

GLOSSARY

The definitions in this glossary are intended to assist you in understanding matters related to the annual emissions inventory. **Nothing in this glossary supersedes any information in any state or federal law, rule, or regulation. In the case of any discrepancy between information herein vs. information in a state or federal law, rule, or regulation, the law, rule, or regulation takes precedence.**

abatement device—A piece of equipment or recognized operation that limits, controls, or abates emissions of certain contaminants associated with certain processes. Examples include baghouses, flares, scrubbers, condensers, vapor recovery units, and component fugitive Inspection and Maintenance programs. Synonymous with *control device*.

abatement code—A numeric code that identifies an abatement device. A list of abatement codes is available in *2007 Emissions Inventory Forms and Instructions* (publication number RG-360B).

account—See Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Section 101.1. *For sources where a permit is required under 30 TAC Chapter 122 (Federal Operating Permits)*, all sources aggregated as a site. *For all other sources*, any combination of sources under common ownership or control and located on one or more properties that are contiguous, or contiguous except for intervening roads, railroads, rights-of-way, waterways, or similar divisions.

affected county—Any county designed as an affected county under Texas Health and Safety Code 386.001.

API gravity—The weight per unit volume of hydrocarbon liquids as measured by a system recommended by the American Petroleum Institute:

$$API\ gravity = \frac{141.5}{Specific\ Gravity} \times 131.5$$

attainment county—A county where levels of criteria air pollutants meet the national ambient air quality standards for the pollutants. Attainment areas are defined using federal pollutant limits set by the EPA. Refer to FCAA 107(d) for further explanations of “nonattainment” and “attainment” designations. Compare *nonattainment county*.

Chemical Abstract Service number—A unique number assigned to a substance. Although the EAS identifies each substance with a *contaminant code* rather than with its CAS number, you should include the CAS number when adding a new contaminant to your emissions inventory. This additional information will be used for quality assurance.

condensate—A liquid hydrocarbon with an API gravity greater than 40° API at 60° F (and a specific gravity less than 0.8251).

contaminant—A substance emitted into the air.

contaminant code—A contaminant’s five-digit identifying code. A list is available in *2007 Emissions Inventory Forms and Instructions* (TCEQ publication RG-360B).

control device—See *abatement device*.

control identification number (CIN)—A label that uniquely identifies an abatement device; limited to 10 alphanumeric characters. Please note that no two separate abatement devices within an emissions inventory may share the same CIN.

emissions—Air contaminants generated by a facility. See also *contaminant*.

emissions event—Any upset event or unscheduled maintenance, startup, or shutdown activity from a common cause that results in unauthorized emissions of air contaminants from one or more points at a regulated entity.

emissions inventory forms—The forms used to add new structural information to an EI or to supply material usage data. Blank forms are available in *2007 Emissions Inventory Forms and Instructions* (TCEQ publication RG-360B) as well as the instructions for completing the forms.

emissions inventory questionnaire (EIQ) —A computer printout that shows a site's self-reported data, including, but not limited to, account information, contact information, process structural data, facility identification data, control device data, emission point data, and path emissions for a given calendar year.

emissions inventory structure—The way that a site's facilities, abatement devices, and emission points are represented in the emissions inventory. Formerly *account structure*.

emission point—The geographical location (point) where emissions enter the air. An emission point is described by its group, profile and characteristics. Each emission point in the emissions inventory is uniquely identified by an *emission point number*.

emission point number (EPN)—A label that uniquely identifies a given emission point; limited to 10 characters. Please note that no two distinct emission points in an EI may share the same EPN. The EPNs on your EIQ must match those on your permit.

excess opacity event—An event where an opacity reading meets or exceeds 15 additional percentage points above an applicable opacity limit, averaged over a six-minute period.

expected maximum capacity—The projected greatest capacity of a facility based on its physical and operational design or configuration and planned operation.

facility—A unit, device, structure or area capable of generating air contaminants. Each facility in the emission inventory is uniquely named by a facility identification number (FIN). For purposes of Texas' emissions inventory, "facility" does not refer to the entire site, but rather to an individual process unit at the site.

facility identification number (FIN)—A label that uniquely identifies a given facility; limited to 10 alphanumeric characters. Please note that no two distinct facilities may share the same FIN. The FINs on your EIQ must match those on your permit.

gas/oil ratio (GOR)—The relation of gas in cubic feet to the production of oil in barrels.

hazardous air pollutant—An air pollutant designated as hazardous by the EPA. All HAPs should be listed individually (speciated) in your emissions inventory. HAPs are identified in federal Clean Air Act 115(b); the 1990 Act allows the EPA to modify the list as necessary. A current list can be found on the EPA's Web site.

highly reactive volatile organic compounds (HRVOCs)—For emissions inventory purposes, the compounds ethylene, propylene, all isomers of butene, and 1,3-butadiene. This

definition applies to all areas of the state, not just those counties subject to the HRVOC rules found in 30 TAC 115.

EAS—Abbreviation for *Emissions Assessment Section*, the section of TCEQ’s Chief Engineer’s Office responsible for the emissions inventory process.

micron—One-millionth of a meter. Also called *micrometer*.

near-nonattainment county—Any county included in the following list: Bastrop, Bexar, Caldwell, Comal, Gregg, Guadalupe, Harrison, Hays, Nueces, Rusk, San Patricio, Smith, Travis, Upshur, Victoria, Williamson, and Wilson.

nonattainment county—A defined region within the state designated by the EPA as failing to meet the national ambient air quality standard for a pollutant for which a standard exists. The EPA will designate the area as nonattainment under the provisions of FCAA 107(d). For the official list and boundaries of nonattainment areas, see 40 CFR Part 81 and pertinent *Federal Register* notices.

nonreactive organic compounds—A group of organic compounds that do not significantly contribute to ozone formation.

non-reportable emissions event—Any emissions event that in any 24-hour period does not result in an unauthorized emission from any emissions point equal to or in excess of the reportable quantity as defined in 30 TAC 101.1.

non-reportable scheduled maintenance, startup, shutdown activity—An SMSS activity that is recorded as required by 30 TAC 101.211.

path—Formerly known as a *link*, a path consists of a facility (tracked by its FIN) that generates emissions; an associated emission point where emissions enter the atmosphere; and any abatement devices (tracked by CINs) that control emissions. All paths must consist of at least a FIN and an EPN. If emissions produced at a FIN are not abated before entering the atmosphere at the associated EPN, then the path consists only of a FIN and an EPN. If, however, an abatement device controls emissions between the FIN and the EPN, then the associated path consists of a FIN, a CIN, and an EPN.

percent max capacity—The ratio of a facility’s annual operating capacity to the facility’s maximum capacity:

$$\text{Percent Max Capacity} = \frac{\text{Capacity}_{\text{actual}}}{\text{Capacity}_{\text{maximum}}} \times 100$$

For a definition of $\text{Capacity}_{\text{maximum}}$, see *expected maximum capacity*.

percent time offline (PTO)—The ratio of the device’s downtime to the annual operating time.

$$\text{PTO} = \frac{\text{Hours Offline}}{\text{Annual Operating Hours}} \times 100$$

PM_{2.5}—Portion of total suspended particulates with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns. PM_{2.5} is a subset of TSP and PM₁₀.

PM₁₀—Portion of total suspended particulates with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns. PM₁₀ is a subset of TSP.

potential to emit (PTE)—The maximum capacity of a facility or stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or enforceable operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or stationary source to emit a pollutant, including the use of air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, should be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Secondary emissions, as defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(viii), do not count in determining a stationary source’s potential to emit.

regulated entity— All regulated units, facilities, equipment, structures, or sources at one street address or location that are owned or operated by the same person. The term includes any property under common ownership or control identified in a permit or used in conjunction with the regulated activity at the same street address or location. Owners or operators of pipelines, gathering lines, and flowlines under common ownership or control in a particular county may be treated as a single regulated entity for purposes of assessment and regulation of emissions events.

regulated entity reference number—A number that the Central Registry assigns to a location where a TCEQ-regulated activity occurs.

regulated pollutant—Includes any VOC; any pollutant subject to the federal Clean Air Act, Section 111; any pollutant listed as a hazardous air pollutant under FCAA Section 112; each pollutant for which a national primary ambient air quality standard has been promulgated (including carbon monoxide); and any other air pollutant subject to requirements under TCEQ rules, regulations, permits, orders of the Commission, or court orders.

reportable emissions event—Any emissions event that, in any 24-hour period, results in an unauthorized emission from any emissions point equal to or in excess of the reportable quantity as defined in 30 TAC 101.1.

reportable scheduled maintenance, startup, shutdown activity—An SMSS activity as defined in 30 TAC 101.1, where prior notice and a final report is submitted as required by 30 TAC 101.211.

scheduled maintenance, startup, shutdown (SMSS) activity—An activity as defined in 30 TAC 101.1 that is used in reporting required by Section 101.211.

site centroid—The physical center of a site, represented in coordinate form (latitude and longitude or UTM). Formerly *account centroid*.

source classification code—An eight-digit EPA-developed code that identifies a specific industrial process.

speciation—Categorization of the individual chemical substances, or species, within an emission.

State of Texas Air Reporting System (STARS)—The database where emissions inventory data are stored.

structure—The representation, in the TCEQ database, of the paths (formerly “links”) in an EI. EI structure should reflect the processes as shown on the site’s process flow diagram. For more information on proper EI structure, consult the appropriate sections of this book.

total suspended particulate (TSP)—Any particulate material that exists as a solid or liquid in the atmosphere or in a gas stream at standard conditions except uncombined water.

toxic—A chemical so designated by the EPA. Toxic chemicals are identified in 40 CFR 372.65.

volatile organic compounds (VOCs)—A group of compounds that photochemically react in the atmosphere to form ozone. The official definition is found in 40 CFR 51.100(s), except 51.100(s)(2–4), as amended on November 29, 2004 (69 *Federal Register* 69290).