the potential to cause

any of the adverse air quality effects listed in (b)1 through 4 below.

(b) The air quality simulation modeling shall be used to determine whether the potential to emit proposed in the permit application may cause:

1. A violation of any New Jersey Ambient Air Quality Standard (NJAAQS) or National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS);
2. An exceedance of a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment as defined in 40 CFR 52;
3. An increase in the ambient air concentration that equals or exceeds the significant air quality effect level, as set forth in Table 1 of N.J.A.C. 7:27-18.4(a), in a nonattainment area for any air contaminant; or
4. Air pollution as defined in P.L. 1954 c.212 (N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq.).

(c) The air quality simulation modeling shall be conducted using procedures published in technical manuals by the Department and in accordance with a protocol approved in advance by the Department. The protocol shall document how the air quality simulation modeling is to be conducted and how the results of the analysis are to be presented to the Department. The protocol shall be prepared in accordance with the Department's technical manuals on Air Quality Modeling (technical manual 1002) and Risk Assessment (technical manual 1003), available at the following address:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Map Sales and Publications Office
PO Box 417
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0417
Telephone: (609) 777-1039

(d) An applicant not subject to (a) above may voluntarily perform air quality simulation modeling and risk assessment for existing source operations and submit these to the Department, to be made available as part of the public review process for applications for initial operating permits or renewals.

1. Performance of voluntary modeling and risk assessment should be considered by the applicant if the facility's potential to emit any hazardous air pollutant exceeds the thresholds contained in the Department's technical manual for Risk Assessment for Operating Permits (technical manual 1004), available at the address in (c) above.
2. Guidance on conducting air quality simulation modeling and risk assessment is available in the Department's technical manual for Risk Assessment for Operating Permits (technical manual 1004), available at the address in (c) above.

3. An applicant for an initial operating permit or the renewal of an operating permit may voluntarily prepare a risk assessment based on ambient air quality monitoring of actual levels of hazardous air pollutants, in lieu of an assessment based on air quality simulation modeling. Guidance on conducting air monitoring is available at the following address:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Air Quality Management
PO Box 418
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0418
Attention: Air Monitoring
Telephone: (609) 292-0138

(e) Any new or revised technical manuals referenced in this section will be subject to public input prior to finalization.

New Rule, R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).
See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

7:27-22.9 Compliance plans

(a) Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.6(f)8, an applicant for an initial operating permit shall submit a proposed compliance plan, drafted in accordance with this section and certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39, as part of an application for the initial operating permit.

(b) An applicant for a renewal, significant modification, or minor modification shall draft proposed revisions to any portion of the facility's compliance plan affected by any change to the facility made since the operating permit was issued. The proposed revisions shall be drafted in accordance with this section and submitted as part of the application for the renewal, significant modification, or minor modification.

(c) A proposed compliance plan shall include the following:

1. A description of the current compliance status of the facility with respect to all applicable requirements;

2. For each applicable requirement, a statement setting forth the methods used to determine the facility's compliance status, including a description of any monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting or test methods, and any other information necessary to verify compliance with or enforce any proposed permit condition or any applicable requirement. This statement shall include, but is not limited to:

i. All monitoring, analysis procedures, recordkeeping, reporting, or test methods required by any applicable requirement, including any applicable monitoring procedures or methods required under the Federal "enhanced monitoring program" set forth at 40 CFR Part 64;

ii. Where the applicable requirement does not require monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or test methods sufficient to demonstrate the facility's compliance with the operating permit, proposed monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or test methods which:

(1) Are sufficient to demonstrate compliance;

(2) Use terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirement; and

(3) Can be used for enforcement of the applicable requirement;

iii. Proposed requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and installation of monitoring equipment and concerning monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or test methods. This shall include, but is not limited to, schedules for monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, and source emissions testing; specification of parameters to be measured, recorded, and reported; and formats for recording and reporting; and

iv. Where the permittee proposes to use monitoring of operating parameters to demonstrate compliance (as opposed to direct emissions testing or monitoring), a proposed enforceable limit or range of operation for the parameter monitored, and how this parameter correlates to the emission limit.

3. For each applicable requirement with which the facility is in compliance at the time the application for an operating permit is submitted to the Department, a statement that the facility will continue to comply with the applicable requirement;

4. For each promulgated applicable requirement which will become applicable to the facility after the application for an operating permit is submitted to the Department, but prior to the anticipated end of the term of the operating permit:

i. The date the provision will become applicable to the facility or to any part thereof;

ii. A statement that the facility will comply with the applicable requirement on a timely basis; and

iii. A detailed compliance schedule, if such schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement;

5. For each applicable requirement for which the facility is not in compliance at the time the application for an operating permit is submitted to the Department:

i. A narrative description of how the facility will achieve compliance with the applicable provision(s) of the applicable requirement;

ii. A proposed compliance schedule setting forth the remedial measures to be taken, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones leading to compliance. If the facility is subject to any order or consent decree, the proposed schedule of remedial measures shall incorporate the order or consent decree, and shall be at least as stringent as the order or consent decree; and

iii. A schedule for submittal of progress reports, certified in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.39, every six months, or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement, order, consent decree;

6. The following statements:

i. The permittee will ensure the compliance of the facility with the accidental release provisions at 42 U.S.C. 7412(r) and N.J.A.C. 7:31;

ii. The permittee will ensure the compliance of the facility with any employee trip reduction rules promulgated by NJDOT; and

iii. The permittee will ensure that any architectural coatings used at the facility conform with the standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-23; and

7. A schedule for the periodic submittal of compliance certifications, prepared in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.19(f). Submittal shall be annual, or more frequent if so specified by the underlying applicable requirement or by the Department in the operating permit.

(d) If any source operation or any aspect of a facility's operation is in violation of any applicable requirement, and the facility is not subject to an order or consent decree for the violation, the owner or operator of the facility may request an administrative consent order from the Department to address the violation pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27A. A request to enter into an administrative consent order shall be submitted to:

Air and Environmental Quality Enforcement
NJDEP
401 E. State Street
CN 422
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-422

(e) The Department's approval of a compliance plan or compliance schedule does not constitute any approval or sanction by the Department of any noncompliance with any applicable requirement, nor does it relieve any owner or operator from liability for penalties for any noncompliance. Applicants are encouraged to seek an administrative consent order from the Department to address the possibility of penalties for noncompliance, and other enforcement actions.

7:27-22.10 Completeness review

(a) Within 30 days of receipt of an application for an initial operating permit, a renewal, a minor modification, or significant modification, the Department will:

1. Determine that the application is administratively complete, and so notify the applicant; or

2. Notify the applicant that the application is administratively incomplete, specify in writing the additional information required for the Department to commence review of the application, and provide a reasonable due date by which the applicant shall submit the information to the Department.

(b) An application shall be deemed administratively complete upon the earliest of the following dates that is applicable:

1. The date the application is submitted, if the Department does not notify the applicant, within 60 days of its receipt of the application, that additional information is required;

2. The date upon which any additional information requested in writing by the Department is submitted, if the Department does not notify the applicant, within 60 days of its receipt of the information, the further information is required; or

3. The date that the Department determines that the application is administratively complete.

(c) The Department may request additional information from an applicant at any time after the submittal of an application, regardless of whether or not the application is

administratively complete at the time of the Department's information request. A Department request for additional information in regard to an application which has been determined to be complete pursuant to (b) above shall not alter the administrative completeness status of the application.

(d) In a request for additional information, the Department shall establish a reasonable date by which the information is due to the Department. Upon receipt of a written request for additional time, the Department may extend the due date for the submittal of the additional information.

(e) If an applicant fails to submit the information requested by the Department by its due date, the Department shall deny the application. In addition, the Department shall void any application shield in effect pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.7(f) effective the day following the due date.

(f) If an application is denied, the applicant may reapply at any time. The new application shall meet all requirements for an operating permit application, including the fee requirement.

7:27-22.11 Public comment

(a) This section sets forth the procedures by which the Department will obtain comment from the public and affected states on each of the following:

1. A draft operating permit developed by the Department following the receipt of an administratively complete application for an initial operating permit;
2. A draft operating permit developed by the Department following the receipt of an administratively complete application for a significant modification of an operating permit;
3. A draft operating permit developed by the Department following the receipt of an administratively complete application for renewal of an operating permit; and
4. A draft general operating permit developed by the Department pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14(a).

(b) The Department will provide a public comment period on each draft operating permit and each draft general operating permit, during which the Department will accept written comments on the draft permit. The public comment period will be specified in the notice published pursuant to (c) and (d) below, and shall be at least 30 days.

(c) The Department will provide public notice of the opportunity for public comment on each draft operating permit. The notice will:

1. Identify the facility that will be subject to the operating permit, and provide the name and address of the owner or operator;
2. Indicate whether the draft operating permit is an initial operating permit, a significant modification, a renewal or a general operating permit;

3. Indicate the type of production processes involved in the draft operating permit and, for a significant modification, the emissions change that will result from the modification;

4. Give the name and address of the Department, including the name and telephone number of a person at the Department from whom interested persons may obtain additional information;

5. Announce the opportunity for public comment, and provide a description of the public comment procedures set forth in this section;

6. Specify the length of the public comment period; and

7. Include the time and location of any public hearing to be held on the draft operating permit. If no public hearing is scheduled, the notice shall include procedures for requesting a public hearing.

(d) The Department will provide public notice of the opportunity for public input on each draft general operating permit. The notice will include:

1. Proposed criteria for the types and sizes of source operations that may be covered by the general operating permit;
2. Proposed conditions of construction or operation, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements, for persons who obtain this general operating permit; and
3. The public comment information listed in (c)4 through 7 above.

(e) The Department will publish the notice for each draft operating permit in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the facility which is the subject of the application is located and will mail the notice to persons on a mailing list developed by the Department, including to persons who request in writing to be on the mailing list. The Department will publish the notice for each draft general operating permit in the New Jersey Register to ensure that the notice is published Statewide. The Department may also provide additional notice by using any other means the Department finds appropriate for assuring adequate notice to the public of the opportunity for public comment.

(f) Whenever there is a significant degree of public interest, the Department will hold a public hearing on the draft operating permit or draft general operating permit. The Department may schedule a public hearing and include it in the notice of opportunity for public comment pursuant to (c) or (d) above or, if the Department does not schedule a hearing, any person may request that the Department hold a public hearing on the draft permit. A request for a public hearing shall be submitted in writing to the Department no later than the published date of the close of the comment period, and shall include a statement of issues to be raised at the public hearing. The issues raised shall be relevant to the draft permit under review by the Department.

(e) In addition to the information required at (d) above, an applicant may submit proposed methods to be used to determine the actual emissions of each significant source operation, for the purpose of preparing emission statements required for the facility pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-21. This is useful where a different method is more accurate than the general methods provided for in the guidelines for emission statement preparation.

(f) An application for the renewal of an operating permit may, at the applicant's option, include air quality simulation modeling and risk assessment for the facility or a portion thereof, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.8. Where a modification of the operating permit requires air quality simulation modeling, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.8, such modeling shall be submitted with the application.

(g) If an administratively complete application for renewal is received by the Department at least 12 months prior to the date the operating permit expires, the facility will be covered by the application shield set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.7.

(h) An application for renewal of an operating permit is subject to the requirements for public comment and EPA comment set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.11 and 22.12.

(i) Unless a facility subject to this subchapter is covered by an application shield pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.7, the right to operate the facility terminates upon the expiration of its operating permit.

(j) If an operating permit has expired, the conditions of the operating permit remain enforceable until the operating permit is reissued, except as provided in acid deposition control regulations promulgated by EPA under Title IV of the CAA.

(k) A permit shield provided pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.17 shall apply to an operating permit renewal approved by the Department.

New Rule, R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.303, effective July 1, 1996 (operative August 2, 1996).

See: 28 N.J.R. 1147(b), 28 N.J.R. 3414(a).

In (d) added reference to DER generation.

Amended by R.2004 d.129, effective April 5, 2004 (operative April 25, 2004).

See: 35 N.J.R. 3486(a), 36 N.J.R. 1791(a).

Deleted (d)7.

7:27-22.31 Fees

(a) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter shall submit fees to the Department in accordance with this section. The type of fee due, and the amount due, will vary depending on the fiscal year, the amount of regulated air contaminant emissions at the facility, and the number of significant source operations at the

facility. Table 2 below summarizes which fees are due for each fiscal year. The types of fees are:

1. Annual emission fees, set forth at (b) below;
2. Supplemental surcharge fees, based on emissions, set forth at (c) below;
3. Initial operating permit application fees, based on the number of significant source operations at a facility, set forth at (d) below; and
4. Modification fees, based on the number of significant source operations being modified, set forth at (e) below;

(b) Emission fees shall be paid by January 31 of each fiscal year, except for the emission fee for fiscal year 1995, which is due October 8, 1995. Emission fees shall be based on the facility's actual emissions during the reporting year which was two years prior to the fiscal year for which the fee is due. (For example, emission fees due on January 31, 2002, which falls in fiscal year 2002, shall be based on the facility's emissions in reporting year 2000.) If actual emission information on a source operation is unavailable, or an Emission Statement has not been filed for a source operation, the emission fee shall be based on permitted emissions, or if no permit has been issued, on the facility's potential to emit. Guidance on calculating actual emissions and potential to emit may be requested from the Department at the address in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.3(t). Guidance on calculating the CPI for purposes of fee calculations can be found at (i) below. A facility's emission fee shall be calculated as follows:

1. For fiscal year 1995, the emission fee shall be \$25.00 (in 1989 dollars, adjusted by the CPI) per ton of emissions. (For FY95, \$25.00 in 1989 dollars adjusted by the CPI is equal to \$30.07.) The emission fee for FY95 shall be payable only on the following emissions:

- i. NO_x emissions, up to 8,000 tons;
- ii. VOC emissions, up to 8,000 tons;
- iii. One half the total emissions of CO; and
- iv. Emissions of all other regulated air contaminants, up to 4,000 tons;

2. For fiscal years 1996 and 1997, the emission fee shall be \$25.00 (in 1989 dollars, adjusted by the CPI) per ton of emissions, payable on the same emissions as for FY95 in 1 above, except that each facility subject to this subchapter shall pay a minimum emission fee of \$1,000; and

3. For FY98 and thereafter, the emission fee shall be \$25.00 (in 1989 dollars adjusted by the CPI) per ton of emissions, payable on all emissions of any regulated air contaminant except CO, and each facility subject to this subchapter shall pay a minimum emission fee of \$1,000.

(c) Supplemental surcharge fees shall be paid for FY95 and FY96 by all facilities subject to this subchapter. No supplemental surcharge fee shall exceed \$20,000 per facility per fiscal year. The FY95 supplemental surcharge fee shall

be paid by October 8, 1995. The FY96 supplemental surcharge fee (excluding the excess, if any, payable under (f) below) shall be paid by January 31, 1996, and shall be based on the facility's actual annual emissions as reported on the facility's emission statement. If actual emission information on a source operation is unavailable, or an emission statement has not been filed for a source operation, the supplemental surcharge fee shall be based on permitted emissions, or if no permit has been issued, on the facility's potential to emit. The supplemental surcharge fee shall be calculated according to the following formulas:

$$(Q \times Te_s + (\$20,000 \times L) = \$1,500,000$$

where:

Q is the per-ton supplemental surcharge, expressed in dollars per ton;

Te_s is the total emissions, expressed in tons, from facilities with emissions below the size threshold;

L is the number of facilities above the size threshold; and

The size threshold is $\$20,000 \div Q$

For FY95, the supplemental surcharge fee is \$20.00 per ton, payable on all emissions of any regulated air contaminant, except for CO. The Department shall publish a notice in the New Jersey Register, stating the supplemental surcharge fee for FY96 and describing how the fee was calculated.

(d) The initial operating permit application fee shall be paid on or before the deadline for submittal on the facility's initial operating permit application, except for applications due on August 15, 1995, for which application fees are due October 8, 1995. The application fee calculation is the same for all fiscal years. The application fee shall be \$125.00 for each piece of equipment listed on the permit application which, considered singly, constitutes a significant source operation as defined at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.1. However, no initial operating permit application fee shall exceed \$25,000.

(e) Operating permit modification fees shall be paid upon submittal of an application for a minor or significant modification, in accordance with (k) through (s) below.

(f) The Department will make forms available to use for submittal of fees. The Department may also provide estimated emission fee or supplemental surcharge fee calculations for individual facilities. If a person required to submit any fees pursuant to this section does not receive a fee form, the person shall obtain a fee form from the Department at the address set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.3(t), and shall submit the required fees by the deadlines set forth in this section. Any person submitting fees shall provide the information specified on the fee form. Backup information and calculations carried out pursuant to this section to determine the fee amount shall be maintained by the facility for at least five years after submittal of the fee, and shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(g) All fee payments required by this section shall be submitted to the Department by check or money order made payable to the "Treasurer, State of New Jersey," shall be accompanied by a completed fee form, and shall be submitted to:

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Revenue
PO Box 417
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0417

(h) On or before March 1, 1996, and annually thereafter, the Department shall prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature the report required by P.L. 1995, c.188, § 7 (N.J.S.A. 26:2C), which will include information on whether there is a need for legislative action to adjust the annual emission fee to adequately fund the operating permit program.

(i) The Consumer Price Index which is used to adjust the emission fee shall be calculated using the CPI-U data published monthly by the U.S. Department of Labor. The CPI-U data is re-published monthly in the Survey of Current Business, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. The percentage increase in the CPI for the current year, relative to the CPI for 1989, shall be determined in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The CPI for 1989 is 122.15, representing the average of the monthly CPI-U for the 12 month period ending August 31, 1989;

2. The CPI to be used in calculating the fee for the current fiscal year shall be the average of the monthly CPI-U for the 12 month period ending August 31 of the current fiscal year. For example, the CPI for the fee which is due on January 31, 1999, for fiscal year 1999 shall be the average of the monthly CPI-U for the 12 month period ending August 31, 1998; and

3. The percentage increase in the current CPI relative to the 1989 CPI shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$i. \text{ Percentage Increase} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Current Year CPI} - 122.15}{122.15}$$

ii. Where:

Current Year CPI is the CPI determined pursuant to (i)2 above; and

122.15 is the CPI for 1989, pursuant to (i)1 above.

(j) To assist in calculations of the annual emission fee required pursuant to this section, the Department will annually publish a notice in the New Jersey Register in November of the fiscal year in which the fee is due, setting forth the percentage increase, for that year, of the current CPI relative to the 1989 CPI and the resultant per-ton emission fee for the year. The Department will calculate the percentage increase in accordance with the procedure set forth in (i) above. For the FY95 emission fee, which is due October 8, 1995, the per-ton emission fee is \$30.07.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF FEES BY FISCAL YEAR

	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98 and on
Emission fee	\$25 ¹ /ton on: up to 8,000 tons of NO _x , VOC; ½ of CO emissions, 4,000 tons of all other RACs ²	Same as FY95, except that all facilities must pay at least \$1,000	Same as FY96	\$25 ³ /ton on all RACs except CO, all facilities must pay at least \$1,000. No emission caps
Initial application fee	\$125 per significant source operation, up to \$25,000	Same as FY95	Same as FY95	Same as FY95
Supplemental surcharge fee	\$20 per ton of emissions of any RAC except CO, up to \$20,000	Subject to adjustment pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31(c)	None	None
Modification fee	As set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31(k), up to \$25,000 per application	Same as FY95, except that, for certain source operations, the fee is limited to \$500 per piece of equipment modified ⁴	Same as FY96	Fees for significant modifications only, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.31(k) through (s), up to \$25,000 per application

¹ In 1989 dollars adjusted by the CPI.

² For purposes of this table, RAC means regulated air contaminant.

³ In 1989 dollars adjusted by the CPI.

⁴ The limit for \$500 per piece of equipment applies to all source operations EXCEPT solid or hazardous waste treatment and disposal equipment, reciprocating engines, and fuel combustion processes with heat input greater than 100 million BTU/hour or that burn solid fuel.*

(k) A permittee shall submit, as part of each application for a minor or significant modification of an operating permit, a modification application fee, not to exceed \$25,000 per modification, consisting of:

1. The base fee for application review, from the Base Fee schedule in (r) below; and

2. Any applicable fees for additional services, assessed in accordance with the Supplementary Fee Schedule in (s) below.

(l) In some cases, the supplementary fees due pursuant to (k)2 above cannot be determined at the time of the submittal of the modification application. Prior to taking final action on any modification, the Department will invoice the applicant for any unpaid fee due pursuant to (k) above. The applicant shall submit all fees to the Department within 60 days of receipt of the invoice.

(m) A modification application fee shall not exceed \$25,000 per minor or significant modification, and shall be assessed as follows:

1. For FY95, the application fee shall be that required pursuant to (k) above, and shall be charged for both minor and significant modifications;

2. For FY96 and 97, the modification application fee shall be that required pursuant to (k) above, and shall be charged for both minor and significant modifications. However, for all but the following source operations, the modification fee shall be limited to \$500.00 per piece of equipment:

i. Solid or hazardous waste treatment and disposal equipment;

ii. Reciprocating engines; and

iii. Fuel combustion processes with heat input greater than 100 million BTU/hour or that burn solid fuel; and

3. For FY98 and thereafter, the modification application fee shall be that required pursuant to (k) above, but shall only be charged for significant modifications.

(n) Consistent with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.10(e) and (f), if an applicant fails to submit additional information on the application, requested by the Department, by the due date provided in the request, the Department may deny the application. In such a case, a new fee shall be due for any subsequent application.

(o) If the operating permit requires the Department to incur any of the following charges, the permittee shall reimburse the Department for the full amount of these charges:

1. The charges billed by a telephone company for the maintenance of a dedicated telephone line for the electronic transmission of data; or

2. The charges billed by a laboratory for analyzing audit samples.

(p) If a request for an approval of an environmental improvement pilot test or a general permit registration is related to an application for a minor or significant modification, it shall be accompanied by the applicable supplementary fee from the Supplementary Fee Schedule at (s) below, as well as the modification application fee set forth in the Base Fee Schedule below at (r).

(q) (Reserved)

(r) The Base Fee Schedule for modification applications is as follows:

Activity	Basis	Amount
1. Category I ¹	Per application	\$100.00
2. Category II	Per first new or modified significant source operation, Per each additional new or modified significant source operation	\$500.00 plus \$350.00

Activity	Basis	Amount
	tion, provided that identical equipment to be used in identical processes and using identical materials shall be treated as one piece of equipment (or significant source operation) for fee calculations.	
3. Application for environmental improvement pilot test	Per application	250.00
4. General Permit Registration	Per registration for each new or modified significant source operation	250.00

¹ Should both Category I and Category II equipment and control apparatus be included in a single application, the new or modified Category I equipment and control apparatus will be subject to the Category I fee; and the new or modified Category II equipment and control apparatus will be subject to the Category II fee.

(s) The Supplementary Fee Schedule for modification applications is as follows:

Activity	Basis	Amount
1. Prevention of significant deterioration		
i. Engineering review	Per air contaminant	\$500.00
ii. Implement public comment procedures	Per comment period	\$500.00
2. Ambient air monitoring		
i. Review protocol	Per protocol	\$500.00
ii. Inspect monitoring locations and equipment installation	Per inspection	\$500.00
iii. Review quality assurance plan	Per plan	\$500.00
iv. Review data	Per report	\$500.00
3. Air quality impact analysis		
i. Evaluate protocol	Per protocol	\$500.00
ii. Review screening modeling	Per review	\$500.00
iii. Review refined modeling	Per review	\$500.00
4. Risk assessment		
i. Evaluate protocol	Per protocol	\$500.00
ii. Review risk assessment	Per review	\$500.00
5. Testing		
i. Evaluate source-specific testing protocol		
(1) Process materials testing	Per protocol	\$450.00
(2) Source emission testing	Per protocol	\$500.00
ii. On-site monitoring of sample collection pursuant to an approved source-specific testing protocol		
(1) Process materials testing	Per collection event	\$200.00
(2) Source emissions testing	Per performance test	\$500.00
iii. Review testing report		
(1) Process materials testing	Per report	\$200.00
(2) Source emissions testing	Per report	\$500.00

Activity	Basis	Amount
6. Audit performance of continuous monitoring system		
i. Evaluate protocol	Per protocol per permit	\$500.00
ii. Observe testing	Per protocol per permit	\$500.00
iii. Review testing report	Per report	\$500.00

New Rule, R.1995 d.492, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 22(b), 27 N.J.R. 3472(a).

Amended by R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Public Notice: Supplemental surcharge fee amount for operating permit facilities.

See: 28 N.J.R. 1562(b).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 30 N.J.R. 4079(a).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 32 N.J.R. 116(a).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 32 N.J.R. 4478(a).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 34 N.J.R. 782(c).

Public Notice: Air Contaminant Emission Fee and Reconstruction Determination.

See: 34 N.J.R. 4474(b).

Amended by R.2003 d.86, effective February 18, 2003 (operative March 24, 2003).

See: 34 N.J.R. 695(a), 35 N.J.R. 1059(a).

In (b), substituted "reporting" for "emission statement" following "during the" in the introductory paragraph and inserted a third sentence. Public Notice: Consumer Price Index Percentage Increase and Air Contaminant Emission Fee.

See: 35 N.J.R. 5444(b).

Public Notice: Consumer Price Index Percentage Increase and Air Contaminant Emission Fee.

See: 36 N.J.R. 5171(b).

Public Notice: Consumer Price Index Percentage Increase and Air Contaminant Emission Fee.

See: 37 N.J.R. 4475(a).

7:27-22.32 Hearings and appeals

(a) An adjudicatory hearing regarding a determination made by the Department pursuant to this subchapter may be requested and granted in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.32.

(b) If a person does not have a right to request an adjudicatory hearing pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.32, there is final agency action as to that person when the Department takes final action on the application.

(c) If a person does have a right to request an adjudicatory hearing pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-1.32, there is final agency action as to that person when the Department denies the request for an adjudicatory hearing, or when the Commissioner issues a final decision on the matter, whichever is later.

(d) A person who wishes to appeal a penalty assessed for a violation of this subchapter may request an adjudicatory hearing pursuant to the procedures at N.J.A.C. 7:27A.

(e) The Department's failure to take final action on an administratively complete application for an initial operating permit, renewal, minor modification or significant modification, within the deadlines provided by this subchapter, shall constitute grounds for the commencement of an action in lieu of the prerogative writ of mandamus, to compel Departmental action on the application.

Amended by R.1998 d.231, effective May 4, 1998 (operative June 12, 1998).

See: 29 N.J.R. 3521(a), 30 N.J.R. 1563(b).

In (a) through (c), changed N.J.A.C. references.

7:27-22.33 Preconstruction review

(a) This section sets forth the procedures by which the Department will implement the preconstruction review requirements of N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., as they apply to facilities subject to this subchapter.

(b) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter, which is in operation prior to the applicable application deadline at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5(c), shall obtain and maintain all preconstruction permits and operating certificates required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8 until an operating permit is issued for the facility. These approvals will be superseded by the operating permit when it is issued.

(c) The owner or operator of a facility subject to this subchapter, which commences operation after the applicable application deadline at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5(c), shall submit an application for an initial operating permit by the deadline established at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.5(f). Until the issuance of an operating permit for the facility, the owner or operator of the facility shall obtain and maintain all preconstruction permits and operating certificates required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8. These approvals will be superseded by the operating permit when it is issued.

(d) An application for a minor modification pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.23, or a significant modification pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.24, shall be subject to preconstruction review, which will include a demonstration that any equipment or control apparatus which is constructed, reconstructed, or modified incorporates advances in the art of air pollution control for the kind and amount of air contaminant emitted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.35.

(e) The Department will perform the preconstruction and operating permit reviews of an application for a minor or significant modification simultaneously. Ordinarily, the Department will issue an operating permit modification which includes preconstruction approval. However, if requested by an applicant for a modification, the Department will issue the preconstruction approval simultaneously with the draft permit which is forwarded to EPA pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.12. This preconstruction approval will authorize the permittee to begin construction and operation of a minor modification, at the permittee's own risk, in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.23. For a significant modification

of the operating permit, the permittee may begin construction of a significant modification, but may not operate the modified facility until final issuance of the significant modification.

(f) If a facility or source operation becomes subject to a case-by-case MACT standard pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26(c) prior to issuance of an operating permit for the facility, the owner or operator of the facility shall establish a case-by-case MACT standard pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.26(e). The owner or operator of the facility shall obtain and maintain a preconstruction permit and operating certificate pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-8, which applies the case-by-case MACT standard to the appropriate source operation(s), until an operating permit covering the facility is issued which incorporates the case-by-case MACT standard.

New Rule, R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

7:27-22.34 Early reduction of HAP emissions

(a) This section shall take effect upon EPA's interim approval of the Department's operating permit program.

(b) The Department may allow a six year extension of time for complying with a MACT or GACT standard promulgated by EPA for one or more source operations at a facility, if the source operation achieves sufficient early reductions of HAP emissions. To be eligible for such a compliance extension, an applicant shall demonstrate that, between the end of a representative year and the date upon which EPA proposed the MACT or GACT standard, the relevant source operation(s) at the facility achieved at least the following emission reductions:

1. Ninety percent of all non-particulate HAP emissions; and
2. Ninety-five percent of all particulate HAP emissions.

(c) An applicant seeking an extension pursuant to (b) above shall, in accordance with the procedures at 40 CFR 63 Subpart D, provide to the Department:

1. The quantity of verifiable actual emissions released from the facility during a representative year no earlier than 1987. No year may be used as the representative year for which there is any evidence that emissions during that year are artificially or substantially greater than emissions in other years prior to implementation of emissions reduction measures; and
2. A demonstration that the emissions in (c)1 above were reduced by at least the amounts required in (b) above, between the end of the representative year and the date upon which EPA proposed the MACT or GACT standard.

(d) If the Department approves the compliance extension, the Department will incorporate the compliance extension into the operating permit for the facility. The owner or

operator of a source operation for which a compliance extension is approved, and incorporated by the Department into the operating permit, may delay compliance with the MACT or GACT standard otherwise applicable to the source operation for six years after the original compliance date, provided that all conditions of the operating permit are met, and the emission reductions demonstrated to have been achieved pursuant to (c) above are maintained throughout that time.

(e) A compliance extension pursuant to this section shall not be available with respect to any standard or requirement promulgated by EPA to protect health and the environment pursuant to 42 USC 7412(f). If EPA promulgates such a health-based standard, any facility subject to the health-based standard shall comply with such standard according to the schedule set by EPA.

New Rule, R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).
See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

7:27-22.35 Advances in the art of air pollution control

(a) Newly constructed, reconstructed, or modified equipment and control apparatus which constitutes a significant source operation shall incorporate advances in the art of air pollution control as developed for the kind and amount of air contaminant emitted by the applicant's equipment and control apparatus as provided in this section.

(b) For equipment and control apparatus with a potential to emit hazardous air pollutants at less than the de minimis levels specified by the EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §7412(g) and with a potential to emit less than five tons per year of any other air contaminant, except carbon dioxide (CO₂), the applicant need not document advances in the art of air pollution control, but instead shall document compliance with:

1. Reasonably available control technology (RACT) for the air contaminants emitted as set forth in this chapter;
2. Standards of Performance for New Sources of Air Pollution (NSPS), where applicable, as set forth at 40 CFR 60;
3. Any National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), where applicable, as set forth at 40 CFR 61, 63 or promulgated under 42 USC 7412; and
4. Any other applicable State or Federal standard or regulation, including any general operating permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14 which applies to that source operation.

(c) For equipment and control apparatus with a potential to emit any hazardous air pollutant equal to or greater than the de minimis levels specified by the EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §7412(g) or with a potential to emit five tons per year or more of any other air contaminant, except carbon dioxide (CO₂), the applicant shall document advances in the art of air pollu-

tion control, except for CO₂, in accordance with the following criteria, as applicable:

1. Best Available Control Technology (BACT) where applicable, as set forth at 50 CFR 52.21 for air contaminant emission increases subject to standards for prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21;
2. Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) where applicable, as set forth at 40 CFR 51.165(a)(xiii) and N.J.A.C. 7:27-18 for air contaminants which cause a significant net emissions increase of a nonattainment air contaminant in an area which is nonattainment for that contaminant;
3. Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) or Generally Achievable Control Technology (GACT), where applicable, for air contaminants subject to 40 CFR Subpart 63, governing HAPs;
4. A general operating permit issued pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14 which applies to that source operation; and
5. For any other air contaminant not covered under (c)1, 2, 3, or 4 above, emitted by a source operation with the potential to emit five or more tons per year of that air contaminant, except carbon dioxide (CO₂), the use of up-to-date technology and methods, reflected in equipment, control apparatus, and procedures, that when applied to an emission source will reasonably minimize emissions of that contaminant.

i. The Department will periodically publish technical manuals containing technology, methods, and performance levels which can be used by applicants for demonstrating advances in the art of air pollution control, after public input and comment. Such technology, methods and performance levels shall have been demonstrated to be reliable for similar air contaminant discharge parameters, and shall be available at reasonable cost commensurate with the reduction in air pollution.

ii. Once the Department has published a technical manual for advances in the art of air pollution control pursuant to (c)5i above, any application submitted which shows compliance with the technical manual shall be considered to incorporate advances in the art of air pollution control for the source operations covered by the technical manual. The Department will periodically review and update the technical manuals, with public notice and input. If the Department amends a technical manual, only applications submitted after the final publication of the amended technical manual shall be subject to it.

iii. Instead of relying on a technical manual for advances in the art of air pollution control, the applicant may propose case by case advances in the art of air pollution control, applicable to a specific source operation. If the Department confirms that the proposal includes

up-to-date technology and methods reflected in equipment and procedures, that when applied to an emission source will reasonably minimize emissions, this shall constitute advances in the art of air pollution control for that specific source operation.

New Rule, R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Amended by R.1999 d.242, effective August 2, 1999 (operative August 31, 1999).

See: 30 N.J.R. 2396(a), 31 N.J.R. 2200(a).

In (c)1, changed CFR reference.

Public Notice: Revised State-of-the-Art (SOTA) Technical Manual for Boilers and Process Heaters.

See: 36 N.J.R. 1833(a).

Amended by R.2005 d.392, effective November 21, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4607(a), 37 N.J.R. 16(b), 4415(a).

Added “, except carbon dioxide (CO₂)” to the introductory paragraphs of (b) and (c) and (c)5.

APPENDIX

TABLE A

Thresholds for Reporting Emissions of Air Contaminants
Other than Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

Air Contaminant	Hourly Emissions (pounds per hour)
VOC	0.05
TSP	0.05
PM-10	0.05
NO _x	0.05
CO	0.05
SO ₂	0.05
Any other air contaminant ⁽¹⁾	0.05

⁽¹⁾This air contaminant category shall apply to any other air contaminant (except CO₂), other than hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) that the facility has the potential to emit in a quantity greater than or equal to 100 tons per year.

TABLE B

Thresholds for Reporting Emissions of Hazardous Air
Pollutants (HAPS)

CAS Number	Air Contaminant	Annual Emissions (tons per year)	(pounds per year)
75070	Acetaldehyde	0.9	1800
60355	Acetamide	0.1	200
75058	Acetonitrile	0.4	800
98862	Acetophenone	0.1	200
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene	0.0005	1
107028	Acrolein	0.004	8
79061	Acrylamide	0.002	4
79107	Acrylic acid	0.06	120
107131	Acrylonitrile	0.03	60
107051	Allyl chloride	0.1	200
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl	0.1	200
62533	Aniline	0.1	200
90040	o-Anisidine	0.1	200
71432	Benzene	0.2	400
92875	Benzidine	0.00003	0.06
98077	Benzotrithloride	0.0006	1.2

CAS Number	Air Contaminant	Annual Emissions (tons per year)	(pounds per year)
100447	Benzyl chloride	0.01	20
92524	Biphenyl	1	2000
117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.05	1000
542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether	0.00003	0.06
75252	Bromoform	1	2000
106990	1,3-Butadiene	0.007	14
156627	Calcium cyanamide	1	2000
105602	Caprolactam	1	2000
133062	Captan	1	2000
63252	Carbaryl	1	2000
75150	Carbon disulfide	0.1	200
56235	Carbon tetrachloride	0.1	200
463581	Carbonyl sulfide	0.5	1000
120809	Catechol	0.5	1000
133904	Chloramben	0.1	200
57749	Chlordane	0.001	2
7782505	Chlorine	0.01	20
79118	Chloroacetic acid	0.01	20
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone	0.006	12
108907	Chlorobenzene	1	2000
510156	Chlorobenzilate	0.04	80
67663	Chloroform	0.09	180
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether	0.01	20
126998	Chloroprene	0.1	200
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid	0.1	200
95487	o-Cresol	0.1	200
108394	m-Cresol	0.1	200
106445	p-Cresol	0.1	200
98828	Cumene	1	2000
94757	2,4-D	1	2000
547044	DDE	0.001	2
334883	Diazomethane	0.1	200
132649	Dibenzofurans	0.5	1000
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.001	2
84742	Dibutylphthalate	1	2000
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.3	600
91941	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.02	40
111444	Dichloroethyl ether	0.006	12
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene	0.1	200
62737	Dichlorvos	0.02	40
111422	Diethanolamine	0.5	1000
121697	N,N-Dimethylaniline	0.1	200
64675	Diethyl sulfate	0.1	200
119904	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine	0.01	20
60117	4-Dimethyl aminoazobenzene	0.1	200
119937	3,3-Dimethyl benzidine	0.0008	1.6
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	0.002	4
68122	Dimethyl formamide	0.1	200
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	0.0008	1.6
131113	Dimethyl phthalate	1	2000
77781	Dimethyl sulfate	0.01	20
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	0.01	20
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.1	200
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.002	4
123911	1,4-Dioxane	0.6	1200
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.009	18

		Annual Emissions				Annual Emissions	
CAS		(tons	(pounds	CAS		(tons	(pounds
Number	Air Contaminant	per year)	per year)	Number	Air Contaminant	per year)	per year)
106898	Epichlorohydrin	0.2	400	108952	Phenol	0.01	20
106887	1,2-Epoxybutane	0.1	200	106503	p-Phenylenediamine	1	2000
140885	Ethyl acrylate	0.1	200	75445	Phosgene	0.01	20
100414	Ethyl benzene	1	2000	7803512	Phosphine	0.5	1000
51796	Ethyl carbamate	0.08	160	7723140	Phosphorus	0.01	20
75003	Ethyl chloride	1	2000	85449	Phthalic anhydride	0.5	1000
106934	Ethylene dibromide	0.01	20	1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.0009	1.8
107062	Ethylene dichloride	0.08	160	1120714	1,3-Propane sultone	0.003	6
107211	Ethylene glycol	1	2000	57578	beta-Propiolactone	0.01	20
151564	Ethylene imine	0.0003	0.6	123386	Propionaldehyde	0.5	1000
75218	Ethylene oxide	0.01	20	114261	Propoxur	1	2000
96457	Ethylene thiourea	0.06	120	78875	Propylene dichloride	0.1	200
75343	Ethylidene dichloride	0.1	200	75569	Propylene oxide	0.5	1000
50000	Formaldehyde	0.2	400	75558	1,2-Propylenimine	0.0003	0.6
76448	Heptachlor	0.002	4	91225	Quinoline	0.0006	1.2
118741	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	2	106514	Quinone	0.5	1000
87683	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.09	180	100425	Styrene	0.1	200
77474	Hexachlorocyclopenta- diene	0.01	20	96093	Styrene oxide	0.1	200
67721	Hexachloroethane	0.5	1000	1746016	2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00000006	0.00012
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6- diisocyanate	0.002	4	79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.03	60
680319	Hexamethylphosphor- amide	0.001	2	127184	Tetrachloroethylene	1	2000
110543	Hexane	1	2000	7550450	Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	20
302012	Hydrazine	0.0004	0.8	108883	Toluene	1	2000
7647010	Hydrochloric acid	1	2000	95807	2,4-Toluene diamine	0.002	4
7664393	Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	20	584849	2,4-Toluene diisocyan- ate	0.01	20
123319	Hydroquinone	0.1	200	95534	o-Toluidine	0.1	200
78591	Isophorone	1	2000	8001352	Toxaphene	0.001	2
58899	Lindane	0.001	2	120821	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1	2000
108316	Maleic anhydride	0.1	200	79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.1	200
67561	Methanol	1	2000	79016	Trichloroethylene	1	2000
72435	Methoxychlor	1	2000	95954	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.1	200
74839	Methyl bromide	1	2000	88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.6	1200
74873	Methyl chloride	1	2000	121448	Triethylamine	1	2000
71556	Methyl chloroform	1	2000	1582098	Trifluralin	0.9	1800
78933	Methyl ethyl ketone	1	2000	540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.5	1000
60344	Methyl hydrazine	0.006	12	108054	Vinyl acetate	0.1	200
74884	Methyl iodide	0.1	200	593602	Vinyl bromide	0.06	120
108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone	1	2000	75014	Vinyl chloride	0.02	40
624839	Methyl isocyanate	0.01	20	75354	Vinylidene chloride	0.04	80
80626	Methyl methacrylate	1	2000	1330207	Xylenes	1	2000
1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether	1	2000	95476	o-Xylenes	1	2000
101144	4,4-Methylene bis(2- chloraniline)	0.02	40	108380	m-Xylenes	1	2000
75092	Methylene chloride	1	2000	106423	p-Xylenes	1	2000
101688	4,4-Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	0.1	20		CHEMICAL COMPOUND CLASSES		
101779	4,4'-Methylene dianiline	0.1	200		Antimony compounds (except those listed*)	0.5	1000
91203	Naphthalene	1	2000	7783702	Antimony pentafluoride	0.01	20
98953	Nitrobenzene	0.1	200	8300745	Antimony potassium tartrate	0.1	200
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl	0.1	200	1309644	Antimony trioxide	0.1	200
100027	4-Nitrophenol	0.5	1000	1345046	Antimony trisulfide	0.01	20
79469	2-Nitropropane	0.1	200		Arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds	0.0005	1
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	0.00002	0.04	7784421	Arsine	0.0005	1
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.0001	0.2		Beryllium compounds (except Be salts*)	0.0008	1.6
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine	0.1	200		Beryllium salts	0.000002	0.004
56382	Parathion	0.01	20		Cadmium compounds	0.001	2
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene	0.03	60	130618	Cadmium oxide	0.001	2
87865	Pentachlorophenol	0.07	140				

CAS Number	Air Contaminant	Annual Emissions		CAS Number	Air Contaminant	Annual Emissions	
		(tons per year)	(pounds per year)			(tons per year)	(pounds per year)
	Chromium compounds (except hexavalent & trivalent)	0.5	1000	13463393	Nickel compounds (except those listed*)	0.1	200
	Hexavalent chromium compounds	0.0002	0.4	12035722	Nickel carbonyl	0.01	20
	Trivalent chromium compounds	0.5	1000		Nickel refinery dust	0.008	16
10025737	Chromic chloride	0.001	2		Nickel subsulfide	0.004	8
744084	Cobalt metal and compounds (except those listed*)	0.01	20	56553	Polycyclic organic matter (except those listed*)	0.001	2
10210681	Cobalt carbonyl	0.01	20	225514	Benz(a)anthracene	0.001	2
62207765	Fluomine	0.01	20	50328	Benz(c)acridine	0.001	2
	Coke oven emissions	0.003	6	205992	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.001	2
	Cyanide compounds (except those listed*)	0.5	1000	218019	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.001	2
0151508	Potassium cyanide	0.01	20	53703	Chrysene	0.001	2
143339	Sodium cyanide	0.01	20	189559	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.001	2
	Glycol ethers (except those listed*)	0.5	1000	57976	1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene	0.001	2
110805	2-Ethoxy ethanol	1	2000		7,12-Dimethylbenz(a) anthracene	0.001	2
111762	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	1	2000	193395	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.001	2
108864	2-Methoxy ethanol	1	2000	7782492	Selenium compounds (except those listed*)	0.01	20
	Lead and compounds (except those listed*)	0.001	2	7783075	Hydrogen selenide	0.01	20
78002	Tetraethyl lead	0.001	2	7488564	Selenium sulfide (mono and di)	0.01	20
75741	Tetramethyl lead	0.001	2		Sodium selenate	0.01	20
7439965	Manganese and compounds (except those listed*)	0.08	160	13410010	Sodium selenite	0.01	20
12108133	Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese	0.01	20				
	Mercury compounds (except those listed*)	0.001	2				
	Elemental mercury	0.001	2				
748794	Mercuric chloride	0.001	2				
10045940	Mercuric nitrate	0.001	2				
62384	Phenyl mercuric acetate	0.001	2				

* For this chemical group, specific compounds or subgroups are named specifically in this table. For the remainder of the chemicals of the chemical group, a single de minimis value is listed; this value applies to compounds which are not named specifically.

New Rule, R.1995 d.493, effective September 5, 1995 (operative October 8, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 1040(a), 27 N.J.R. 3421(a).

Amended by R.2002 d.53, effective February 4, 2002 (operative March 12, 2002).

See: 33 N.J.R. 3290(a), 34 N.J.R. 756(a).

Amended by R.2005 d.392, effective November 21, 2005.

See: 36 N.J.R. 4607(a), 37 N.J.R. 16(b), 4415(a).

Added "except (CO₂)" to Table A, note (1).