

CHAPTER 27B

SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Authority

N.J.S.A. 13:1D-5, 13:1D-9, 26:2C-8.

Source and Effective Date

R.1974 d.360, effective December 30, 1974.
See: 7 N.J.R. 48(a).

Executive Order No. 66(1978) Expiration Date

Chapter 27B, Sampling and Analytical Procedures, is exempt from Executive Order No. 66(1978).

Chapter Historical Note

Chapter 27B, Sampling and Analytical Procedures was adopted as R.1974 d.360, effective December 30, 1974. See: 7 N.J.R. 48(a). Chapter 27B was amended and Subchapters 2 and 3 were adopted by R.1975 d.76, effective March 20, 1975. See: 7 N.J.R. 144(a). Revisions which consolidated the prior text of Subchapter 3 (making it Reserved) with Subchapter 1 became effective June 21, 1986 as R.1986 d.121. See: 8 N.J.R. 223(a). Subchapter 4 became effective January 21, 1985 (operative July 1, 1985) as R.1985 d.3. See: 16 N.J.R. 2894(a), 17 N.J.R. 194(a). Subchapter 3, Air Test Method 3: Sampling and Analytical Procedures for the Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds from Source Operations, was adopted as R.1986 d.377, effective September 8, 1986 (operative October 10, 1986). See: 17 N.J.R. 2194(a), 18 N.J.R. 1800(a).

CHAPTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBCHAPTER 1. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING EMISSIONS OF PARTICLES FROM MANUFACTURING PROCESSES AND FROM COMBUSTION OF FUELS

- 7:27B-1.1 Definitions
- 7:27B-1.2 Acceptable test methods
- 7:27B-1.3 Operating conditions during the test
- 7:27B-1.4 Sampling facilities to be provided by the person responsible for emissions
- 7:27B-1.5 Sampling train
- 7:27B-1.6 Performance test principle
- 7:27B-1.7 General Testing Requirements
- 7:27B-1.8 Required test data
- 7:27B-1.9 Preparation for sampling
- 7:27B-1.10 Sampling
- 7:27B-1.11 Sample Recovery
- 7:27B-1.12 Analysis
- 7:27B-1.13 Calculations
- 7:27B-1.14 Validation of test

SUBCHAPTER 2. PROCEDURES FOR THE VISUAL DETERMINATION OF THE OPACITY (PER CENT) AND THE SHADE OR APPEARANCE (RINGELMANN NUMBER) OF EMISSIONS FROM SOURCES

- 7:27B-2.1 Definitions
- 7:27B-2.2 Acceptable observation methods
- 7:27B-2.3 Observation principle
- 7:27B-2.4 General observation requirements
- 7:27B-2.5 Required observation data
- 7:27B-2.6 Certification

SUBCHAPTER 3. AIR TEST METHOD 3: SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS FROM SOURCE OPERATIONS

- 7:27B-3.1 Definitions
- 7:27B-3.2 Sampling and analytical protocol: acceptable test methods
- 7:27B-3.3 Operating conditions during the test
- 7:27B-3.4 Sampling facilities
- 7:27B-3.5 Source operations and applicable test methods
- 7:27B-3.6 Procedures for the determinations of vapor pressures of a single known VOC or mixtures of known and/or unknown VOC
- 7:27B-3.7 Procedures for the direct measurement of volatile organic compounds using a flame ionization detector (FID), a photoionization detector (PID) or a non-dispersive infrared analyzer (NDIR)
- 7:27B-3.8 Procedures for the direct measurement of volatile organic compounds using a gas chromatograph (GC) with a flame ionization detector (FID) or other suitable detector
- 7:27B-3.9 Procedures for the sampling and remote analysis of known volatile organic compounds using a gas chromatograph (GC) with a flame ionization detector (FID) or other suitable detector
- 7:27B-3.10 Procedures for the determination of volatile organic compounds in surface coating formulations
- 7:27B-3.11 Procedures for the determination of volatile organic compounds emitted from transfer operations using a flame ionization detector (FID) or non-dispersive infrared analyzer (NDIR)
- 7:27B-3.12 Procedures for the determination of volatile organic compounds in cutback and emulsified asphalts
- 7:27B-3.13 Procedures for the determination of leak tightness of gasoline delivery vessels
- 7:27B-3.14 Procedures for the direct detection of fugitive volatile organic compound leaks
- 7:27B-3.15 Procedures for the direct detection of fugitive volatile organic compound leaks from gasoline tank trucks and vapor collection systems using a combustible gas detector
- 7:27B-3.16 Procedures for determining the efficiency of gasoline vapor recovery systems at service stations
- 7:27B-3.17 Procedures for the determination of volatile organic compounds emitted from petroleum solvent dry cleaning operations
- 7:27B-3.18 Test methods and sources incorporated by reference

SUBCHAPTER 4. AIR TEST METHOD 4: TESTING PROCEDURES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

- 7:27B-4.1 Definitions
- 7:27B-4.2 General instructions for all tests
- 7:27B-4.3 Procedures for using a smokemeter to measure the smoke opacity of heavy-duty diesel vehicles and diesel buses
- 7:27B-4.4 Procedures for the visible smoke test and the idle test for gasoline-fueled motor vehicles
- 7:27B-4.5 Procedures for the 2,500 RPM test
- 7:27B-4.6 Procedures for the ASM5015 test
- 7:27B-4.7 Procedures for the IM240 test
- 7:27B-4.8 Emission control apparatus examination procedure
- 7:27B-4.9 Procedures for the evaporative pressure test
- 7:27B-4.10 (Reserved)
- 7:27B-4.11 Procedures for on-board diagnostics testing
- 7:27B-4.12 Procedures for the fuel cap leak test
- 7:27B-4.13 Procedures for establishing and alternative smoke opacity standard for diesel-powered motor vehicles
- 7:27B-4.14 Specifications for motor vehicle emission testing equipment for use in the New Jersey Enhanced Inspection and Maintenance Program
- 7:27B-4.15 Specifications for a smokemeter for determining compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-14

APPENDIX 1 THE SAMPLING TRAIN
 APPENDIX 2 LABORATORY REPORT—STACK SAMPLING
 APPENDIX 3 DERIVATION OF % ISOKINETIC SAMPLING RATE FORMULA
 APPENDIX 4 DERIVATION OF EMISSION RATE FORMULA
 APPENDIX 5 PRELIMINARY STACK TEST DATA
 APPENDIX 6 NOMENCLATURE
 APPENDIX 7 (RESERVED)

SUBCHAPTER 1. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING EMISSIONS OF PARTICLES FROM MANUFACTURING PROCESSES AND FROM COMBUSTION OF FUELS

Authority

Unless otherwise expressly noted, all provisions of this Subchapter were adopted pursuant to authority of N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq. and were filed and became effective on December 30, 1974, as R.1974 d.360. See: 7 N.J.R. 48(a). Revisions to the original rules were filed and became effective on May 20, 1975, as R.1975 d.136. See: 7 N.J.R. 261(d). Further revisions were filed on April 21, 1976, as R.1976 d.121 to become effective on June 21, 1976. See: 8 N.J.R. 223(a).

7:27B-1.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Terms not defined in this section are intended to be used as defined in the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 26:2C-1 et seq., and Chapter 27 in Title 7 of the New Jersey Administrative Code, or are used in their common engineering or scientific sense. Symbols and nomenclature are defined in Appendix 6.

“Bureau” means the Bureau of Air Pollution Control.

“Department” means the Department of Environmental Protection.

“Equipment diameter” means the diameter of a circular cross section having the same area as a noncircular cross section.

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

“Run” or “test run” means a single integrated measurement or procedure used for the purpose of collecting a sample of air contaminants emitted to the outdoor atmosphere during a specified time interval.

“Sample collector” means any device used to selectively separate and collect a sample of a specified contaminant from a gas stream, including, but not limited to, thimbles, filters, impingers, bubblers, cyclones, condensers and absorbers.

“Sampling location” means the specific position at which a sampling port is located in a stack or chimney.

“Sampling port” means an opening in a stack or chimney into which sampling or measuring devices may be inserted or through which a sample is extracted.

“Sampling rate” means the volume rate at which stack gases are drawn through a sampling train.

“Sampling train” means a combination of entrapment devices, instruments, and auxiliary apparatus arranged in a prescribed sequence to selectively separate and collect samples of specified air contaminants.

“Sampling velocity” means the linear velocity at which stack gases are drawn through the nozzle of a sampling train.

“Stack gas velocity” means the linear velocity (in the direction of gas flow) at which stack gases pass the sampling train nozzle.

“Standard conditions” means 70 degrees Fahrenheit and one atmosphere pressure (14.7 psia or 760 mm Hg).

“Traverse point” means a predetermined point at which a sample or measurement is obtained inside a stack or chimney.

7:27B-1.2 Acceptable test methods

(a) Because of size and/or inertial effects on the particles to be measured, they are to be collected under isokinetic conditions to ensure that the sample is representative. With isokinetic sampling, that portion of the gas stream from which the particles are entrapped is made to enter the sampling nozzle in the same direction and at the same velocity as the gas stream in the stack or chimney being sampled. The sample weight is determined gravimetrically after removal of uncombined water.

(b) Performance tests shall be conducted in accordance with test methods set forth hereinafter. Alternate test procedures, equipment and/or materials of construction may be used subject to prior approval and/or conditions prescribed by the Department. The Department may itself employ such alternates when warranted by test conditions or other circumstances.

12. ASTM Designation D2698-73, Standard Test Method for the Determination of the Pigment Content of Solvent Reducible Paints by High Speed Centrifuging, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 (\$4.00).

13. ASTM Designation D95-83, Standard Method for Determining Water in Petroleum and Bituminous Materials by Distillation, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 (\$4.00).

14. Method 2-1 California Air Resources Board, Test Procedures for Determining the Efficiency of Gasoline Vapor Recovery Systems at Service Stations. Available from State of California, Air Resources Board, 1102 Q Street, Sacramento, California 95812.

15. ASTM Designation D322-80, Standard Test Method for Gasoline Diluent in Used Gasoline Engine Oils by Distillation, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 (\$4.00).

16. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 60—Reference Methods 2A and 2B are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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).

Repealed and replaced (a)3 regarding vapor pressure measurement methods.

Editor's Note: In addition to the above text, Appendices A through H were filed with these rules, but not reproduced herein. Further information regarding these Appendices may be obtained by contacting:

Bureau of Technical Services
 Division of Environmental Quality
 Department of Environmental Protection
 PO Box 411 (380 Scotch Road)
 Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0411

**SUBCHAPTER 4. AIR TEST METHOD 4:
 TESTING PROCEDURES FOR MOTOR
 VEHICLES**

Authority

N.J.S.A. 13:1D-5, 13:1D-9, 26:2C-8, 26:2C-8.1,
 26:2C-8.2 and 26:2C-8.5.

Source and Effective Date

R.1985 d.3, effective January 21, 1985 (operative July 1, 1985).
 See: 16 N.J.R. 2894, 17 N.J.R. 184(a).

7:27B-4.1 Definitions

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

“Alternative smoke opacity standard” means the smoke opacity standard applicable to a specific vehicle-engine-chassis combination, as determined by the procedure set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.13.

“California Air Resources Board” or “CARB” means the agency of the State of California established and empowered to regulate sources of air contaminant emissions, including motor vehicles, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code, Sections 39500 et seq.

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

“Certified configuration” means a heavy-duty diesel engine design or a light-duty diesel-powered motor vehicle-engine-chassis design certified by either of the following agencies as meeting the applicable emission standards for heavy-duty diesel engines or light-duty diesel-powered motor vehicles manufactured in a given model year:

1. EPA, for model year 1971 or for a more recent model year heavy-duty diesel vehicle engine;
2. EPA, for model year 1968 or for a more recent model year light-duty diesel vehicle;
3. CARB, for model year 1973 or for a more recent model year heavy-duty diesel vehicle engine; or
4. CARB, for model year 1966 or for a more recent model year light-duty diesel vehicle.

“Chassis dynamometer” or “dynamometer” means a power absorption device utilizing a set of rollers on which a motor vehicle is driven to simulate on-road vehicle operation.

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

“Crankcase emissions” means substances emitted into the atmosphere from any portion of the engine crankcase ventilation or lubrication system.

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

“Dew point” means the temperature to which air must be cooled for saturation to occur.

“Diesel bus” means any diesel-powered autobus or motorbus of any size or configuration, whether registered in this State or elsewhere, that is designed or used for intrastate or interstate transportation of passengers for hire or otherwise

on a public road, street or highway or any public or quasi-public property in this State, including, but not limited to, autobuses under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Transportation pursuant to Titles 27 or 48 of the Revised Statutes; autobuses of the New Jersey Transit Corporation and its contract carriers that are under the inspection jurisdiction of the New Jersey Department of Transportation; autobuses that are subject to Federal motor carrier safety regulations; autobuses under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission or its successor agency; school buses, as defined pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:1-1; and hotel, casino, charter, and special buses.

“Diesel emissions inspection center” or “DEIC” means a facility licensed by the Division of Motor Vehicles pursuant to N.J.S.A. 39:8-69 and N.J.A.C. 13:20-47.

“Diesel engine” means a compression ignition type of internal combustion engine.

“Diesel-powered” means utilizing a diesel engine.

“Division of Motor Vehicles” or “DMV” means the Division of Motor Vehicles within the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

“Element of design” means any part or system on a motor vehicle or a motor vehicle engine pertaining to the vehicle’s or engine’s certified configuration.

“Emission control apparatus” means any device utilized by the vehicle manufacturer and/or the engine manufacturer to control the emission of any regulated emission, including any associated component which monitors the function and maintenance of such a device.

“Engine RPM rise time” means the time period, in seconds, during acceleration between curb idle and high idle.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Exhaust aftertreatment” means any element of design which affects or alters the molecular content of the exhaust emissions of a diesel engine.

“Exhaust emissions” means the emissions (including any liquid or solid particles in the gaseous stream) released into the atmosphere from any opening downstream from the exhaust ports of a motor vehicle engine.

“Exhaust leak” means any condition of the exhaust system which permits exhaust emissions to escape into the atmosphere at any point between the exhaust ports of a motor vehicle engine and the outlet of the engine exhaust pipe.

“Full-flow smokemeter” means a smokemeter which measures smoke opacity by passing a beam of light through the axis of the exhaust plume as the exhaust exits the tailpipe of a motor vehicle.

“Gasoline-fueled” means powered by a hydrocarbon fuel other than diesel fuel, including, but not limited to, gasoline, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, or propane or powered by alcohol fuels, hydrocarbon-alcohol fuel blends or hydrogen.

“Governor” means a mechanism installed on a diesel engine by the original equipment manufacturer for the purpose of limiting the maximum engine RPM.

“Gross combination weight rating” or “GCWR” means the GVWR of a combination (articulated) vehicle, which is defined as the GVWR of the power unit plus the GVWR of the towed unit or units.

“Gross vehicle weight rating” or “GVWR” means the value specified by the vehicle manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a single or combination vehicle. When used in connection with a combination or articulated vehicle, GVWR refers to the “gross combination weight rating” or “GCWR” of the combination or articulated vehicle, which is defined as the GVWR of the power unit plus the GVWR of the towed unit or units.

“Heavy-duty diesel vehicle” or “HDDV” means a diesel-powered motor vehicle other than a diesel bus that has a GVWR exceeding 8,500 pounds and is designed primarily for transporting persons or property.

“Heavy-duty gasoline-fueled vehicle” or “HDGV” means a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle that has a GVWR exceeding 8,500 pounds and is designed primarily for transporting persons or property.

“High idle” means the highest engine speed obtainable when the engine is disengaged from the transmission and is free-wheeling.

“High speed diesel engine” means any diesel engine with a maximum governed engine speed over 2,800 RPM.

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

“Idle” means an operating mode where the vehicle engine is not engaged in gear and where the engine operates at a speed at the revolutions per minute specified by the engine or vehicle manufacturer.

“Inertia weight” means the vehicle curb weight plus 300 pounds.

“Inspector” means any person authorized by the State of New Jersey to determine whether a vehicle complies with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-14 or 15.

“Light-duty diesel vehicle” or “LDDV” means a diesel-powered motor vehicle, other than a diesel bus, that has a GVWR of 8,500 pounds or less and is designed primarily for transporting persons or property.

“Light-duty gasoline-fueled truck” or “LDGT” means a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle that has a GVWR of 8,500 pounds or less, a vehicle curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less, and a basic frontal area of 45 square feet or less, and that is:

1. Designed primarily for the transportation of property or more than 12 passengers; or
2. Available with special features enabling off-street or off-highway operation and use.

“Light-duty gasoline-fueled truck 1” or “LDGT1” means a light-duty gasoline-fueled truck with a GVWR of 6,000 pounds or less.

“Light-duty gasoline-fueled truck 2” or “LDGT2” means a light-duty gasoline-fueled truck with a GVWR of more than 6,000 pounds.

“Light-duty gasoline-fueled vehicle” or “LDGV” means a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle that has a GVWR of 8,500 pounds or less, is designed primarily for use as a passenger car or is a passenger car derivative and is capable of seating no more than 12 passengers.

“Low idle” or “curb idle” means the minimum operating speed of an engine with the accelerator pedal released and the transmission disengaged, as specified by the engine manufacturer.

“Low speed diesel engine” means any diesel engine with a maximum governed engine speed of no more than 2,200 RPM.

“Maximum governed RPM” means, for an engine which has a functioning governor, the manufacturer’s recommended maximum engine speed as restricted by the governor. For an engine which does not have a functioning governor, this term means a value of 80 percent of the manufacturer’s recommended maximum engine speed.

“Measurement path” means the linear path between the sending and receiving points of a full-flow smokemeter.

“Medium speed diesel engine” means any diesel engine with a maximum governed engine speed of 2,201 RPM to 2,800 RPM.

“Motor vehicle” means all vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, excepting motorized bicycles and such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks.

“Motor vehicle emission testing equipment” means equipment used to conduct a test of a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B, and which satisfies all applicable specifications set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.14, Specifications for motor vehicle emission testing equipment for use in the New Jersey Enhanced Inspection and Maintenance Program. For motor vehicle inspections conducted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-15 and this subchapter, this term shall include all devices used for performing a motor vehicle inspection, including, but not limited to, exhaust gas analyzers, evaporative pressure testing apparatus, evaporative purge testing apparatus, dynamometers, computers and related software.

“Motorized bicycle” means a pedal bicycle having a helper motor characterized in that either the maximum piston displacement is less than 50 cubic centimeters, or said motor is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower and said bicycle is capable of a maximum speed of no more than 25 miles per hour on a flat surface.

“MPH” means miles per hour.

“Neutral density filter” means a device used to calibrate or verify the accuracy of the raw opaque value within the measurement path of a smokemeter which consists of a lens of neutral particle density and which filters visible light to a known opacity value.

“Nominal stack size” means the exhaust pipe diameter to be used in conducting smoke opacity measurements to determine compliance with diesel smoke opacity standards, based on engine horsepower, as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.3 Table 1.

“Oil temperature probe” means a device integral to a smokemeter which measures the engine crankcase oil temperature.

“Opacity” means the property of a substance whereby it partially or wholly obstructs the transmission of visible light expressed as the percentage to which light is obstructed.

“Partial-flow smokemeter” means a smokemeter which samples, at frequent intervals, a representative portion of the total exhaust flow and directs it to a measurement cell, and which calculates smoke opacity based upon the sample smoke density and the diameter of the exhaust pipe.

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

“Peak smoke opacity” means the highest numerical value of smoke opacity measured during a snap acceleration smoke opacity test at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.3(a), a rolling acceleration smoke opacity test at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.3(b), or a stall smoke opacity test at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.3(c).

“Regulated emission” means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance which is emitted from a motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine and which is regulated by the EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 86.

“RPM” means revolutions per minute.

“RPM sensor” means a mechanism integral to the smokemeter which senses the engine speed in revolutions per minute.

“SAE J1667” means the recommended practice incorporated in document number J1667 published by the Society of Automotive Engineers in February 1996, entitled Snap-Acceleration Smoke Test Procedure for Heavy-Duty Diesel-Powered Vehicles, and all appendices attached thereto, incorporated herein by reference.

“Smoke” means the emissions, including airborne solid and/or liquid particles, exclusive of water vapor, released into the atmosphere from a process of combustion.

“Smokemeter” means smoke measurement equipment designed and manufactured in accordance with specifications set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.15.

“Tailpipe” means the final downstream section of pipe in a motor vehicle’s exhaust system.

“Vehicle curb weight” means the actual weight of a motor vehicle in operational status or the weight given by the manufacturer for such a vehicle. Such weight shall include the weight of all standard equipment, of the fuel at nominal tank capacity, and of optional equipment computed in accordance with 40 CFR section 86.082-24.

“Wide open throttle” or “WOT” means, in reference to a diesel-powered motor vehicle, the positioning of the primary engine power control to deliver maximum potential power and fuel. In most cases this is the positioning of the vehicle’s accelerator control at its forward-most or downward-most position.

Emergency amendment R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

Amended “Chassis dynamometer”, “Gasoline-fueled”, “Heavy-duty gasoline-fueled vehicle”, “Hydrocarbons (HC)”, “Idle”, and “Motor vehicle emission testing equipment”.

Amended by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Added “Alternative smoke opacity standard”, “California Air Resources Board”, “Certified configuration”, “Dew point”, “Diesel bus”, “Diesel emissions inspection center”, “Diesel engine”, “Diesel-powered”, “Division of Motor Vehicles”, “Element of design”, “Engine RPM hookup”, “Exhaust aftertreatment”, “Exhaust stack diameter”, “Full-flow smokemeter”, “Governor”, “Light-duty diesel vehicle”, “Low speed engine”, “Maximum governed RPM”, “Measurement path”, “Neutral density filter”, “Oil temperature probe”, “Partial-flow smokemeter”, “Particles”, “Peak smoke opacity”, “Regulated emission”, “SAE J667”, “Tailpipe” and “Wide open throttle”; deleted “Autobus”, “Motor vehicle safety specialist” and “Prescribed inspection test procedure”; and amended “Department”, “Emission control apparatus”, “Exhaust emissions”, “Gasoline-fueled”, “Gross vehicle weight rating”, “Heavy-duty diesel vehicle”, “Idle”, “Inspector”, “Opacity”, “Smoke”, and “Smokemeter”.

Amended by R.1998 d.309, effective July 6, 1998 (operative July 21, 1998).

See: 30 N.J.R. 901(a), 30 N.J.R. 2476(b).

Deleted “Engine RPM hookup”, “Exhaust stack diameter” and “Operating mode”; inserted new “Gross combination weight rating” or “GCWR”, “High idle”, “High speed diesel engine”, “Low idle” or “curb idle”, “Medium speed diesel engine”, “Nominal stack size” and “RPM sensor”; and rewrote “Gross vehicle weight rating” or “GCWR” and “Low speed diesel engine”.

Administrative correction.

See: 31 N.J.R. 872(b).

Amended by R.1999 d.210, effective July 6, 1999 (operative August 10, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 828(a), 31 N.J.R. 1803(b).

In “High speed diesel engine”, “Low speed diesel engine” and “Medium speed diesel engine”, substituted references to diesel engines for references to heavy-duty diesel engines; and in “Medium speed diesel engine”, inserted “maximum” preceding “governed”.

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

In “Inspector”, changed N.J.A.C. reference.

7:27B-4.2 General instructions for all tests

(a) An inspector conducting an emissions test on a diesel-powered motor vehicle pursuant to any provision of this subchapter including, but not limited to, N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.3, 4.8(d) and 4.8(e), shall perform the test in accordance with the following general procedures:

1. Test the vehicle in as-received condition;
2. Prior to testing, verify that the smokemeter is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer’s requirements;
3. Prior to testing, ensure that the engine is at normal operating temperature by operating the vehicle on a highway or a chassis dynamometer with a road load for a minimum of 15 minutes. For testing at a DEIC, only, confirm proper engine operating temperature by inserting an oil temperature probe through the oil dipstick tube into the crankcase oil, so that the oil temperature as measured during the test will be recorded as part of the analyzer printout at the conclusion of the test. Oil temperature shall be at least 70 degrees Celsius (160 degrees Fahrenheit), and water temperature shall be at least 82 degrees Celsius (180 degrees Fahrenheit) but not over-heating;

4. Examine the vehicle's exhaust system for integrity. For testing at a DEIC, only, tighten all loose pipe connections and repair all significant exhaust leaks before performing a test;

5. Prior to conducting a smoke opacity test on a diesel-powered motor vehicle equipped with multiple exhaust outlets, determine which exhaust outlet exhibits the highest opacity level by visually comparing the opacity level of each outlet during a single repetition of the snap acceleration test as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.3(a), if appropriate, or by liberally accelerating the engine at WOT, not to exceed maximum governed RPM. Conduct the testing using the highest-opacity exhaust outlet;

6. Ensure that the ambient temperature at the test location is between 35 degrees and 95 degrees Fahrenheit and that the temperature is above the dew point by using a thermometer and hygrometer. If the testing is conducted outdoors, do not conduct the test if there is any visible precipitation, such as rain or fog, at the test site during the time of testing. Do not conduct the test if the temperature at the test location is below 35 degrees or above 95 degrees Fahrenheit, or if the temperature is at or below the dew point;

7. Prior to testing, turn off the engine brake and all vehicle accessories, including, but not limited to, air conditioning, heating, defroster, radio and lights;

8. Determine that the engine speed governor is in proper operating condition. For DEICs only, make this determination as follows: operate the engine with the transmission in neutral and the clutch disengaged. Gradually increase the engine speed from curb idle to high idle while observing an RPM sensor connected to the engine. The engine speed should not exceed high idle as specified by the engine manufacturer with the accelerator pedal fully depressed. If the engine speed continues increasing beyond the manufacturer's rated high idle, immediately release the accelerator pedal. If the engine speed increases uncontrollably, immediately release the accelerator pedal and shut off the engine's fuel supply. Discontinue emission testing of any vehicle with dysfunctional or out-of-specification engine speed governors. Do not resume testing unless and until speed governor repairs are made;

9. If inspecting a vehicle which was either equipped by the manufacturer or was retrofitted in accordance with State or Federal law or regulation with a catalytic converter, particulate trap or trap oxidizer, or any other exhaust aftertreatment device, inspect the exhaust system for the presence of the device and for its physical integrity. Discontinue testing of any motor vehicle which exhibits any missing exhaust aftertreatment device or perforating rust, crack, hole, tear, or other such physical defect in the device. If the vehicle being tested is a heavy-duty diesel vehicle or diesel bus with an exhaust aftertreatment device, discontinue testing and fail the vehicle if the device is found not to be in proper functioning condition. Do

not resume testing unless and until the defect(s) are repaired;

10. If, at any time before or during the inspection of a diesel-powered motor vehicle, continuous blue smoke is observed in the exhaust emissions for more than three seconds, discontinue the testing and determine that the vehicle has failed to pass the smoke opacity test conducted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.6;

11. At the conclusion of the inspection of a diesel-powered motor vehicle at a DEIC, ensure that a printed test report has been produced by the smokemeter which, at a minimum, includes (a)11i through xvii below. If the smokemeter is not capable of printing out (a)11xiv through xvii below, this information shall be manually entered in the print test report by the inspector.

- i. The smoke opacity value for each snap in sequence, including preliminary cleanouts;
- ii. The final test result, in percent opacity;
- iii. The engine oil temperature;
- iv. The engine RPM and smoke opacity strip chart; or the engine curb idle speed and high idle speeds during the test, and the engine RPM rise times;
- v. The date;
- vi. The time;
- vii. The location;
- viii. The name of the diesel emission inspection center;
- ix. The diesel emission inspection center license number;
- x. The stack size;
- xi. The smoke opacity standard;
- xii. "Pass" or "fail" of test results compared to the appropriate smoke opacity standard;
- xiii. The license number of the diesel emission inspection center employee conducting the smoke opacity test;
- xiv. The customer name;
- xv. The tractor VIN;
- xvi. The engine model year; and
- xvii. The customer driver's license number; and

12. At the conclusion of the smoke opacity test, confirm that the smokemeter reads a value of less than ± 2.0 percent opacity when the smokemeter is disengaged from the vehicle exhaust stream.

(b) An inspector, conducting an emissions test on a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle pursuant to any provision of this subchapter, including, but not limited to, N.J.A.C.

7:27B-4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8(a), (b) and (c), 4.9, 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12, shall perform the test in accordance with the following general procedures:

1. Test the vehicle in as-received condition without making any repairs immediately prior to testing;

2. Prior to testing, turn off all vehicle accessories, including, but not limited to, air conditioning; heating, defroster, radio and lights;

3. Prior to testing, ensure that the motor vehicle emission testing equipment is calibrated and warmed-up in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements;

4. Prior to testing, ensure that the vehicle is at normal operating temperature by doing one of the following:

i. Check the vehicle's engine coolant temperature gauge and the vehicle's engine oil temperature gauge to confirm that the vehicle is at a normal operating temperature, as indicated by the gauges; that is, that engine coolant temperature is in the "normal" range as specified by the vehicle manufacturer, or, if the "normal" range is not specified by the vehicle manufacturer, is at least 70 degrees Celsius (160 degrees Fahrenheit) and that engine oil temperature is at least 80 degrees Celsius (175 degrees Fahrenheit). If there is no oil temperature gauge, insert a temperature probe through the oil dip stick tube and into the engine oil to confirm normal operating temperature;

ii. Operate the vehicle on the road, or on a chassis dynamometer under road load, at speeds above 35 MPH for at least 20 minutes; or

iii. Operate the vehicle on a chassis dynamometer under the ASM5015 load appropriate for the vehicle, for at least 10 minutes;

5. Discontinue testing any vehicle in an overheated condition, as indicated by a temperature gauge or warning light, or boiling of engine coolant;

6. If the vehicle has two tailpipes, determine whether they are functionally independent. If they are functionally independent, collect exhaust samples from both tailpipes simultaneously; if they are not functionally independent, collect exhaust samples from either tailpipe;

7. When prompted by the motor vehicle emission testing equipment, insert the exhaust sampling probe into the vehicle's tailpipe, using a tailpipe extension if necessary, to an insertion depth of at least ten inches and collect exhaust gases from each tailpipe of a functionally independent exhaust system; and

8. If using a chassis dynamometer, ensure that the air pressure of each of the vehicle's drive wheel tires is in accordance with the recommendation of the motor vehicle manufacturer; or, if such a recommendation is not available, in accordance with the pressure recommendations on the tire sidewall; if not in accordance, inflate or deflate the drive wheel tires, as appropriate.

(c) Equipment to be used in conducting a smoke opacity test on a diesel-powered motor vehicle in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.5 shall satisfy all specifications and standards for a smokemeter as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.15.

(d) Equipment to be used in conducting an emissions test on a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.5 shall satisfy all specifications and standards for motor vehicle testing equipment as set forth in N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.14.

(e) An inspector conducting a motor vehicle emissions test on either a diesel-powered motor vehicle or a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle as set forth in this subchapter shall use only motor vehicle emission testing equipment that has been approved by the Department prior to its use in the test. Approval by the Department is based on the following criteria:

1. The equipment meets all applicable specifications;
2. The equipment hardware and software comply with the data collection and transfer protocols in use throughout New Jersey's motor vehicle inspection programs;
3. The equipment maintains compatibility with other test equipment used concurrently during the motor vehicle inspection process with which it is required to interface; and
4. The equipment is complete in that it includes all options and accessories necessary for performing each emissions inspection test procedure for which it was designed and it is to be used.

(f) The Department maintains a list of approved equipment for specific test procedures. The Department shall periodically review and evaluate equipment offered by manufacturers of motor vehicle testing equipment of which it is aware or has been made aware and update this list. A copy of this list can be obtained from:

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Transportation Control
PO Box 437
Trenton, NJ 08625-0437

Amended by R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

Added (e) and (f).

Amended by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Substantially amended section.

Amended by R.1998 d.309, effective July 6, 1998 (operative July 21, 1998).

See: 30 N.J.R. 901(a), 30 N.J.R. 2476(b).

Rewrote (a).

Amended by R.1999 d.210, effective July 6, 1999 (operative August 10, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 828(a), 31 N.J.R. 1803(b).

In (a), added "For testing at a DEIC, only," at the beginning of the second sentences of 3 and 4, and divided the former first sentence into the first and second sentences by substituting ". For DEICs only, make this determination as follows" for "as follows" following "condition" and substituted a reference to RPM sensors for a reference to tachometers in the new third sentence in 8.

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

Rewrote the section.

7:27B-4.3 Procedures for using a smokemeter to measure the smoke opacity of heavy-duty diesel vehicles and diesel buses

(a) The testing procedures for the snap acceleration smoke opacity test, required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.5, shall be performed on heavy-duty diesel vehicles and diesel buses which are equipped with low or medium-speed diesel engines as follows:

1. Determine the engine horsepower from the engine identification plate or engine serial number. Refer to Table 1 below and input the nominal stack size into the smokemeter. If the engine identification plate is missing, inaccessible or illegible, measure the outside diameter of the exhaust pipe extending from the exhaust manifold with a precision caliper or equivalent gauge, rounding to the nearest inch;

2. For a DEIC, only, affix the RPM sensor to the engine and vehicle according to the smokemeter manufacturer's instructions;

3. For a DEIC, only, insert the engine oil temperature sensor into the oil dipstick tube and into the crankcase oil according to the smokemeter manufacturer's instructions;

4. For a DEIC, only, connect the engine RPM and oil temperature sensors to the smokemeter according to the smokemeter manufacturer's instructions;

5. Affix the smokemeter according to the manufacturer's instructions to the end of the vehicle's exhaust pipe. For full-flow smokemeters, ensure that the final two feet and the exit of the exhaust pipe is straight, with an internal diameter not to exceed five inches. Appropriate

exhaust pipe adapters shall be used as necessary to comply with these specifications. Do not use full-flow smokemeters on vehicles with underbody exhaust pipes which direct the exhaust flow to the ground unless the exhaust gases are redirected away from the ground by the appropriate exhaust pipe adaptor mentioned above;

6. Chock the drive-wheels and release all tractor and trailer brakes;

7. Ensure that the transmission is in neutral and start the engine;

8. Ensure that the smokemeter is warmed up and calibrated according to N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.2 and the manufacturer's instructions;

9. Initiate the test sequence on the smokemeter;

10. If using a partial-flow smokemeter, select the appropriate smoke opacity pass/fail standards, set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.6, based upon the engine model year. If using a full-flow smokemeter, enter the engine horsepower and stack diameter as measured from the vehicle exhaust stack;

11. If using a smokemeter without horsepower input, select the appropriate stack size from Table 1 below, based upon the vehicle's engine horsepower;

12. With each prompt from the smokemeter to "accelerate engine," rapidly depress the accelerator pedal to the floor and hold it there until prompted by the smokemeter to release the pedal;

13. Repeat (a)12 above at least four more times. This shall include, at a minimum, two preliminary snap accelerations to remove loose soot from the exhaust system for a stabilized reading, and a minimum of three snap accelerations for the official test, the average of which shall constitute the final test result; and

14. The pass/fail determination shall be based upon three valid smoke opacity test results averaged arithmetically and compared to the pass/fail standards appropriate for the engine model year.

2. If the vehicle is equipped with a manual transmission, place the transmission in neutral and release the clutch. If the vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission and a low speed engine, place the gear selector in the park or neutral position. If the vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission, but is not equipped with a low speed engine, place the gear selector in drive or low gear. For both manual and automatic transmission vehicles, depress the brakes firmly throughout the remainder of the test;

3. Observe all exhaust ports of the vehicle for the presence of visible black smoke in the exhaust emissions throughout the duration of the test;

4. Beginning with the accelerator pedal in the low idle position, rapidly accelerate the engine at wide open throttle and hold the accelerator pedal at wide open throttle for one to three seconds after the engine has achieved maximum governed RPM or, for vehicles with an automatic transmission, only, until the engine speed stabilizes while operating in a forward gear. Release the accelerator pedal and allow the engine to idle for 15 seconds while continuing to observe the exhaust emissions for visible black smoke. If black smoke is observed, the vehicle shall be deemed to have failed to pass the visible black smoke screening test.

(e) (Reserved)

TABLE 1

Engine Horsepower Rating vs. Nominal Stack Size

| Manufacturer's Rated Horsepower | Nominal Stack Size in Inches† |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Less than 101 | 2 |
| 101-200 | 3 |
| 201-300 | 4 |
| 301 and over | 5 |

†Note: Nominal stack size shall always be used when measuring engine smoke opacity, irrespective of the stack size equipped on the vehicle being tested. For example, a vehicle equipped with an engine rated at 301 horsepower or above which has an exhaust stack measuring seven inches in diameter shall, for purposes of an official test, have a nominal stack size of five inches input to the smokemeter. If, for example, a vehicle has no engine identification plate and is equipped with an exhaust stack measuring six or seven inches in diameter—but the exhaust pipe from the manifold is five inches in diameter—then the nominal stack size shall be five inches.

Amended by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Rewrote section.

Amended by R.1998 d.309, effective July 6, 1998 (operative July 21, 1998).

See: 30 N.J.R. 901(a), 30 N.J.R. 2476(b).

Rewrote the section.

Amended by R.1999 d.210, effective July 6, 1999 (operative August 10, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 828(a), 31 N.J.R. 1803(b).

In (a), deleted a reference to manual transmissions in the introductory paragraph.

7:27B-4.4 Procedures for the visible smoke test and the idle test for gasoline-fueled motor vehicles

(a) An inspector conducting a visible smoke test to determine a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle's compliance with the standard set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6(a) shall perform the test as follows:

1. Place the vehicle in neutral gear with all accessories off and the emergency or parking brake secured;
2. Increase the engine speed to an engine speed greater than the idle mode, and observe the exhaust emissions and crankcase emissions for visible continuous smoke;
3. If there is visible smoke in the exhaust emissions or crankcase emissions for a period in excess of three consecutive seconds, the motor vehicle has failed the smoke test; and
4. If there is no visible smoke in the exhaust emissions or crankcase emissions for a period in excess of three consecutive seconds, the motor vehicle has passed the smoke test.

(b) An inspector conducting an idle test to determine a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle's compliance with the exhaust emission standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6(b)1 shall perform the test as follows:

1. With the engine operating at idle and transmission in neutral, insert the sample probe at least 10 inches into the tailpipe. If the motor vehicle's exhaust system prevents insertion to this depth, use a tailpipe extension. For motor vehicles equipped with multiple tailpipes, take exhaust gas measurements from all tailpipes simultaneously;
2. Measure the exhaust concentrations as percent carbon monoxide and parts per million hydrocarbons after stabilized readings are obtained or at the end of 30 seconds, whichever occurs first;
3. If the percent carbon monoxide or parts per million hydrocarbons recorded in (b)2 above exceeds the applicable standards specified in Table 1 at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6, increase the vehicle's engine speed to between 2,200 and 2,800 RPM for a period of 30 seconds. Allow the vehicle's engine speed to return to idle and then repeat the exhaust concentration measurement as in (b)2 above;
4. If the percent carbon monoxide or parts per million hydrocarbons recorded in (b)3 above exceeds the applicable standards specified in Table 1 at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6, the motor vehicle has failed the idle test; and
5. If the percent carbon monoxide or parts per million hydrocarbons recorded in (b)2 or 3 above does not exceed the applicable standards specified in Table 1 at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6, the motor vehicle has passed the idle test.

Emergency amendment R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

In (b)2, substituted "at idle" for "in the idle mode" and added second sentence.

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.5 and amended by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Amended section name; in (a), inserted gasoline-fueled. Former section "Smoke opacity testing procedure for diesel-powered autobuses subject to the inspection rules and regulations of the New Jersey Department of Transportation" was repealed.

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

Rewrote the section.

7:27B-4.5 Procedures for the 2,500 RPM test

(a) An inspector conducting a 2,500 RPM test to determine a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle's compliance with the exhaust emission standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6(b)2 shall perform the test as follows:

1. Insert the sample probe into the motor vehicle's tailpipe to a minimum depth of 10 inches. If the motor vehicle's exhaust system prevents insertion to this depth, use a tailpipe extension. For motor vehicles equipped with multiple tailpipes, take exhaust gas measurements from all tailpipes simultaneously;

2. For a motor vehicle of model year 1995 or earlier, use a tachometer or other device approved by the Department to measure engine speed. Attach the tachometer or other device to the motor vehicle in accordance with the tachometer or device manufacturer's instructions. For 1996 and newer model year vehicles, use the OBD data link connector to monitor RPM. In the event that an OBD data link connector is not available or that an RPM signal is not available over the data link, use instead a tachometer;

3. Ensure that the vehicle's transmission is in park or neutral;

4. Increase the vehicle engine speed from idle to between 2,200 and 2,800 RPM and maintain it at that level for the duration of the test, not to exceed 30 seconds. If the engine speed falls and remains below 2,200 RPM or exceeds and remains above 2,800 RPM for more than two consecutive seconds during the test period, invalidate the measured value for that sampling period and extend the test duration accordingly. If any excursion outside of the allowable RPM range lasts for more than ten seconds, invalidate the test, and initiate another 2,500 RPM test;

5. Measure exhaust concentrations as percent carbon monoxide and parts per million hydrocarbons after obtaining stabilized readings or at the end of 30 seconds, whichever occurs first;

6. If the percent carbon monoxide or parts per million hydrocarbons recorded in (a)5 above exceeds the applicable standards specified in Table 2 at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6, repeat the 2,500 RPM test procedure in accordance with (a)4 and 5 above after the vehicle engine has been operated at idle mode for at least 30 seconds and demonstrates no signs of overheating as determined at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.2(b)4;

7. If the percent carbon monoxide or parts per million hydrocarbons recorded in (a)6 above exceeds the applicable standards specified in Table 2 at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6, the motor vehicle has failed the 2,500 RPM test; and

8. If the percent carbon monoxide or parts per million hydrocarbons recorded in (a)6 or 7 above does not exceed the applicable standards specified in Table 2 at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6, the motor vehicle has passed the 2,500 RPM test.

Emergency New Rule, R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

In (a), inserted "performed" preceding "as follows."; and in (a)3, inserted "For all pre-1996 model year vehicles," and added last two sentences.

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.6 by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.4.

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

Rewrote the section.

Case Notes

Private inspection center license not suspended; licensee did not improperly certify repairs. Division of Motor Vehicles v. Joe's Auto Service, 92 N.J.A.R.2d (MVH) 1.

7:27B-4.6 Procedures for the ASM5015 test

(a) An inspector conducting an ASM5015 test to determine a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle's compliance with the exhaust emission standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6(b)3 shall perform the test as follows:

1. Ensure that the dynamometer is warmed up, in stabilized operating condition, and is adjusted and calibrated in accordance with the procedures recommended by the dynamometer manufacturer;

2. Position the motor vehicle on the dynamometer and, if necessary, secure it according to protocol recommended by the dynamometer manufacturer;

3. Set the dynamometer at a load setting determined by the approved motor vehicle emission testing equipment after entry of appropriate motor vehicle parameters, such as body style and number of engine cylinders, in response to the equipment-generated prompts;

4. Insert the sample probe into the motor vehicle's tailpipe to a minimum depth of 10 inches. If the motor vehicle's exhaust system prevents insertion to this depth, use a tailpipe extension. For motor vehicles equipped with multiple tailpipes, take exhaust gas measurements from all tailpipes simultaneously;

5. When conducting the ASM5015 test, operate a motor vehicle with an automatic transmission with the gear selector in drive, and operate a motor vehicle with a manual transmission in first, or, if more appropriate, second gear.

6. Accelerate the motor vehicle to a speed of 15 MPH as indicated on the dynamometer speed indicator. Maintain this speed, ± 1.0 MPH, for the duration of the test sequence. The test sequence shall begin when the dynamometer speed reaches 15 MPH and shall consist of a stabilization period and a pass/fail decision period as follows:

i. The stabilization period shall begin at a test time of zero seconds ($T = 0$) and shall proceed until an elapsed time of $T = 25$ seconds;

ii. The pass/fail decision period shall immediately follow the stabilization period, beginning at $T = 26$ seconds. The vehicle shall pass the ASM5015 test if, at any point between $T = 26$ seconds and $T = 90$ seconds, measurements made of the hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen in the exhaust emissions indicates that the concentration of each is less than or equal to the applicable standards established in Table 3 at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6;

iii. If, prior to $T = 90$ seconds, the vehicle has passed the ASM5015 test, immediately terminate the test in accordance with (a)7 below; and

iv. If, at $T = 90$ seconds, the vehicle has not passed the ASM5015 test, the vehicle shall be determined to have failed the ASM5015 test and the test shall be immediately terminated in accordance with (a)7 below; and

7. Conclude the ASM5015 test by placing the vehicle's transmission in park or neutral after safely bringing the vehicle's drive wheels to a complete stop using the vehicle's brakes.

Emergency New Rule, R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.7 by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.5.

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

Rewrote the section.

7:27B-4.7 Procedures for the IM240 test

(a) The IM240 testing procedure may be used on motor vehicles subject to the exhaust emission test in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.5(g) or on motor vehicles subject to a program evaluation test in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.5(l).

(b) The procedures for the IM240 test are specified as follows:

1. On and after the date EPA promulgates the exhaust test procedures to be used for the IM240 test at 40 C.F.R. 85.2221, such procedures and all subsequent revisions thereto shall be incorporated herein by reference;

2. Until EPA promulgates such procedures, the applicable procedures shall be those described in the EPA technical guidance document EPA420 R-98-010, entitled IM240 and Evap Technical Guidance, incorporated herein by reference. A copy of this EPA technical guidance document has been filed with the Office of Administrative Law and may be obtained from the Public Access Center in the Department of Environmental Protection. If the emissions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, or oxides of nitrogen recorded using these procedures exceed the applicable standards specified in Table 4 at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.6, the motor vehicle shall be determined to fail the IM240 test.

Emergency New Rule, R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

In amended EPA document references and from where it may be obtained.

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.8 by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.6.

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

In (b)2, substituted a reference to EPA technical guidance document EPA420-R-98-010 for a reference to EPA technical guidance document EPA-AA-RSPD-I/M-96-1.

7:27B-4.8 Emission control apparatus examination procedure

(a) The procedure for examination of the emission control apparatus of a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle, required at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.5(f)3, shall, if the motor vehicle had a catalytic converter as original equipment, consist of a visual

check to determine whether a properly installed catalytic converter is present on the motor vehicle.

(b) The absence in a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle of a properly installed catalytic converter shall result in a determination of failure to pass the emission control apparatus compliance examination.

(c) A gasoline-fueled motor vehicle that has failed to pass the emission control apparatus compliance examination in accordance with (b) above shall be required to be properly equipped with a replacement catalytic converter certified according to EPA procedures and subsequently reinspected. The reinspection shall consist of a visual check to verify the proper installation of an appropriate replacement catalytic converter.

(d) The procedure for examination of the emission control apparatus of a diesel-powered motor vehicle, required at N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.5(f), shall, if the motor vehicle had any exhaust aftertreatment incorporated within the vehicle's or engine's certified configuration by the vehicle or engine original equipment manufacturer, consist of a visual check to determine whether such exhaust aftertreatment is present on the motor vehicle.

(e) The absence of any exhaust aftertreatment determined pursuant to (d) above to be included in a motor vehicle or diesel engine's certified configuration shall result in a determination of failure to pass the emission control apparatus compliance examination.

New Rule, R.1985 d.331, effective July 1, 1985 (operative December 2, 1985).

See: 17 N.J.R. 781(a), 17 N.J.R. 1649(a).

Old rule "Light-duty gasoline fueled motor vehicle emission control apparatus compliance examination procedure" was repealed and this new section adopted except for (a)2 which is still pending.

Public Notice: The Department has decided not to adopt the proposed Plumbtesmo test procedure.

See: 18 N.J.R. 1714(b).

Emergency recodification from 7:27B-4.6 and amendment, R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.9 and amended by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

In (a) and (c), inserted "gasoline-fueled"; in (b), inserted "in a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle"; and added (d) and (e). Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.7.

7:27B-4.9 Procedures for the evaporative pressure test

(a) The testing procedure for the evaporative pressure test, to be used to determine a motor vehicle's compliance with the evaporative pressure test requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.5(f)4, is specified as follows:

1. On and after the date EPA promulgates the procedures to be used for the evaporative pressure test at 40 C.F.R. 85.2222, or elsewhere in Title 40, such procedures and standards and all subsequent revisions thereto shall be incorporated herein by reference;

2. Until EPA promulgates such procedures and standards, the applicable procedures and standards shall be those described in the EPA technical guidance document EPA420 R-98-010, entitled IM240 and Evap Technical Guidance, incorporated herein by reference. A copy of this EPA technical guidance document has been filed with the Office of Administrative Law and may be obtained from the Public Access Center in the Department of Environmental Protection.

Emergency New Rule, R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

In (a), substituted "is specified as follows:" for "shall be conducted in accordance with either (b) or (c) below."; added (a)1 and 2; and deleted (b) and (c).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.10 by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.8.

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

In (a)2, substituted a reference to EPA technical guidance document EPA420-R-98-010 for a reference to EPA technical guidance document EPA-AA-RSPD-IM-96-1.

7:27B-4.10 (Reserved)

Emergency New Rule, R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

Amended by R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

In (c)2, amended EPA document references and from where it may be obtained.

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.11 by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.9.

Repealed by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

Section was "Procedures for the evaporative purge test".

7:27B-4.11 Procedures for on-board diagnostics testing

The on-board diagnostics test procedure shall be performed in accordance with the procedures at 40 C.F.R. 85.2222, and all subsequent revisions thereto, incorporated herein by reference.

Emergency New Rule, R.1995 d.409, effective June 29, 1995 (expires August 28, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a).

Adopted concurrent proposal, R.1995 d.527, effective August 28, 1995 (operative October 27, 1995).

See: 27 N.J.R. 2752(a), 27 N.J.R. 3806(a).

New Rule, R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.12 by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.10.

7:27B-4.12 Procedures for the fuel cap leak test

(a) An inspector conducting a fuel cap leak test to determine a gasoline-fueled motor vehicle's compliance with the fuel cap leak test requirements at N.J.A.C. 7:27-15.5(f)6 shall perform the test as follows:

1. On and after the date EPA promulgates the procedures to be used for the fuel cap leak test at 40 C.F.R. 85.2222, or elsewhere in Title 40, such procedures and standards and all subsequent revisions thereto shall be incorporated herein by reference;

2. Until EPA promulgates such procedures and standards, the applicable procedures and standards shall be those described in the EPA technical guidance document EPA-AA-RSPD-IM-98-1, entitled IM240 and Evap Technical Guidance, incorporated herein by reference. A copy of this EPA technical guidance document has been filed with the Office of Administrative Law and may be obtained from the Public Access Center in the Department of Environmental Protection.

New Rule, R.1997 d.56, effective February 3, 1997 (operative March 8, 1997).

See: 28 N.J.R. 2298(b), 29 N.J.R. 498(a).

Recodified from N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.13 by R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).

Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.11.

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

Rewrote the section.

7:27B-4.13 Procedures for establishing an alternative smoke opacity standard for diesel-powered motor vehicles

(a) In the event that a heavy-duty diesel vehicle, which is equipped with an engine model year 1973 or older, fails to pass an exhaust emissions inspection as part of either a periodic inspection or an inspection conducted as part of the roadside enforcement program, the owner or lessee of the heavy-duty diesel vehicle may request the Department to establish an alternative smoke opacity standard for that vehicle-engine-chassis combination, if the cause of the failure is due to the design of the vehicle, rather than to insufficient repair and maintenance. The procedures for obtaining this alternative smoke opacity standard are as follows:

1. The owner or lessee shall present to the Department the "Heavy-duty Diesel Emission Testing Report" prepared by the inspector who conducted the smoke opacity testing and determined that the vehicle failed to meet the standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.4 and 14.6, as applicable;

2. The owner or lessee shall submit documentation to the Department, or its designee, demonstrating that the vehicle engine and all fuel control and emissions-related components have been, within 45 calendar days of submission of said documentation:

i. Tuned to minimize the level of smoke in the exhaust emissions consistent with the design, specifications and certified configuration, as applicable, prescribed by the original equipment manufacturer; and

ii. Determined by a licensed diesel emissions inspection center, to be within the design, specifications and certified configuration, as applicable, prescribed by the original equipment manufacturer;

3. The owner or lessee shall subject the vehicle to any other examination or testing required by the Department or the Department's designee. Such examination or testing shall be performed by a person of the Department's choosing; and

4. The owner or lessee shall ensure the performance of any repairs which the Department deems likely to enable the vehicle to meet the smoke opacity standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.4 and 14.6, as applicable.

(b) If the Department determines that the vehicle cannot be repaired to meet the standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-14.4 and 14.6, it shall issue an alternative smoke opacity standard report to the owner or lessee which establishes an alternative smoke opacity standard for the specific vehicle-engine-chassis combination. The Department shall establish this alternative smoke opacity standard by adding 10 percentage points or the maximum points as necessary to not yield an alternative smoke opacity standard in excess of 100 percent to the highest smoke opacity percentage obtained from all testing of the vehicle performed subsequent to any tuning, repairing, or rebuilding of the engine pursuant to (a)2 above.

(c) In order to have the alternative smoke opacity standard applied when the vehicle is inspected pursuant to the requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:27-14 and this subchapter, an owner or lessee shall present the alternative smoke opacity report issued by the Department to the inspector at the time of the inspection of the vehicle. Failure by the owner or lessee to present the alternative smoke opacity report to the inspector at the time of inspection will result in the application of the smoke opacity standards set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-14 otherwise applicable to the vehicle.

New Rule, R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).
Former section recodified as N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.12.

7:27B-4.14 Specifications for motor vehicle emission testing equipment for use in the New Jersey Enhanced Inspection and Maintenance Program

(a) Equipment used for performing the idle test, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.4(b), and the 2,500 RPM test, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.5, shall conform with the requirements for such equipment at 40 C.F.R. 51 Subpart S Appendix D—Steady State Short Test Equipment, and all subsequent revisions thereto, incorporated herein by reference.

(b) Equipment used for performing the ASM5015 test, specified at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.6, shall conform with the following:

1. On and after the date EPA promulgates the ASM5015 equipment specifications at 40 C.F.R. 85.3, such specifications and all subsequent revisions thereto shall be incorporated herein by reference;

2. Until EPA promulgates such specifications, the applicable specifications shall be those described in the EPA technical guidance document EPA-AA-RSPD-IM-96-2, entitled Acceleration Simulation Mode Test Procedures, Emission Standards, Quality Control Requirements, and Equipment Specifications, July 1996, incorporated herein by reference. A copy of this EPA technical guidance document has been filed with the Office of Administrative Law and may be obtained from the Public Access Center in the Department of Environmental Protection.

(c) Equipment used for performing the IM240 test, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.7, shall conform with the following:

1. On and after the date EPA promulgates the IM240 equipment specifications at 40 C.F.R. 85.2226, such specifications and all subsequent revisions thereto shall be incorporated herein by reference;

2. Until EPA promulgates such specifications, the applicable specifications shall be those described in the EPA technical guidance document EPA420 R-98-010, entitled IM240 and Evap Technical Guidance, incorporated herein by reference. A copy of this EPA technical guidance document has been filed with the Office of Administrative Law and may be obtained from the Public Access Center in the Department of Environmental Protection.

(d) Equipment used for performing the evaporative pressure test, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.9, the evaporative purge test, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.10, or the fuel cap leak test, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.12, shall be in accordance with the following:

1. On and after the date EPA promulgates the evaporative system inspection equipment specifications at 40 C.F.R. 85.2227, such specifications and all subsequent revisions thereto shall be incorporated herein by reference;

2. Until EPA promulgates such specifications, the applicable specifications shall be those described in the EPA technical guidance document EPA420 R-98-010, entitled IM240 and Evap Technical Guidance, incorporated herein by reference. A copy of this EPA technical guidance document has been filed with the Office of Administrative Law and may be obtained from the Public Access Center in the Department of Environmental Protection.

(e) Equipment used for performing the on-board diagnostics test, as set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.11, shall be in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 85.2231, and all subsequent revisions thereto, incorporated herein by reference.

New Rule, R.1997 d.283, effective July 7, 1997 (operative August 11, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 726(a), 29 N.J.R. 2826(b).

Amended by R.1999 d.408, effective November 15, 1999 (operative December 7, 1999).

See: 31 N.J.R. 2572(a), 31 N.J.R. 3627(a).

Changed N.J.A.C. references throughout; and in (c)2 and (d)2, substituted references to EPA technical guidance document EPA420-R-98-010 for references to EPA technical guidance document EPA-AA-RSPD-I/M-96-1.

7:27B-4.15 Specifications for a smokemeter for determining compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-14

(a) A smokemeter used to measure smoke opacity in the exhaust emissions of a diesel-powered motor vehicle in order to determine the vehicle's compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-14 shall conform to the following:

1. The smokemeter shall, at minimum, conform to all specifications and standards set forth in SAE J1667 and incorporated herein by reference; and

2. The smokemeter shall be capable of accepting as input the vehicle exhaust stack diameter and the engine horsepower;

(b) In addition to the requirements set forth at (a)1 and 2 above, a smokemeter, when used by a diesel emissions inspection center to measure smoke opacity in the exhaust emissions of a diesel-powered motor vehicle for determining compliance with N.J.A.C. 7:27-14, shall conform to the following:

1. The smokemeter shall have an integrated engine RPM hookup with an accuracy of ± 20 RPM, which shall actively measure engine RPM during testing;

2. The smokemeter shall have an oil temperature probe which shall measure engine oil temperature in degrees Fahrenheit during testing;

3. The smokemeter shall have the capability to produce a printed test report, in a format approved by the Department. The report shall include:

i. The date and time of testing;

ii. The final test score and, if test score averaging is required pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.3(a) and (c), individual test run raw scores;

iii. The identification number of the inspector performing the test and the license number of the DEIC at which the test was performed;

iv. The vehicle identification number and the model year of the vehicle tested;

v. A graphical representation, with a resolution of ± 20 RPM, of the pattern measured by the engine RPM hookup during testing; and

vi. The oil temperature when measured during testing conducted pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:27B-4.3(a)5, (b)4 or (c)6.

New Rule, R.1997 d.393, effective September 15, 1997 (operative October 7, 1997).

See: 29 N.J.R. 971(a), 29 N.J.R. 4108(a).