CAR Correlation Table - Definitions[1]

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.)	part 61, subpart A	Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).	Identical definitions.
Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.)	part 60, subpart A	Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).	Identical definitions.
Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.)	part 63, subpart A	Act means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).	Identical definitions.
Actual emissions is defined in subpart D of this part for the purpose of granting a compliance extension for an early reduction of hazardous air pollutants.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his or her authorized representative (e.g., a State that has been delegated the authority to implement the provisions of this part).	part 63, subpart A	Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or his or her authorized representative (e.g., a State that has been delegated the authority to implement the provisions of this part).	Identical definitions.
Administrator means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency or his authorized representative.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A	Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or his or her authorized representative (e.g., a State that has been delegated the authority to implement the provisions of this part).	CAR extends part 63 language which clarifies the definition by adding "his or her authorized representative" and by giving an example of an authorized representative (a State with delegated authority).
Affected facility means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Affected source, for the purposes of this part, means the stationary source, the group of stationary sources, or the portion of a stationary source that is regulated by a relevant standard or other requirement established pursuant to section 112 of the Act. Each relevant standard will define the "affected source" for the purposes of that standard. The term "affected source," as used in this part, is separate and distinct from any other use of that term in EPA regulations such as those implementing title IV of the Act. Sources regulated under part 60 or part 61 of this chapter are not affected sources for the purposes of part 63.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Air oxidation reactor means a device or vessel in which air, or a combination of air and oxygen, is used as an oxygen source in combination with one or more organic reactants to produce one or more organic compounds. Air oxidation reactor includes the product separator and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.	part 63, subparts G and F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Air Oxidation Reactor means any device or process vessel in which one or more organic reactants are combined with air, or a combination of air and oxygen, to produce one or more organic compounds. Ammoxidation and oxychlorination reactions are included in this definition.	part 60, subpart III	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Air Oxidation Reactor Recovery Train means an individual recovery system receiving the vent stream from at least one air oxidation reactors feeding vent streams into this system.	part 60, subpart III	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Air Oxidation Unit Process means a unit process, including ammoxidation and oxychlorination unit process, that uses air, or a combination of air and oxygen, as an oxygen source in combination with one or more organic reactants to produce one or more organic compounds.	part 60, subpart III	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Alternative emission limitation means conditions established pursuant to sections 112(i)(5) or 112(i)(6) of the Act by the Administrator or by a State with an approved permit program.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Alternative emission standard means an alternative means of emission limitation that, after notice and opportunity for public comment, has been demonstrated by an owner or operator to the Administrator's satisfaction to achieve a reduction in emissions of any air pollutant at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions of such pollutant achieved under a relevant design, equipment, work practice, or operational emission standard, or combination thereof, established under this part pursuant to section 112(h) of the Act.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Alternative method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference or equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for his determination of compliance.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A	[None]	CAR uses the terms major, intermediate, and minor change to test methods.
Alternative test method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a test method in this chapter and that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction, using Method 301 in Appendix A of this part, to produce results adequate for the Administrator's determination that it may be used in place of a test method specified in this part.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	CAR uses the terms major, intermediate, and minor change to test methods.
Annual average concentration, as used in the wastewater provisions, means the flow-weighted annual average concentration, as determined according to the procedures specified in §63.144(b) of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Annual average flow rate, as used in the wastewater provisions, means the annual average flow rate, as determined according to the procedures specified in §63.144(c) of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Approved permit program means a State permit program approved by the Administrator as meeting the requirements of part 70 of this chapter or a Federal permit program established in this chapter pursuant to Title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Approved permit program means a State permit program approved by the Administrator as meeting the requirements of part 70 of this chapter or a Federal permit program established in this chapter pursuant to title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).	Identical definitions.
Area source means any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source as defined in this part.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
[None]	**New**	Automated continuous parameter monitoring system means a continuous parameter monitoring system that automatically, both, records the measured data and calculates hourly averages.	
Automated monitoring and recording system means any means of measuring values of monitored parameters and creating a hard copy or computer record of the measured values that does not require manual reading of monitoring instruments and manual transcription of data values. Automated monitoring and recording systems include, but are not limited to, computerized systems and strip charts.	part 63, subpart G	Automated monitoring and recording system means any means of measuring values of monitored parameters and creating a hard copy or computer record of the measured values that does not require manual reading of monitoring instruments and manual transcription of data values. Automated monitoring and recording systems include, but are not limited to, computerized systems, strip charts, and circular charts.	The CAR provides for the use of circular charts.
Batch distillation operation means a noncontinuous distillation operation in which a discrete quantity or batch of liquid feed is charged into a distillation unit and distilled at one time. After the initial charging of the liquid feed, no additional liquid is added during the distillation operation.	part 60, subpart NNN	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Batch operation means a noncontinuous operation in which a discrete quantity or batch of feed is charged into a *unit operation within a* chemical manufacturing process unit and distilled or *processed* at one time. Batch operation includes noncontinuous operations in which the equipment is fed intermittently or discontinuously. Addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously in a batch operation. After each batch operation, the equipment is generally emptied before a fresh batch is started.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR. See also the definition in CAR of Batch process, which contains the following similar language: "in which the equipment is fed intermittently or discontinuously."
Batch process means a process in which the equipment is fed intermittently or discontinuously. Processing then occurs in this equipment after which the equipment is generally emptied. Examples of industries that use batch processes include pharmaceutical production and pesticide production.	part 63, subpart H	Batch process means a process in which the equipment is fed intermittently or discontinuously. Processing then occurs in this equipment after which the equipment is generally emptied. Examples of industries that use batch processes include pharmaceutical production and pesticide production.	No significant change
Batch product-process equipment train means the collection of equipment (e.g., connectors, reactors, valves, pumps) configured to produce a specific product or intermediate by a batch process.	part 63, subpart H	Batch product-process equipment train means the collection of equipment (e.g., connectors, reactors, valves, pumps) configured to produce a specific product or intermediate by a batch process.	Identical definitions.
Bench-scale batch process means a batch process (other than a research and development facility) that is operated on a small scale, such as one capable of being located on a laboratory bench top. This bench-scale equipment will typically include reagent feed vessels, a small reactor and associated product separator, recovery and holding equipment. These processes are only capable of producing small quantities of product.	part 63, subpart H	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam.	part 60, subparts DDD, III, and NNN	Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator or a process heater. Boiler also means any industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.	CAR language adds "and is not an incinerator or a process heater." The CAR also states "boiler also means any industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR 260.10."

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator.	part 60, subpart RRR	Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator or a process heater. Boiler also means any industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.	CAR language adds "and is not an incinerator or a process heater." The CAR also states "boiler also means any industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR 260.10."
Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator. Boiler also means any industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR §260.10.	part 63, subpart G	Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator or a process heater. Boiler also means any industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.	No significant change. CAR language adds that the boiler is not a process heater.
Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.	part 61, subpart V; part 63, subparts F and H	Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.	Identical definitions.
Bulk gasoline plant means any gasoline distribution facility that has a gasoline throughput less than or equal to 75,700 liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal requirement or Federal, State or local law, and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.	part 60, subpart Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Bulk terminal means any facility which receives liquid product containing benzene by pipelines, marine vessels, tank trucks, or railcars, and loads the product for further distribution into tank trucks, railcars, or marine vessels.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
By compound means by individual stream components, not carbon equivalents.	part 60, subparts III, NNN, and RRR; part 63, subpart G	By compound means by individual stream components, not carbon equivalents.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
By-product means a chemical that is produced coincidentally during the production of another chemical.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Capital expenditure means, in addition to the definition in 40 CFR 60.2, an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility that exceeds P, the product of the facility's replacement cost, R, and an adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, as reflected by the following equation: P = R X A, where (a) The adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, is the product of the percent of the replacement cost, Y, and the applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, as reflected by the following equation: A = Y X (B ÷ 100); (b) The percent Y is determined from the following equation: Y = 1.0 - 0.57 log X, where X is 1986 minus the year of construction; and (c) The applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, is equal to 12.5.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Capital expenditure means, in addition to the definition in 40 CFR § 60.2, an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility that: (a) Exceeds P, the product of the facility's replacement cost, R, and an adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, as reflected by the following equation: P = R x A, where: (1) The adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, is the product of the percent of the replacement cost, Y, and the applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, as reflected by the following equation: A = Y x (B / 100); (2) The percent Y is determined from the following equation: Y = 1.0 - 0.575 log X, where X is 1982 minus the year of construction; and (3) The applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, is selected from the following table consistent with the applicable subpart: TABLE FOR DETERMINING APPLICABLE FOR B Subpart applicable to facility — Value of B to be used in equation VV .....2.5 DDD.....12.5 GGG.... .....7.0 KKK 4.5	part 60, subpart VV	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Capital expenditure means an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility which exceeds the product of the applicable ``annual asset guideline repair allowance percentage'' specified in the latest edition of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 534 and the existing facility's basis, as defined by section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the total expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility must not be reduced by any ``excluded additions'' as defined in IRS Publication 534, as would be done for tax purposes.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Capital expenditure means an expenditure for a physical or operational change to a stationary source which exceeds the product of the applicable ``annual asset guideline repair allowance percentage'' specified in the latest edition of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 534 and the stationary source's basis, as defined by section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the total expenditure for a physical or operational change to a stationary source must not be reduced by any ``excluded additions'' as defined for stationary sources constructed after December 31, 1981, in IRS Publication 534, as would be done for tax purposes. In addition, ``annual asset guideline repair allowance'' may be used even though it is excluded for tax purposes in IRS Publication 534.	part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.	part 60, subpart RRR; part 63, subpart G	Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Car-sealed means having a seal that is placed on the device to change the position of a valve (e.g. from open to closed) such that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal and requiring the replacement of the old seal, once broken, with a new seal.	part 61, subpart BB	Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.	CAR language dropped the phrase "and requiring the replacement of the old seal, once broken, with a new seal."
Car-sealed means, for purposes of these standards, a seal that is placed on the device used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) such that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal and requiring the replacement of the old seal once broken with a new seal.	part 60, subpart DDD	Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.	CAR language dropped the phrase "and requiring the replacement of the old seal, once broken, with a new seal."
Chemical manufacturing process unit means the equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product. A chemical manufacturing process unit consists of more than one unit operation. For the purpose of this subpart, chemical manufacturing process unit includes air oxidation reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices; reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices; distillation units and their associated distillate receivers and recovery devices; associated unit operations; associated recovery devices; and any feed, intermediate and product storage vessels, product transfer racks, and connected ducts and piping. A chemical manufacturing process unit includes pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, and control devices or systems. A chemical manufacturing process unit is identified by its primary product.	part 63, subparts F and G	Process unit means the equipment specified in the definitions of process unit or chemical manufacturing process unit in the applicable referencing subpart. If the referencing subpart does not define process unit, then, for the purposes of this part, process unit means the equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product.	Referencing subpart; the CAR refers to the definition in the referencing subpart.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Closed biological treatment process means a tank or surface impoundment where biological treatment occurs and air emissions from the treatment process are routed to either a control device by means of a closed vent system or to a fuel gas system by means of hard-piping. The tank or surface impoundment has a fixed roof, as defined in §63.111 of this subpart, or a floating flexible membrane cover that meets the requirements specified in §63.134 of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Clean coal technology demonstration project means a project using funds appropriated under the heading `Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology', up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstrations of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Closed-loop system means an enclosed system that returns process fluid to the process and is not vented to the atmosphere except through a closed-vent system.	part 63, subpart H	Closed-loop system means an enclosed system that returns process fluid to a process.	The CAR has a simplier definition but similar to subpart H.
Closed-purge system means a system or combination of system and portable containers, to capture purged liquids. Containers must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.	part 63, subpart H	Closed-purge system means a system or combination of systems and portable containers to capture purged liquids. Containers must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device.	part 60, subpart DDD; part 63, subpart G	Closed vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device. A closed vent system does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar or the loading arm or hose that is used for vapor return. For transfer racks, the closed vent system begins at, and includes, the first block valve on the downstream side of the loading arm or hose used to convey displaced vapors.	CAR language added the phrase "closed vent system does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar." The added phrase is based on the 40 CFR part 63, subpart G definition of vapor collection system for transfer operations. CAR language also adds "ductwork" to the equipment that can make up a CVS.
Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device or back into a process.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subpart H	Closed vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device. A closed vent system does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar or the loading arm or hose that is used for vapor return. For transfer racks, the closed vent system begins at, and includes, the first block valve on the downstream side of the loading arm or hose used to convey displaced vapors.	CAR language added the phrase "closed vent system does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar." The added phrase is based on the 40 CFR part 63, subpart G definition of vapor collection system for transfer operations. CAR language also adds "ductwork" to the equipment that can make up a CVS.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Closed vent system shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a closed vent system or part of a closed vent system consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be effected. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a closed vent system shutdown. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process unit or part of a process unit for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the closed vent system or part of the closed vent system of materials and start up the unit, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled closed vent system shutdown, is not a closed vent system shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not closed vent system shutdowns.	
Co-product means a chemical that is produced during the production of another chemical.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Combustion device means an individual unit of equipment, such as an incinerator, flare, boiler, or process heater, used for combustion of a vent stream discharged from the process vent.	part 60, subpart RRR; part 63, subparts G and H	Combustion device means an individual unit of equipment, such as a flare, incinerator, process heater, or boiler, used for the combustion of organic emissions.	CAR language uses the phrase "relevant standard" whereas HON subpart H gives citations.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Commenced means, with respect to construction or reconstruction of a stationary source, that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or reconstruction or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or reconstruction.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Commenced means, with respect to the definition of new source in section 111(a)(2) of the Act, that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Compliance date means the dates specified in §63.100(k) or §63.100(l)(3) of subpart F of this part for process units subject to subpart F of this part; the dates specified in §63.190(e) of subpart I of this part for process units subject to subpart I of this part. For sources subject to other subparts in 40 CFR part 63 that reference this subpart, compliance date will be defined in those subparts. However, the compliance date for §63.170 shall be no later than 3 years after the effective date of those subparts unless otherwise specified in such other subparts.	part 63, subpart H	Compliance date means the date by which a regulated source is required to be in compliance with a relevant standard, limitation, prohibition, or any federally enforceable requirement established by the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) pursuant to the Act.	Language in part 63, subpart H gives specific citations whereas the CAR simply uses the phrase "relevant standard."
Compliance date means the date by which an affected source is required to be in compliance with a relevant standard, limitation, prohibition, or any federally enforceable requirement established by the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) pursuant to section 112 of the Act.	part 63, subpart A	Compliance date means the date by which a regulated source is required to be in compliance with a relevant standard, limitation, prohibition, or any federally enforceable requirement established by the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) pursuant to the Act.	CAR language based on part 63 general provisions, but uses the term "regulated source" rather than "affected source."

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Compliance plan means a plan that contains all of the following: (1) A description of the compliance status of the affected source with respect to all applicable requirements established under this part; (2) A description as follows: (i) For applicable requirements for which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with such requirements; (ii) For applicable requirements that the source is required to comply with by a future date, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis; (iii) For applicable requirements for which the source is not in compliance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with such requirements on a timely basis; (3) A compliance schedule, as defined in this section; and (4) A schedule for the submission of certified progress reports no less frequently than every 6 months for affected sources required to have a schedule of compliance to remedy a violation.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Compliance schedule means the date or dates by which a source or category of sources is required to comply with the standards of this part and with any steps toward such compliance which are set forth in a waiver of compliance under S 61.11.	part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Compliance schedule means: (1) In the case of an affected source that is in compliance with all applicable requirements established under this part, a statement that the source will continue to comply with such requirements; or (2) In the case of an affected source that is required to comply with applicable requirements by a future date, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis and, if required by an applicable requirement, a detailed schedule of the dates by which each step toward compliance will be reached; or (3) In the case of an affected source not in compliance with all applicable requirements established under this part, a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations with milestones and a schedule for the submission of certified progress reports, where applicable, leading to compliance with a relevant standard, limitation, prohibition, or any federally enforceable requirement established pursuant to section 112 of the Act for which the affected source is not in compliance. This compliance schedule shall resemble and be at least as stringent as that contained in any judicial consent decree or administrative order to which the source is subject. Any such schedule of compliance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Condensate means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.	part 60, subparts Ka and Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Connector means flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of process equipment.	part 60, subpart VV	Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. A common connector is a flange. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means joined fittings that are not inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass, or glass-lined) as described in §65.108(e)(2) of subpart F of this part.	CAR language adds the following sentence from the HON: "Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation." The CAR also extends the inaccessible, ceramic or ceramic-lined connector exemption from the HON, so the definition is modified to accommodate the exemption.
Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of equipment. A common connector is a flange. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means joined fittings that are not inaccessible, glass, or glass-lined as described in §63.174(h) of this subpart.	part 63, subpart H	Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. A common connector is a flange. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means joined fittings that are not inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass, or glass-lined) as described in §65.108(e)(2) of subpart F of this part.	No significant change.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Connector means flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of equipment. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.	part 61, subpart V	Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. A common connector is a flange. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means joined fittings that are not inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass, or glass-lined) as described in §65.108(e)(2) of subpart F of this part.	CAR language adds the following sentence from the HON: "Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation." The CAR also extends the inaccessible, ceramic or ceramic-lined connector exemption from the HON, so the definition is modified to accommodate the exemption.
Construction means fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Construction means the on-site fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected source.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Container, as used in the wastewater provisions, means any portable waste management unit that has a capacity greater than or equal to 0.1 m^3 in which a material is stored, transported, treated, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers are drums, barrels, tank trucks, barges, dumpsters, tank cars, dump trucks, and ships.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this part, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Continuous emissions means any gas stream containing VOC that is generated essentially continuously when the process line or any piece of equipment in the process line is operating.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Continuous monitoring system (CMS) is a comprehensive term that may include, but is not limited to, continuous emission monitoring systems, continuous opacity monitoring systems, continuous parameter monitoring systems, or other manual or automatic monitoring that is used for demonstrating compliance with an applicable regulation on a continuous basis as defined by the regulation.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Continuous monitoring system means the total equipment, required under the emission monitoring sections in applicable subparts, used to sample and condition (if applicable), to analyze, and to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) means a continuous monitoring system that measures the opacity of emissions.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Continuous parameter monitoring system means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this part, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of process or control system parameters.	part 63, subpart A	Continuous parameter monitoring system or CPMS means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this part used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of process or control system parameters.	Identical definitions.
Continuous process means a polymerization process in which reactants are introduced in a continuous manner and products are removed either continuously or intermittently at regular intervals so that the process can be operated and polymers produced essentially continuously.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Continuous record means documentation, either in hard copy or computer-readable form, of data values measured at least once every 15 minutes and recorded at the frequency specified in §63.152(f) or §63.152 (g) of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	Continuous record means documentation, either in hard copy or computer-readable form, of data values measured at least once every 15 minutes and recorded at the frequency specified in §65.161(a) of subpart G of this part.	Identical definitions except citation change to refer to appropriate CAR paragraph.
Continuous recorder means a data recording device that either records an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or records 15-minute or more frequent block average values.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Continuous recorder means a data recording device recording an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes.	part 60, subparts III, NNN, and RRR	[None]	The recordkeeping requirement was changed and incorporated into subpart G. See definition of continuous record.
Continuous seal means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the floating roof. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.	part 63, subpart G	Continuous seal means a seal that is designed to form a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the floating roof. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.	Identical definitions.
Continuous vapor processing system means a vapor processing system that treats total organic compound vapors collected from tank trucks or railcars on a demand basis without intermediate accumulation in a vapor holder.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart, definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Control device means all equipment used for recovering or oxidizing benzene vapors displaced from the affected facility.	part 61, subpart BB	Control device means any combustion device, recovery device, or any combination of these devices used to comply with this part. Such equipment or devices include, but are not limited to absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters. For process vents (as defined in this section), recovery devices are not considered control devices except for the recovery devices specified in §65.63(a)(2)(ii). A fuel gas system is not a control device. For a steam stripper, a primary condenser is not considered a control device.	CAR adds the phrase "or devices" and elaborates on examples for process vents.
Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.	part 60, subparts DDD and VV; part 61, subpart V	Control device means any combustion device, recovery device, or any combination of these devices used to comply with this part. Such equipment or devices include, but are not limited to absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters. For process vents (as defined in this section), recovery devices are not considered control devices except for the recovery devices specified in §65.63(a)(2)(ii). A fuel gas system is not a control device. For a steam stripper, a primary condenser is not considered a control device.	CAR adds the phrase "or devices" and elaborates on examples for process vents.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Control device means any equipment used for recovering, recapturing, or oxidizing organic hazardous air pollutant vapors. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, flares, boilers, and process heaters.	part 63, subpart H	Control device means any combustion device, recovery device, or any combination of these devices used to comply with this part. Such equipment or devices include, but are not limited to absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters. For process vents (as defined in this section), recovery devices are not considered control devices except for the recovery devices specified in §65.63(a)(2)(ii). A fuel gas system is not a control device. For a steam stripper, a primary condenser is not considered a control device.	CAR adds the phrase "or devices" and elaborates on examples for process vents.
Control device means any combustion device, recovery device, or recapture device. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters. For process vents (as defined in this section), recapture devices are considered control devices but recovery devices are not considered control devices. For a steam stripper, a primary condenser is not considered a control device.	part 63, subparts F and G	Control device means any combustion device, recovery device, or any combination of these devices used to comply with this part. Such equipment or devices include, but are not limited to absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters. For process vents (as defined in this section), recovery devices are not considered control devices except for the recovery devices specified in §65.63(a)(2)(ii). A fuel gas system is not a control device. For a steam stripper, a primary condenser is not considered a control device.	CAR adds the phrase "or devices" and elaborates on examples for process vents.
[None]	**New**	Control system means the combination of the closed vent system and the control devices used to collect and control vapors or gases from a regulated source.	
Copolymer means a polymer that has two different repeat units in its chain.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Co-product means a chemical that is produced during the production of another chemical.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Cover, as used in the wastewater provisions, means a device or system which is placed on or over a waste management unit containing wastewater or residuals so that the entire surface area is enclosed to minimize air emissions. A cover may have openings necessary for operation, inspection, and maintenance of the waste management unit such as access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells provided that each opening is closed when not in use. Examples of covers include a fixed roof installed on a wastewater tank, a lid installed on a container, and an air-supported enclosure installed over a waste management unit.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Custody transfer means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or any other forms of transportation.	part 60, subparts Ka and Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
[None]	**New**	Day means a calendar day.	
Decomposition means, for the purposes of these standards, an event in a polymerization reactor that advances to the point where the polymerization reaction becomes uncontrollable, the polymer begins to break down (decompose), and it becomes necessary to relieve the reactor instantaneously in order to avoid catastrophic equipment damage or serious adverse personnel safety consequences.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Decomposition emissions refers to those emissions released from a polymer production process as the result of a decomposition or during attempts to prevent a decomposition.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Distance piece means an open or enclosed casing through which the piston rod travels, separating the compressor cylinder from the crankcase.	part 60, subpart VV	Distance piece means an open or enclosed casing through which the piston rod travels, separating the compressor cylinder from the crankcase.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Distillate receiver means overhead receivers, overhead accumulators, reflux drums, and condenser(s) including ejector-condenser(s) associated with a distillation unit.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Distillation operation means an operation separating one or more feed stream(s) into two or more exit stream(s), each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor-phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.	part 60, subpart NNN	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Distillation unit means a device or vessel In which distillation operations occur, including all associated internals (such as trays or packing) and accessories (such as reboiler, condenser. vacuum pump, steam jet, etc.). plus any associated recovery system.	part 60, subpart NNN	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Distillation unit means a device or vessel in which one or more feed streams are separated into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and the vapor phases by vaporization and condensation as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit. Distillation unit includes the distillate receiver, reboiler, and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subpart H	Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subparts G and H	Ductwork means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.	Identical definitions.
Effective date means: (1) With regard to an emission standard established under this part, the date of promulgation in the Federal Register of such standard; or (2) With regard to an alternative emission limitation or equivalent emission limitation determined by the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program), the date that the alternative emission limitation or equivalent emission limitation becomes effective according to the provisions of this part. The effective date of a permit program established under title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661) is determined according to the regulations in this chapter establishing such programs.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Effective date is the date of promulgation in the Federal Register of an applicable standard or other regulation under this part.	part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Electric utility steam generating unit means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Emergency vent stream means, for the purposes of these standards, an intermittent emission that results from a decomposition, attempts to prevent decompositions, power failure, equipment failure, or other unexpected cause that requires immediate venting of gases from process equipment in order to avoid safety hazards or equipment damage. This includes intermittent vents that occur from process equipment where normal operating parameters (e.g., pressure or temperature) are exceeded such that the process equipment can not be returned to normal operating conditions using the design features of the system and venting must occur to avoid equipment failure or adverse safety personnel consequences and to minimize adverse effects of the runaway reaction. This does not include intermittent vents that are designed into the process to maintain normal operating conditions of process vessels including those vents that regulate normal process vessel pressure.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Emission point means an individual process vent, storage vessel, transfer rack, wastewater stream, or equipment leak.	part 63, subpart F	Emission point means an individual process vent, storage vessel, transfer rack, wastewater stream, or equipment leak.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Emission standard means a national standard, limitation, prohibition, or other regulation promulgated in a subpart of this part pursuant to sections 112(d), 112(h), or 112(f) of the Act. Emissions averaging is a way to comply with the emission limitations specified in a relevant standard, whereby an affected source, if allowed under a subpart of this part, may create emission credits by reducing emissions from specific points to a level below that required by the relevant standard, and those credits are used to offset emissions from points that are not controlled to the level required by the relevant standard. EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Equivalent emission limitation means the maximum achievable control technology emission limitation (MACT emission limitation) for hazardous air pollutants that the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) determines on a case-by-case basis, pursuant to section 112.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Emissions averaging is a way to comply with the emission limitations specified in a relevant standard, whereby an affected source, if allowed under a subpart of this part, may create emission credits by reducing emissions from specific points to a level below that required by the relevant standard, and those credits are used to offset emissions from points that are not controlled to the level required by the relevant standard.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Empty or emptying means the removal of the stored liquid from a storage vessel. Storage vessels where stored liquid is left on the walls, as bottom clingage, or in pools due to bottom irregularities are considered empty. Lowering of the stored liquid level, so that the floating roof is resting on its legs, as necessitated by normal vessel operation (for example, when changing stored material or when transferring material out of the vessel for shipment) is not considered emptying.	
End finisher means a polymerization reaction vessel operated under very low pressures, typically at pressures of 2 torr or less, in order to produce high viscosity poly(ethylene terephthalate). An end finisher is preceded in a high viscosity poly(ethylene terephthalate) process line by one or more polymerization vessels operated under less severe vacuums, typically between 5 and 10 torr. A high viscosity poly(ethylene terephthalate) process line may have one or more end finishers.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Enhanced biological treatment system or enhanced biological treatment process means an aerated treatment unit(s) that contains biomass suspended in water followed by a clarifier that removes biomass from the treated water and recycles recovered biomass to the aeration unit. The mixed liquor volatile suspended solids (biomass) is greater than 1 kilogram per cubic meter homogeneously distributed throughout each aeration unit. The biomass is suspended and aerated in the water of the aeration unit(s) by either submerged air flow or mechanical agitation.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Equipment means each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver in VHAP service, and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.	part 61, subpart V	Equipment means each of the following that is subject to control under referencing subpart: pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, and instrumentation system; and any control devices or systems used to comply with subpart F of this part.	To specify that this definition of equipment is applicable only to equipment leak provisions, CAR language adds the phrases "used to comply with subpart F of this part."
Equipment means each pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver, and instrumentation system in organic hazardous air pollutant service; and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.	part 63, subpart H	Equipment means each of the followng that is subject to control under referencing subpart: pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, and instrumentation system; and any control devices or systems used to comply with subpart F of this part.	CAR uses the phrase "regulated material" whereas HON subpart H uses the phrase "organic hazardous air pollutant."
Equipment means each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, and flange or other connector in VOC service and any devices or systems required by this subpart.	part 60, subpart VV	Equipment means each of the following that is subject to control under referencing subpart: pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, and instrumentation system; and any control devices or systems used to comply with subpart F of this part.	To specify that this definition of equipment is applicable only to equipment leak provisions, CAR language adds the phrases "as applicable pursuant to §65.100 (b) of subpart F" and "used to comply with subpart F of this part."
Equipment leak means emissions of organic hazardous air pollutants from a pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver, or instrumentation system in organic hazardous air pollutant service as defined in §63.161 of subpart H of this part.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Equivalent emission limitation means the maximum achievable control technology emission limitation (MACT emission limitation) for hazardous air pollutants that the Administrator (or a State with an approved permit program) determines on a case-by-case basis, pursuant to section 112(g) or section 112(j) of the Act, to be equivalent to the emission standard that would apply to an affected source if such standard had been promulgated by the Administrator under this part pursuant to section 112(d) or section 112(h) of the Act.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Equivalent method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.	part 60, subpart A	Equivalent method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method under specified conditions.	No significant change.
Ethylene process or ethylene process unit means a chemical manufacturing process unit in which ethylene and/or propylene are produced by separation from petroleum refining process streams or by subjecting hydrocarbons to high temperatures in the presence of steam. The ethylene process unit includes the separation of ethylene and/or propylene from associated streams such as a C_4 product, pyrolysis gasoline, and pyrolysis fuel oil. The ethylene process does not include the manufacture of SOCMI chemicals such as the production of butadiene from the C_4 stream and aromatics from pyrolysis gasoline.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report is a report that must be submitted periodically by a source in order to provide data on its compliance with stated emission limits and operating parameters, and on the performance of its monitoring systems.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Excess emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report is a report that must be submitted periodically by an affected source in order to provide data on its compliance with relevant emission limits, operating parameters, and the performance of its continuous parameter monitoring systems.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Existing control device means, for the purposes of these standards, an air pollution control device that has been in operation on or before September 30, 1987, or that has been in operation between September 30, 1987, and January 10, 1989, on those continuous or intermittent emissions from a process section that is marked by an "--" in Table 1 of this subpart.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Existing control device is replaced means, for the purposes of these standards, the replacement of an existing control device with another control device.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Existing control device is reconstructed means, for the purposes of these standards, the capital expenditure of at least 50 percent of the replacement cost of the existing control device.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Existing facility means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in this part, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Existing source means any affected source that is not a new source.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Existing source means any stationary source which is not a new source.		[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Expandable polystyrene means a polystyrene bead to which a blowing agent has been added using either an in-situ suspension process or a post-impregnation suspension process.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Experimental process line means a polymer or copolymer manufacturing process line with the sole purpose of operating to evaluate polymer manufacturing processes, technologies, or products. An experimental process line does not produce a polymer or resin that is sold or that is used as a raw material for nonexperimental process lines.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
External floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck-type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a storage vessel or waste management unit with no fixed roof.	part 63, subpart G	External floating roof or EFR means a pontoon-type (noncontact) or double-deck-type (contact) roof that is designed to rest on the stored liquid surface in a storage vessel with no fixed roof.	CAR language adds the parenthetical modifiers "(non-contact)" and "(contact)", and CAR does not add the term "waste management unit" as the HON language does because the CAR does not cover wastewater.
[None]	**New**	Failure, EFR (referred to as EFR failure) is defined as any time the external floating roof's primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope; or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the gaskets no longer close off the stored liquid surface from the atmosphere; or a slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.	
[None]	**New**	Failure, internal floating roof type A (referred to as IFR type A failure) means any time, as determined during visual inspection through roof hatches, in which the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the stored liquid inside the storage vessel and is not resting on the leg supports; or there is stored liquid on the floating roof; or there are holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric; or there are visible gaps between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel.	

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Failure, internal floating roof type B (referred to as IFR type B failure) means any time, as determined during internal inspections, the internal floating roof's primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the secondary seal (if one has been installed) has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the gaskets no longer close off the stored liquid surface from the atmosphere; or a slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.	
Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Act or that are enforceable under other statutes administered by the Administrator. Examples of federally enforceable limitations and conditions include, but are not limited to: (1) Emission standards, alternative emission standards, alternative emission limitations, and equivalent emission limitations established pursuant to section 112 of the Act as amended in 1990; (2) New source performance standards established pursuant to section 111 of the Act, and emission standards established pursuant to section 112 of the Act before it was amended in 1990; (3) All terms and conditions in a title V permit, including any provisions that limit a source's potential to emit, unless expressly designated as not federally enforceable; (4) Limitations and conditions that are part of an approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) or a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP); (5) Limitations and conditions that are part of a Federal construction permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or any construction permit issued under regulations approved by the EPA in accordance with 40 CFR part 51; (6) Limitations and conditions that are part of an operating permit issued pursuant to a program approved by the EPA into a SIP as meeting the EPA's minimum criteria for Federal enforceability, including adequate notice and opportunity for EPA and public comment prior to issuance of the final permit and practicable enforceability; (7) Limitations and conditions in a State rule or program that has been approved by the EPA under subpart E of this part for the purposes of implementing and enforcing section 112; and (8) Individual consent agreements that the EPA has legal authority to create.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Fill means the introduction of VOL into a storage vessel but not necessarily to complete capacity.	part 60, subpart Kb	Fill or filling means the introduction of liquids into a storage vessel, but not necessarily to complete capacity.	The acronym "VOL" was replaced by the term "liquids."

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Fill or filling means the introduction of organic hazardous air pollutant into a storage vessel or the introduction of a wastewater stream or residual into a waste management unit, but not necessarily to complete capacity.	part 63, subpart G	Fill or filling means the introduction of liquids into a storage vessel, but not necessarily to complete capacity.	CAR language does not contain the wastewater specific language, since the CAR does not cover wastewater.
First attempt at repair means to take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to atmosphere using best practices.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V	First attempt at repair, for the purposes of subparts F and G of this part, means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere, followed by monitoring as specified in § 65.104(b) of subpart F of this part and § 65.143(c) of subpart G of this part, as appropriate, to verify whether the leak is repaired unless the owner or operator determines by other means that the leak is not repaired.	CAR definition is primarily from the HON Subpart H language which makes it clear that the first attempt at repair includes a verification check.
First attempt at repair means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere, followed by monitoring as specified in section 63.180(b) and (c), as appropriate, to verify whether the leak is repaired, unless the owner or operator determines by other means that the leak is not repaired.	part 63, subpart H	First attempt at repair, for the purposes of subparts F and G of this part, means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere, followed by monitoring as specified in § 65.104(b) of subpart F of this part and § 65.143(c) of subpart G of this part, as appropriate, to verify whether the leak is repaired unless the owner or operator determines by other means that the leak is not repaired.	No significant change.
First attempt at repair means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere.	part 63, subpart G	First attempt at repair, for the purposes of subparts F and G of this part, means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere, followed by monitoring as specified in § 65.104(b) of subpart F of this part and § 65.143(c) of subpart G of this part, as appropriate, to verify whether the leak is repaired unless the owner or operator determines by other means that the leak is not repaired.	CAR definition is primarily from the HON Subpart H language which makes it clear that the first attempt at repair includes a verification check.
Fixed capital cost means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components of an existing source.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a waste management unit or storage vessel in a stationary manner and that does not move with fluctuations in liquid level.	part 63, subpart G	Fixed roof means a roof that is mounted (e.g. permanently affixed) on a storage vessel in a stationary manner and that does not move with fluctuations in stored liquid level.	CAR defines the term as a "fixed roof" whereas HON subpart G uses the word "cover". "CAR language adds the parenthetical "(e.g. permanently affixed)" and adds the modifier " stored liquid." The CAR doe not include the term "waste management unit" because wastewater is not covered in the CAR.
Flame zone means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler occupied by the flame envelope.	part 60, subparts DDD, III, and NNN; part 63, subpart G	Flame zone means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler or process heater occupied by the flame envelope.	CAR added the phrase "or process heater."
Flexible operation unit means a chemical manufacturing process unit that manufactures different chemical products periodically by alternating raw materials or operating conditions. These units are also referred to as campaign plants or blocked operations.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Floating roof means a cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, internal floating cover or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and waste management unit or storage vessel wall.	part 63, subpart G	Floating roof means a roof consisting of an external floating roof or an internal floating roof that is designed to rest upon and is supported by the stored liquid, and is equipped with a continuous seal.	CAR language defines the term as a "roof" and refers to an internal or external floating roof, whereas HON subpart G uses the word "cover" and elaborates on the meaning.
Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is present in a vent stream.	part 60, subparts NNN and RRR	Flow indicator means a device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a line, or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be present in a line.	CAR added the phrase "or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be."

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is, or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be, present in a line.	part 63, subparts G and H	Flow indicator means a device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a line, or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be present in a line.	Reworded for clarity.
Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is present in a line.	part 60, subpart III	Flow indicator means a device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a line, or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be present in a line.	CAR added the phrase "or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be."
Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subparts F, G and H	Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.	Identical definitions.
Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.	part 63, subparts G and H	Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment, such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.	No significant change.
Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in in-process combustion equipment such as furnaces and gas turbines either singly or in combination.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subpart F	Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in-process combustion equipment, such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Fugitive emissions equipment means each pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, and flange or other connector in VOC service and any devices or systems required by subpart VV of this part.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Fugitive emissions means those emissions from a stationary source that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. Under section 112 of the Act, all fugitive emissions are to be considered in determining whether a stationary source is a major source.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Gas phase process means a polymerization process in which the polymerization reaction is carried out in the gas phase; i.e., the monomer(s) are gases in a fluidized bed of catalyst particles and granular polymer.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Gasoline service station means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.	part 60, subpart Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Group 1 process vent means a process vent for which the flow rate is greater than or equal to 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute, the total organic HAP concentration is greater than or equal to 50 parts per million by volume, and the total resource effectiveness index value, calculated according to §63.115 of this subpart, is less than or equal to 1.0.	part 63, subpart G	Group 1 process vent means a process vent for which the flow rate is greater than or equal to 0.011 standard cubic meter per minute (0.39 cubic feet per minute); the total concentration is greater than or equal to the appropriate value in table 1 of subpart D of this part, and the total resource effectiveness index value, calculated according to § 65.64(h) of subpart D of this part is less than or equal to 1.0.	Group 1 concept is included in the CAR but the characteristics are different from the HON. See the preamble for detailed discussion.
Group 1 storage vessel means a storage vessel that meets the criteria for design storage capacity and stored-liquid maximum true vapor pressure specified in table 5 of this subpart for storage vessels at existing sources, and in table 6 of this subpart for storage vessels at new sources.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Group 1 transfer rack means a transfer rack that annually loads greater than or equal to 0.65 million liter of liquid products that contain organic hazardous air pollutants with a rack weighted average vapor pressure greater than or equal to 10.3 kilopascals.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Group 1 wastewater stream means a wastewater stream consisting of process wastewater as defined in §63.101 of subpart F at an existing or new source that meets the criteria for Group 1 status in §63.132(c) of this subpart for Table 9 compounds and/or a wastewater stream consisting of process wastewater at a new source that meets the criteria for Group 1 status in §63.132(d) of this subpart for the Table 8 compounds.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Group 2 process vent means a process vent for which the flow rate is less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute, the total organic HAP concentration is less than 50 parts per million by volume or the total resource effectiveness index value, calculated according to §63.115 of this subpart, is greater than 1.0.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Group 2 storage vessel means a storage vessel that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 storage vessel.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Group 2 transfer rack means a transfer rack that does not meet the definition of Group 1 transfer rack.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Group 2 wastewater stream means any process wastewater stream that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 wastewater stream.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
[None]	**New**	Group 2A process vent means a process vent that is not Group 1 or Group 2B for which monitoring and recordkeeping are required to demonstrate a TRE value greater than 1.0.	

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Group 2B process vent means a process vent that is not Group 1 or Group 2A for which monitoring and recordkeeping are not required to demonstrate a total resource effectiveness index value greater than 4.0, or which are exempt from control requirements due to the vent stream's flow rate, regulated material concentration, or total resource effectiveness index value.	
Halogenated vent stream or halogenated stream means a vent stream from a process vent or transfer operation determined to have a mass emission rate of halogen atoms contained in organic compounds of 0.45 kilograms per hour or greater determined by the procedures presented in §63.115(d)(2)(v) of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	Halogenated vent stream or halogenated stream means, for purposes of this part, a vent stream determined to be halogenated by the procedures specified in § 65.83(b)(3) of subpart E of this part for transfer operations and in § 65.64(g) of subpart D of this part for process vents, as applicable.	CAR language refers to relevant procedures for determination of halogens levels in subparts E and D of CAR.
Halogenated vent stream means any vent stream determined to have a total concentration (by volume) of compounds containing halogens of 20 ppmv (by compound) or greater.	part 60, subparts III, NNN, and RRR	Halogenated vent stream or halogenated stream means, for purposes of this part, a vent stream determined to be halogenated by the procedures specified in § 65.83(b)(3) of subpart E of this part for transfer operations and in § 65.64(g) of subpart D of this part for process vents, as applicable.	CAR definition references the procedures to follow to determine if a transfer operation or a process vent is halogenated.
Halogens and hydrogen halides means hydrogen chloride (HCl), chlorine (Cl_2), hydrogen bromide (HBr), bromine (Br_2), and hydrogen fluoride (HF).	part 63, subpart G	Halogens and hydrogen halides means hydrogen chloride (HCl), chlorine (Cl_2), hydrogen bromide (HBr), bromine (Br_2), and hydrogen fluoride (HF).	Identical definitions.
Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgement and standards, such as American National Standards Institute (ANSI) B31-3.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subparts G and H	Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and installed using good engineering judgment and standards, such as American National Standards Institute (ANSI) B31-3.	Identical definitions.
Hazardous air pollutant means any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Heat exchange system means any cooling tower system or once-through cooling water system (e.g., river or pond water). A heat exchange system can include more than one heat exchanger and can include an entire recirculating or once-through cooling system.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
High density polyethylene (HDPE) means a thermoplastic polymer or copolymer comprised of at least 50 percent ethylene by weight and having a density of greater than 0.940 g/cm^3.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
High pressure process means the conventional production process for the manufacture of low density polyethylene in which a reaction pressure of about 15,000 psig or greater is used.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
[None]	**New**	High-throughput transfer racks means those transfer racks that transfer greater than or equal to a total of 11.8 million liters per year (3.12 million gallons per year) of liquid containing regulated materials.	
High viscosity poly(ethylene terephthalate) means poly(ethylene terephthalate) that has an intrinsic viscosity of 0.9 or higher and is used in such applications as tire cord and seat belts.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Impurity means a substance that is produced coincidentally with the primary product, or is present in a raw material. An impurity does not serve a useful purpose in the production or use of the primary product and is not isolated.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
In food/medical service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service contacts a process stream used to manufacture a Food and Drug Administration regulated product where leakage of a barrier fluid into the process stream would cause any of the following: (1) A dilution of product quality so that the product would not meet written specifications, (2) An exothermic reaction that is a safety hazard, (3) The intended reaction to be slowed down or stopped, or (4) An undesired side reaction to occur.	part 63, subpart H	In food/medical service means that a piece of equipment in regulated material service contacts a process stream used to manufacture a Food and Drug Administration-regulated product where leakage of a barrier fluid into the process stream would cause any of the following: (1) A dilution of product quality so that the product would not meet written specifications, (2) An exothermic reaction that is a safety hazard, (3) The intended reaction to be slowed down or stopped; or (4) An undesired side reaction to occur.	No significant change.
In gas/vapor service means that the piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V	In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment in regulated material service contains a gas or vapor when in operation.	No significant change.
In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service contains a gas or vapor at operating conditions.	part 63, subpart H	In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment in regulated material service contains a gas or vapor when in operation.	No significant change.
In heavy liquid service means that the piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.	part 60, subpart VV	In heavy liquid service means that a piece of equipment in regulated material service is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.	No significant change.
In heavy liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.	part 63, subpart H	In heavy liquid service means that a piece of equipment in regulated material service is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.	Identical definitions except that the CAR uses the term "regulated material" in place of "organic hazardous air pollutant." This change is made throughout the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
In light liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service contains a liquid that meets the following conditions: (1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic compounds is greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20 ^{o}C, (2) The total concentration of the pure organic compounds constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20 ^{o}C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight of the total process stream, and (3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions. [Note: Vapor pressures may be determined by the methods described in 40 CFR 60.485(e)(1).]	part 63, subpart H	In light liquid service means that a piece of equipment in regulated material service contains a liquid that meets the following conditions: (1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic compounds is greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20^{o}C (0.04 pounds per square inch at 42^{o}F); (2) The total concentration of the pure organic compounds constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20^{o}C (0.04 pounds per square inch at 42^{o}F) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight of the total process stream; and (3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions. (Note: Vapor pressures may be determined by standard reference texts or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D-2879.)	No significant change.
In light liquid service means that the piece of equipment contains a liquid that meets the conditions specified in § 60.485(e).	part 60, subpart VV	In light liquid service means that a piece of equipment in regulated material service contains a liquid that meets the following conditions: (1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic compounds is greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20^{o}C (0.04 pounds per square inch at 42^{o}F); (2) The total concentration of the pure organic compounds constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20^{o}C (0.04 pounds per square inch at 42^{o}F) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight of the total process stream; and (3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions. (Note: Vapor pressures may be determined by standard reference texts or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D-2879.)	CAR language uses the term "in regulated material service" and enumerates the conditions for being considered in light liquid service instead of referencing to them in the regulatory text. The conditions are essentially the same as those specified in the referencing subpart.
In liquid service means that a piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service.	part 61, subpart V	In liquid service means that a piece of equipment n regulated material service is not in gas/vapor service.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
In liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service is not in gas/vapor service.	part 63, subpart H	In liquid service means that a piece of equipment in regulated material service is not in gas/vapor service.	Identical definitions except that the CAR uses the term "regulated material" in place of "organic hazardous air pollutant." This change is made throughout the CAR.
In organic hazardous air pollutant or in organic HAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 5 percent by weight of total organic HAP's as determined according to the provisions of §63.180(d) of this subpart. The provisions of §63.180(d) of this subpart also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service.	part 63, subpart H	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
[None]	**New**	In regulated material service means, for the purposes of the equipment leak provisions of subpart F of this part, equipment which meets the definition of "in volatile organic compound service", "in volatile hazardous air pollutant service", "in benzene service", "in vinyl chloride service", or "in organic hazardous air pollutant service" as defined in the referencing subpart.	
In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals (kPa) below ambient pressure.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subpart H	In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure that is at least 5 kilopascals (0.7 pounds per square inch) below ambient pressure.	Identical definitions.
In VHAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 10 percent by weight a volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) as determined according to the provisions of § 61.245(d). The provisions of § 61.245(d) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service.	part 61, subpart V	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR. See definition of "in regulated material service."

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
In VOC service means, for the purposes of this subpart, that (a) the piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight (see 40 CFR 60.2 for the definition of volatile organic compound or VOC and 40 CFR 60.485(d) to determine whether a piece of equipment is not in VOC service) and (b) the piece of equipment is not in heavy liquid service as defined in 40 CFR 60.481.	part 61, subpart V	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR. See definition of "in regulated material service."
In VOC service means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight. (The provisions of § 60.485(d) specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service.)	part 60, subpart VV	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR. See definition of "in regulated material service."
In volatile organic compound or in VOC service means, for the purposes of this subpart, that: (1) The piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight (see 40 CFR 60.2 for the definition of VOC, and 40 CFR 60.485(d) to determine whether a piece of equipment is not in VOC service); and (2) The piece of equipment is not in heavy liquid service as defined in 40 CFR 60.481.	part 63, subpart H	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subpart H	In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.	Identical definitions.
In-situ suspension process means a manufacturing process in which styrene, blowing agent, and other raw materials are added together within a reactor for the production of expandable polystyrene.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Incinerator means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat waste gas to combustion temperatures. Any energy recovery section present is not physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit with the combustion section; rather, the energy recovery section is a separate section following the combustion section and the two are joined by ducts or connections carrying flue gas. The above energy recovery section limitation does not apply to an energy recovery section used solely to preheat the incoming vent stream or combustion air.	part 63, subpart G	Incinerator means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat waste gas to combustion temperatures. Any energy recovery section present is not physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit with the combustion section; rather, the energy recovery section is a separate section following the combustion section and the two are joined by ducts or connections carrying flue gas. The above energy recovery section limitation does not apply to an energy recovery section used solely to preheat the incoming vent stream or combustion air.	Identical definitions.
Incinerator means any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and does not extract energy in the form of steam or process heat.	part 60, subparts III and NNN	Incinerator means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat waste gas to combustion temperatures. Any energy recovery section present is not physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit with the combustion section; rather, the energy recovery section is a separate section following the combustion section and the two are joined by ducts or connections carrying flue gas. The above energy recovery section limitation does not apply to an energy recovery section used solely to preheat the incoming vent stream or combustion air.	CAR uses the HON definition, which is more prescriptive.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Incinerator means any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and that does not extract energy in the form of steam or process heat. These devices do not rely on the heating value of the waste gas to sustain efficient combustion. Auxiliary fuel is burned in the device and the heat from the fuel flame heats the waste gas to combustion temperature. Temperature is controlled by controlling combustion air or fuel.	part 61, subpart BB	Incinerator means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat waste gas to combustion temperatures. Any energy recovery section present is not physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit with the combustion section; rather, the energy recovery section is a separate section following the combustion section and the two are joined by ducts or connections carrying flue gas. The above energy recovery section limitation does not apply to an energy recovery section used solely to preheat the incoming vent stream or combustion air.	The CAR uses the HON definition, which allows for some energy recovery, while the subpart BB definition does not include combustion devices that extract energy.
Incinerator means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying VOC.	part 60, subpart DDD	Incinerator means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat waste gas to combustion temperatures. Any energy recovery section present is not physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit with the combustion section; rather, the energy recovery section is a separate section following the combustion section and the two are joined by ducts or connections carrying flue gas. The above energy recovery section limitation does not apply to an energy recovery section used solely to preheat the incoming vent stream or combustion air.	CAR uses the HON definition, which is more prescriptive.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Individual drain system means the stationary system used to convey wastewater streams or residuals to a waste management unit or to discharge or disposal. The term includes hard-piping, all process drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes, manholes, sumps, and lift stations, conveying wastewater streams or residuals. A segregated stormwater sewer system, which is a drain and collection system designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall-runoff at a facility, and which is segregated from all other individual drain systems, is excluded from this definition.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart, definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Initial start-up means the first time a new or reconstructed source begins production, or, for equipment added or changed as described in §63.100(l) or (m) of this subpart, the first time the equipment is put into operation. Initial start-up does not include operation solely for testing equipment. For purposes of subpart G of this part, initial start-up does not include subsequent start-ups (as defined in this section) of chemical manufacturing process units following malfunctions or shutdowns or following changes in product for flexible operation units or following recharging of equipment in batch operation. For purposes of subpart H of this part, initial start-up does not include subsequent start-ups (as defined in §63.161 of subpart H of this part) of process units (as defined in §63.161 of subpart H of this part) following malfunctions or process unit shutdowns.	part 63, subpart F	Initial startup means, for new or reconstructed sources, the first time the source begins production. For additions or changes not defined as a new source by an applicable subpart, initial startup means the first time additional or changed equipment is put into operation. Initial startup does not include operation solely for testing equipment. Initial startup does not include subsequent startup (as defined in this section) of process units following malfunctions or process units shutdowns. Except for equipment leaks, initial startup also does not include subsequent startups (as defined in this section) of process units following changes in product for flexible operation units or following recharging of equipment in batch operation.	No significant change, although there is no parallel reference to § 63.100(l) or (m) in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Initial start-up means the first time a new or reconstructed source begins production. Initial start-up does not include operation solely for testing equipment. Initial start-up does not include subsequent start-ups (as defined in this section) of process units following malfunctions or process unit shutdowns.	part 63, subpart H	Initial startup means, for new or reconstructed sources, the first time the source begins production. For additions or changes not defined as a new source by an applicable subpart, initial startup means the first time additional or changed equipment is put into operation. Initial startup does not include operation solely for testing equipment. Initial startup does not include subsequent startup (as defined in this section) of process units following malfunctions or process units shutdowns. Except for equipment leaks, initial startup also does not include subsequent startups (as defined in this section) of process units following changes in product for flexible operation units or following recharging of equipment in batch operation.	CAR language elaborates and gives examples.
Instrumentation system means a group of equipment components used to condition and convey a sample of the process fluid to analyzers and instruments for the purpose of determining process operating conditions (e.g., composition, pressure, flow, etc.). Valves and connectors are the predominant type of equipment used in instrumentation systems; however, other types of equipment may also be included in these systems. Only valves nominally 0.5 inches and smaller, and connectors nominally 0.75 inches and smaller in diameter are considered instrumentation systems for the purposes of this subpart. Valves greater than nominally 0.5 inches and connectors greater than nominally 0.75 inches associated with instrumentation systems are not considered part of instrumentation systems and must be monitored individually.	part 63, subpart H	Instrumentation system means a group of equipment components used to condition and convey a sample of the process fluid to analyzers and instruments for the purpose of determining process operating conditions (e.g., composition, pressure, flow). Valves and connectors are the predominant type of equipment used in instrumentation systems; however, other types of equipment may also be included in these systems. Only valves nominally 0.5 inches and smaller in diameter, and connectors nominally 0.75 inches and smaller in diameter are considered instrumentation systems for the purposes of subpart F of this part.	CAR adds the phrase "in diameter."

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Intermediate change to monitoring means a modification to federally required monitoring involving "proven technology" (generally accepted by the scientific community as equivalent or better) that is applied on a site-specific basis and that may have the potential to decrease the stringency of the associated emission limitation or standard. Though site-specific, an intermediate change may set a national precedent for a source category and may ultimately result in a revision to the federally required monitoring. Examples of intermediate changes to monitoring include, but are not limited to, (1) use of a continuous monitoring system (CEMS) in lieu of a parameter monitoring approach, (2) decreased frequency for non-continuous parameter monitoring or physical inspections, (3) changes to quality control requirements for parameter monitoring, and (4) use of an electronic data reduction system in lieu of manual data reduction.	

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Intermediate change to test method means a within-method modification to a federally enforceable test method involving "proven technology" (generally accepted by the scientific community as equivalent or better) that is applied on a site-specific basis and that may have the potential to decrease the stringency of the associated emission limitation or standard. Though site-specific, an intermediate change may set a national precedent for a source category and may ultimately result in a revision to the federally enforceable test method. In order to be approved, an intermediate change must be validated according to EPA Method 301 (Part 63, Appendix A) to demonstrate that it provides equal or improved accuracy or precision. Examples of intermediate changes to a test method include, but are not limited to, (1) modifications to a test method's sampling procedure including substitution of sampling equipment that has been demonstrated for a particular sample matrix, and use of a different impinger absorbing solution, (2) changes in sample recovery procedures and analytical techniques, such as changes to sample holding times and use of a different analytical finish with proven capability for the analyte of interest, and (3) "combining" a federally-required method with another proven method for application to processes emitting pollutants.	
Intermittent emissions means those gas streams containing VOC that are generated at intervals during process line operation and includes both planned and emergency releases.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Intermittent vapor processing system means a vapor processing system that employs an intermediate vapor holder to accumulate total organic compound vapors collected from tank trucks or railcars, and treats the accumulated vapors only during automatically controlled cycles.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart, definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Internal floating roof means a cover that rests or floats on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel or waste management unit that has a permanently affixed roof.	part 63, subpart G	Internal floating roof or IFR means a pontoon-type (non contact) or double-deck-type (contact) roof that is designed to rest or float on the stored liquid surface inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof.	CAR language defines the term as a "roof that is designed to rest or float" whereas HON subpart G defines the term as "a cover." HON also has an example of the waste management unit.
Isokinetic sampling means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Issuance of a part 70 permit will occur, if the State is the permitting authority, in accordance with the requirements of part 70 of this chapter and the applicable, approved State permit program. When the EPA is the permitting authority, issuance of a title V permit occurs immediately after the EPA takes final action on the final permit.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Junction box means a manhole or access point to a wastewater sewer line or a lift station.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart, definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Leak means any instrument reading of 10,000 ppmv or greater using method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Lesser quantity means a quantity of a hazardous air pollutant that is or may be emitted by a stationary source that the Administrator establishes in order to define a major source under an applicable subpart of this part.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Liquid phase process means a polymerization process in which the polymerization reaction is carried out in the liquid phase; i.e., the monomer(s) and any catalyst are dissolved, or suspended in a liquid solvent.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Liquid phase slurry process means a liquid phase polymerization process in which the monomer(s) are in solution (completely dissolved) in a liquid solvent, but the polymer is in the form of solid particles suspended in the liquid reaction mixture during the polymerization reaction; sometimes called a particle form process.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Liquid phase solution process means a liquid phase polymerization process in which both the monomer(s) and polymer are in solution (completely dissolved) in the liquid reaction mixture.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel or waste management unit and the floating roof. The seal is mounted continuously around the circumference of the vessel or unit.	part 63, subpart G	Liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled continuous seal mounted in contact with the stored liquid.	CAR language is more succinct and makes no reference to "the circumference of the vessel or unit" as the HON subpart G does.
Liquid-mounted seal means a foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.	part 60, subpart Ka	Liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled continuous seal mounted in contact with the stored liquid.	The CAR definition does not specify that the seal be mounted in contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof.
Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation.	part 60, subpart VV	Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including dripping, spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation. Indications of liquids dripping include puddling or new stains that are indicative of an existing evaporated drip.	CAR language elaborates on referencing subpart by adding the last sentence referring to puddling or stains.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including dripping, spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation. Indications of liquid dripping include puddling or new stains that are indicative of an existing evaporated drip.	part 63, subpart H	Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including dripping, spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation. Indications of liquids dripping include puddling or new stains that are indicative of an existing evaporated drip.	Identical definitions.
Loading cycle means the time period from the beginning of filling a tank truck or railcar until flow to the control device ceases, as measured by the flow indicator.	part 63, subpart G	Loading cycle means the time period from the beginning of filling a tank truck or railcar until flow to the control device ceases as determined by the flow indicator.	Identical definitions.
Loading cycle means the time period from the beginning of filling a tank truck, railcar, or marine vessel until flow to the control device ceases, as measured by the flow indicator.	part 61, subpart BB	Loading cycle means the time period from the beginning of filling a tank truck or railcar until flow to the control device ceases, as determined by the flow indicator.	No significant change.
Loading rack means the loading arms, pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves necessary to fill tank trucks, railcars, or other marine vessels.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Loading rack means a single system used to fill tank trucks and railcars at a single geographic site. Loading equipment and operations that are physically separate (i.e, do not share common piping, valves, and other equipment) are considered to be separate loading racks.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Loading rack means a single system used to fill tank trucks and railcars at a single geographic site. Loading equipment and operations that are physically separate (i.e, do not share common piping, valves, and other equipment) are considered to be separate loading racks.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Low density polyethylene (LDPE) means a thermoplastic polymer or copolymer comprised of at least 50 percent ethylene by weight and having a density of 0.940 g/cm^3 or less.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Low pressure process means a production process for the manufacture of low density polyethylene in which a reaction pressure markedly below that used in a high pressure process is used. Reaction pressure of current low pressure processes typically go up to about 300 psig.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
[None]	**New**	Low-throughput transfer racks means those transfer racks that transfer less than a total of 11.8 million liters per year (3.12 million gallons per year) of liquid containing regulated material.	
Low viscosity poly(ethylene terephthalate) means a poly(ethylene terephthalate) that has an intrinsic viscosity of less than 0.75 and is used in such applications as clothing, bottle, and film production.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Maintenance wastewater means wastewater generated by the draining of process fluid from components in the chemical manufacturing process unit into an individual drain system prior to or during maintenance activities. Maintenance wastewater can be generated during planned and unplanned shutdowns and during periods not associated with a shutdown. Examples of activities that can generate maintenance wastewaters include descaling of heat exchanger tubing bundles, cleaning of distillation column traps, draining of low legs and high point bleeds, draining of pumps into an individual drain system, and draining of portions of the chemical manufacturing process unit for repair.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Major source means any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants, unless the Administrator establishes a lesser quantity, or in the case of radionuclides, different criteria from those specified in this sentence.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
[None]	**New**	Major change to monitoring means a modification to federally required monitoring that uses "unproven technology or procedures" (not generally accepted by the scientific community) or is an entirely new method (sometimes necessary when the required monitoring is unsuitable). A major change to monitoring may be site-specific or may apply to one or more source categories and will almost always set a national precedent. Examples of major changes to monitoring include, but are not limited to: (1) use of a new monitoring approach developed to apply to a control technology not contemplated in the applicable regulation, (2) use of a predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) in place of a required continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), (3) use of alternative calibration procedures that do not involve calibration gases or test cells, (4) use of an analytical technology that differs from that specified by a performance specification, (5) decreased monitoring frequency for a continuous emission monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, predictive emission monitoring system, or continuous parameter monitoring system, (6) decreased monitoring frequency for a leak detection and repair program, and (7) use of alternative averaging times for reporting purposes.	

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Major change to test method means a modification to a federally enforceable test method that uses "unproven technology or procedures" (not generally accepted by the scientific community) or is an entirely new method (sometimes necessary when the required test method is unsuitable). A major change to a test method may be site-specific or may apply to one or more source categories and will almost always set a national precedent. In order to be approved, a major change must be validated according to EPA Method 301 (Part 63, Appendix A). Examples of major changes to a test method include, but are not limited to: (1) use of an unproven analytical finish, (2) use of a method developed to fill a test method gap, (3) use of a new test method developed to apply to a control technology not contemplated in the applicable regulation, and (4) combining two or more sampling/analytical methods (at least one unproven) into one for application to processes emitting multiple pollutants.	
Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.	part 60, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. Malfunctions that do not affect a regulated source or compliance with this part are not malfunctions for purposes of this part.	CAR added the term "monitoring equipment."
Marine vessel means any tank ship or tank barge which transports liquid product such as benzene.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Material recovery section means the equipment that recovers unreacted or by-product materials from any process section for return to the process line, off-site purification or treatment, or sale. Equipment designed to separate unreacted or by-product material from the polymer product are to be included in this process section, provided at least some of the material is recovered for reuse in the process, off-site purification or treatment, or sale, at the time the process section becomes an affected facility. Otherwise, such equipment are to be assigned to one of the other process sections, as appropriate. Equipment that treats recovered materials are to be included in this process section, but equipment that also treats raw materials are not to be included in this process section. The latter equipment are to be included in the raw materials preparation section. If equipment is used to return unreacted or by-product material directly to the same piece of process equipment from which it was emitted, then that equipment is considered part of the process section that contains the process equipment. If equipment is used to recover unreacted or by-product material from a process section and return it to another process section or a different piece of process equipment in the same process section or sends it off-site for purification, treatment, or sale, then such equipment are considered part of a material recovery section. Equipment used for the on-site recovery of ethylene glycol from poly(ethylene terephthalate) plants, however, are not included in the material recovery section, but are covered under the standards applicable to the polymerization reaction section (§ 60.562-1(c)(1)(ii)(A) or (2)(ii)(A)).	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid such as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks, Second Edition, February 1980 (incorporated by reference-see S 60.17.	part 60, subpart Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total organic HAP's in the stored or transferred liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage or transfer temperature for liquids stored or transferred above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for liquids stored or transferred at the ambient temperature, as determined: (1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss From External Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in §63.14 of subpart A of this part); or (2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or (3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879-83 (incorporated by reference as specified in §63.14 of subpart A of this part); or (4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total VHAP's in the stored or transferred liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage or transfer temperature for liquids stored or transferred above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for liquids stored or transferred at the ambient temperature, as determined: (1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss From External Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in §63.14 of subpart A of this part); or (2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or (3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879-83 (incorporated by reference as specified in §63.18 of subpart A of this part); or (4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.	part 61, subpart V	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Metallic shoe seal includes but is not limited to a metal sheet held vertically against the tank wall by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.	part 60, subpart Ka	Metallic shoe seal or mechanical shoe seal means metal sheets that are held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.	The referencing subpart language provides for other seals being considered a metallic shoe seal by saying "includes but is not limited to." The CAR definition is more explicit but specifies "or other mechanisms."
Metallic shoe seal or mechanical shoe seal means metal sheets that are held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.	part 63, subpart G	Metallic shoe seal or mechanical shoe seal means metal sheets that are held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Minor change to monitoring means: (1) a modification to federally required monitoring that: (i) does not decrease the stringency of the compliance and enforcement measures for the relevant standard; (ii) has no national significance (e.g., does not affect implementation of the applicable regulation for other affected source, does not set a national precedent, and individually does not result in a revision to the monitoring requirements); and (iii) is site-specific, made to reflect or accommodate the operational characteristics, physical constraints, or safety concerns of an affected source. (2) Examples of minor changes to monitoring include, but are not limited to: (i) modifications to a sampling procedure, such as use of an improved sample conditioning system to reduce maintenance requirements; (ii) increased monitoring frequency; and (iii) modification of the environmental shelter to moderate temperature fluctuation and thus protect the analytical instrumentation.	

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
		Minor change to test method means: (1) a modification to a federally enforceable test method that: (i) does not decrease the stringency of the emission limitation or standard, (ii) has not national significance (e.g., does not affect implementation of the applicable regulation for other affected sources, does not set a national precedent, and individually does not result in a revision to the test method), and (iii) is site-specific, made to reflect or accommodate the operational characteristics, physical constraints, or safety concerns of an affected source. Examples of minor changes to a test method include, but are not limited to: (1) field adjustments in a test method's sampling procedure, such as a modified sampling traverse or location to avoid interference from an obstruction in the stack, increasing the sampling time or volume, use of additional impingers for a high moisture situation accepting particulate emission results for a test run that was conducted with a lower than specified temperature, substitution of a material in the sampling train that has been demonstrated to be more inert for the sample matrix, and (2) changes in recovery and analytical techniques such as a change in quality control/quality assurance requirements needed to adjust for analysis of a certain sample matrix.	
Modification means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Monitoring device means the total equipment, required under the monitoring of operations sections in applicable subparts, used to measure and record (if applicable) process parameters.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR (see definition of continuous parameter monitoring system).
Monitoring system means any system, required under the monitoring sections in applicable subparts, used to sample and condition (if applicable), to analyze, and to provide a record of emissions or process parameters.	part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR (see definition of continuous parameter monitoring system).
New source means any stationary source, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the publication in the Federal Register of proposed national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants which will be applicable to such source.	part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
New source means any affected source the construction or reconstruction of which is commenced after the Administrator first proposes a relevant emission standard under this part.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Nitrogen oxides means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods set forth in this part.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Nonautomated monitoring and recording system means manual reading of values measured by monitoring instruments and manual transcription of those values to create a record. Nonautomated systems do not include strip charts.	part 63, subpart G	Nonautomated monitoring and recording system means manual reading of values measured by monitoring instruments and manual transcription of those values to create a record. Nonautomated systems do not include strip charts nor circular charts.	The CAR proves for the use of circular charts.
Nonrepairable means that it is technically infeasible to repair a piece of equipment from which a leak has been detected without a process unit shutdown.	part 63, subpart H	Nonrepairable means that it is technically infeasible to repair a piece of equipment from which a leak has been detected without a process unit shutdown.	Identical definitions.
Nonvapor tight means any tank truck, railcar, or marine vessel that does not pass the required vapor-tightness test.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Oil-water separator or organic-water separator means a waste management unit, generally a tank used to separate oil or organics from water. An oil-water or organic-water separator consists of not only the separation unit but also the forebay and other separator basins, skimmers, weirs, grit chambers, sludge hoppers, and bar screens that are located directly after the individual drain system and prior to additional treatment units such as an air flotation unit, clarifier, or biological treatment unit. Examples of an oil-water or organic-water separator include, but are not limited to, an American Petroleum Institute separator, parallel-plate interceptor, and corrugated-plate interceptor with the associated ancillary equipment.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
On-site or On site means, with respect to records required to be maintained by this subpart, that the records are stored at a location within a major source which encompasses the affected source. On-site includes, but is not limited to, storage at the chemical manufacturing process unit to which the records pertain, or storage in central files elsewhere at the major source.	part 63, subparts F and H	Onsite or on-site means, with respect to records required to be maintained by this part, that the records are stored at a location within a plant site that encompasses the regulated source. Onsite includes, but is not limited to, storage at the regulated source to which the records pertain, or storage in central files elsewhere at the plant site.	CAR uses the term "regulated source" encompassed within a "plant site," whereas the HON language refers to the "affected source" encompassed within a "major source."
One-hour period, unless other wise defined in an applicable subpart, means any 60-minute period commencing on the hour.	part 63, subpart A	One-hour period means the 60-minute period commencing on the hour.	Identical definitions.
One-hour period means any 60-minute period commencing on the hour.	part 60, subpart A	One-hour period means the 60-minute period commencing on the hour.	Identical definitions.
Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background. For continuous opacity monitoring systems, opacity means the fraction of incident light that is attenuated by an optical medium.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Open biological treatment process means a biological treatment process that is not a closed biological treatment process as defined in this section.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.	part 61, subpart V; part 63, subpart H	Open-ended valve or line means any valve except relief valves having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.	No significant change. The CAR language does not contain "pressure" because this applies to relief valves that do not necessarily pertain to relieving pressure.
Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except safety relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.	part 60, subpart VV	Open-ended valve or line means any valve except relief valves having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.	No significant change. The CAR language does not contain "pressure" because this applies to relief valves that do not necessarily pertain to relieving pressure.
Operating day means, for the purposes of these standards, any calendar day during which equipment used in the manufacture of polymer was operating for at least 8 hours or one labor shift, whichever is shorter. Only operating days shall be used in determining compliance with the standards specified in § 60-562-1(c)(1)(ii)(B), (1)(ii)(C), (2)(ii)(B), and (2)(ii)(C). Any calendar day in which equipment is used for less than 8 hours or one labor shift, whichever is less, is not an "operating day" and shall not be used as part of the rolling 14-day period for determining compliance with the standards specified in § 60.562-1(c)(1)(ii)(B), (1)(ii)(C), (2)(ii)(B), and (2)(ii)(C).	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Operating permit means a permit required by 40 CFR part 70 or 71.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Organic hazardous air pollutant or organic HAP means one of the chemicals listed in table 2 of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Organic hazardous air pollutant or organic HAP means one of the chemicals listed in table 2 of this subpart.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Organic monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds exiting a recovery device based on a detection principle such as infra-red, photo ionization, or thermal conductivity.	part 63, subpart G	Organic monitoring device means a device used to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds based on a detection principle such as infrared, photo ionization, or thermal conductivity.	Identical definitions.
Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.	part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a regulated source or a stationary source of which a regulated source is a part.	Identical definitions.
Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part.	part 60, subpart A	Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises a regulated source or a stationary source of which a regulated source is a part.	Identical definitions.
Part 70 permit means any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to part 70 of this chapter.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Part 70 permit means any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to part 70 of this chapter.	Identical definitions.
Particulate matter means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the reference methods specified under each applicable subpart, or an equivalent or alternative method.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Performance audit means a procedure to analyze blind samples, the content of which is known by the Administrator, simultaneously with the analysis of performance test samples in order to provide a measure of test data quality.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Performance evaluation means the conduct of relative accuracy testing, calibration error testing, and other measurements used in validating the continuous monitoring system data.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Performance test means the collection of data resulting from the execution of a test method (usually three emission test runs) used to demonstrate compliance with a relevant emission standard as specified in the performance test section of the relevant standard.	part 63, subpart A	Performance test means the collection of data resulting from the execution of a test method (usually three emission test runs) used to demonstrate compliance with a relevant emission standard as specified in the performance test section of the relevant standard.	Identical definitions.
Permit modification means a change to a title V permit as defined in regulations codified in this chapter to implement title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Permit program means a comprehensive State operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661) and regulations codified in part 70 of this chapter and applicable State regulations, or a comprehensive Federal operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act and regulations codified in this chapter.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Permit program means a comprehensive State operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661) and regulations codified in part 70 of this chapter and applicable State regulations, or a comprehensive Federal operating permit system established pursuant to title V of the Act and regulations codified in part 71 of this chapter.	Identical definitions.
Permit revision means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment to a title V permit as defined in regulations codified in this chapter to implement title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Permitting authority means: (1) The State air pollution control agency, local agency, other State agency, or other agency authorized by the Administrator to carry out a permit program under part 70 of this chapter; or (2) The Administrator, in the case of EPA-implemented permit programs under title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Permitting authority means one of the following: (1) The State air pollution control agency, local agency, other State agency, or other agency authorized by the Administrator to carry out a permit program under part 70 of this chapter; or (2) The Administrator, in the case of EPA-implemented permit programs under title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661) and part 71 of this chapter.	For clarity, CAR language added "part 71 of this chapter" and "one of the following" to the definition.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands shale, and coal.	part 60, subparts Ka and Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Petroleum liquids means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean Nos. 2 through 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D396-78, gas turbine fuel oils Nos. 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in ASTM D2880-78, or diesel fuel oils Nos. 2-D and 4-D as specified in ASTM D975-78. (These three methods are incorporated by reference-see S 60.17.	part 60, subparts Ka and Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Petroleum refinery means each facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, extracting, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.	part 60, subparts Ka and Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Petroleum refining process, also referred to as a petroleum refining process unit, means a process that for the purpose of producing transportation fuels (such as gasoline and diesel fuels), heating fuels (such as fuel gas, distillate, and residual fuel oils), or lubricants separates petroleum or separates, cracks, or reforms unfinished derivatives. Examples of such units include, but are not limited to, alkylation units, catalytic hydrotreating, catalytic hydrorefining, catalytic hydrocracking, catalytic reforming, catalytic cracking, crude distillation, and thermal processes.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof.	part 63, subparts F and H	Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Point of determination means each point where process wastewater exits the chemical manufacturing process unit. [Note to definition for point of determination: The regulation allows determination of the characteristics of a wastewater stream (1) at the point of determination or (2) downstream of the point of determination if corrections are made for changes in flow rate and annual average concentration of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds as determined in section 63.144 of this subpart. Such changes include losses by air emissions; reduction of annual average concentration or changes in flow rate by mixing with other water or wastewater streams; and reduction in flow rate or annual average concentration by treating or otherwise handling the wastewater stream to remove or destroy hazardous air pollutants.]	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) manufacture using dimethyl terephthalate means the manufacturing of poly(ethylene terephthalate) based on the esterification of dimethyl terephthalate (DMT) with ethylene glycol to form the intermediate monomer bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-terephthalate polymerized to form PET.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) means a polymer or copolymer comprised of at least 50 percent bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-terephthalate (BHET) by weight.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) manufacture using terephthalic acid means the manufacturing of poly(ethylene terephthalate) based on the esterification reaction of terephthalic acid (TPA) with ethylene glycol to form the intermediate monomer bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-terephthalate (BHET) that is subsequently polymerized to form PET.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Polyethylene means a thermoplastic polymer or copolymer comprised of at least 50 percent ethylene by weight; see low density polyethylene and high density polyethylene.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Polymerization reaction section means the equipment designed to cause monomer(s) to react to form polymers, including equipment designed primarily to cause the formation of short polymer chains (oligomers or low polymers), but not including equipment designed to prepare raw materials for polymerization, e.g., esterification vessels. For the purposes of these standards, the polymerization reaction section begins with the equipment used to transfer the materials from the raw materials preparation section and ends with the last vessel in which polymerization occurs. Equipment used for the on-site recovery of ethylene glycol from poly(ethylene terephthalate) plants, however, are included in this process section, rather than in the material recovery process section.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Polymerizing monomer means a molecule or compound usually containing carbon and of relatively low molecular weight and simple structure (e.g., hydrogen cyanide, acrylonitrile, styrene), which is capable of conversion to polymers, synthetic resins, or elastomers by combination with itself due to heat generation caused by a pump mechanical seal surface, contamination by a seal fluid (e.g., organic peroxides or chemicals that will form organic peroxides), or a combination of both with the resultant polymer buildup causing rapid mechanical seal failure.	part 63, subpart H	Polymerizing monomer means for purposes of this part, a compound which may form polymer buildup in pump mechanical seals resulting in rapid mechanical seal failure.	Identical definitions.
Polypropylene (PP) means a thermoplastic polymer or copolymer comprised of at least 50 percent propylene by weight.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Polystyrene (PS) means a thermoplastic polymer or copolymer comprised of at least 80 percent styrene or para-methylstyrene by weight.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Post-impregnation suspension process means a manufacturing process in which polystyrene beads are first formed in a suspension process, washed, dried, or otherwise finished and then added with a blowing agent to another reactor in which the beads and blowing agent are reacted to produce expandable polystyrene.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device. This release can be one release or a series of releases over a short time period due to a malfunction in the process.	part 63, subpart H	Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the relief device. This release can be one release or a series of releases over a short time period.	The CAR language does not define a pressure release as having to be due to a malfunction of the process.
Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V	Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the relief device. This release can be one release or a series of releases over a short time period.	CAR adds the second sentence from the HON definition. This sentence specifies that the release can be a series of releases over a short time period.
Pressure relief device or valve means a safety device used to prevent operating pressures from exceeding the maximum allowable working pressure of the process equipment. A common pressure relief device is a spring-loaded pressure relief valve. Devices that are actuated either by a pressure of less than or equal to 2.5 psig or by a vacuum are not pressure relief devices.	part 63, subpart H	Pressure relief device or valve means a safety device used to prevent operating pressures from exceeding the maximum allowable working pressure of the process equipment. A common pressure relief device is a spring-loaded pressure relief valve. Devices that are actuated either by a pressure of less than or equal to 2.5 pounds per square inch gauge or by a vacuum are not pressure relief devices.	Identical definitions.
Primary fuel means the fuel that provides the principal heat input to the device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation without the addition of other fuels.	part 63, subpart G	Primary fuel means the fuel that provides the principal heat input to the device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation without the addition of other fuels.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Primary fuel means the fuel fired through a burner or a number of similar burners. The primary fuel provides the principal heat input to the device, and the amount of fuel is sufficient to sustain operation without the addition of other fuels.	part 60, subpart RRR	Primary fuel means the fuel that provides the principal heat input to the device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation without the addition of other fuels.	Consolidated on the HON definition.
Process heater means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubular coils, including all fluids except water that is heated to produce steam.	part 60, subpart DDD	Process heater means an enclosed combustion device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water. A process heater may, as a secondary function, heat water in unfired heat recovery sections.	The CAR language added the term "enclosed combustion" for consistency with boiler and incinerator definitions. CAR also added the description of secondary function to help distinguish process heaters from boilers.
Process heater means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubes, including all fluids except water that is heated to produce steam.	part 60, subparts III, NNN, and RRR	Process heater means an enclosed combustion device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water. A process heater may, as a secondary function, heat water in unfired heat recovery sections.	The CAR language added the term "enclosed combustion" for consistency with boiler and incinerator definitions. CAR also added the description of secondary function to help distinguish process heaters from boilers.
Process heater means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water.	part 63, subpart G	Process heater means an enclosed combustion device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water. A process heater may, as a secondary function, heat water in unfired heat recovery sections.	CAR language adds the secondary function to the definition.
Process heater means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubes, except water that is heated to produce steam.	part 61, subpart BB	Process heater means an enclosed combustion device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water. A process heater may, as a secondary function, heat water in unfired recovery sections.	The CAR language added the term "enclosed combustion" for consistency with boiler and incinerator definitions. CAR also added the description of secondary function to help distinguish process heaters from boilers.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Process improvement means routine changes made for safety and occupational health requirements, for energy savings, for better utility, for ease of maintenance and operation, for correction of design deficiencies, for bottleneck removal, for changing product requirements, or for environmental control.	part 60, subpart VV	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Process line means a group of equipment assembled that can operate independently if supplied with sufficient raw materials to produce polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, (general purpose, crystal, or expandable) or poly(ethylene terephthalate) or one of their copolymers. A process line consists of the equipment in the following process sections (to the extent that these process sections are present at a plant): raw materials preparation, polymerization reaction, product finishing, product storage, and material recovery.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Process section means the equipment designed to accomplish a general but well-defined task in polymer production. Process sections include raw materials preparation, polymerization reaction, material recovery, product finishing, and product storage and may be dedicated to a single process line or common to more than one process line.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Process unit means equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to produce, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals in §60.617. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient fuel or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.	part 60, subparts III, NNN and RRR	Process unit means the equipment specified in the definitions of process unit or chemical manufacturing process unit in the applicable referencing subpart. If the referencing subpart does not define process unit, then, for the purposes of this part, process unit means of equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product.	CAR language points to the referencing subpart.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Process unit has the same meaning as chemical manufacturing process unit as defined in this section.	part 63, subpart G	Process unit means the equipment specified in the definitions of process unit or chemical manufacturing process unit in the applicable referencing subpart. If the referencing subpart does not define process unit, then, for the purposes of this part, process unit means of equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product.	CAR language points to the referencing subpart.
Process unit means a chemical manufacturing process unit as defined in subpart F of this part, a process subject to the provisions of subpart I of this part, or a process subject to another subpart in 40 CFR part 63 that references this subpart.	part 63, subpart H	Process unit means the equipment specified in the definitions of process unit or chemical manufacturing process unit in the applicable referencing subpart. If the referencing subpart does not define process unit, then, for the purposes of this part, process unit means of equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product.	CAR language points to the referencing subpart.
Process unit means equipment assembled to produce a VHAP or its derivatives as intermediates or final products, or equipment assembled to use a VHAP in the production of a product. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.	part 61, subpart V	Process unit means the equipment specified in the definitions of process unit or chemical manufacturing process unit in the applicable referencing subpart. If the referencing subpart does not define process unit, then, for the purposes of this part, process unit means of equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product.	CAR language points to the referencing subpart.
Process unit means components assembled to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in § 60.489 of this part. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product.	part 60, subpart VV	Process unit means the equipment specified in the definitions of process unit or chemical manufacturing process unit in the applicable referencing subpart. If the referencing subpart does not define process unit, then, for the purposes of this part, process unit means of equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product.	CAR language points to the referencing subpart.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Process unit means equipment assembled to perform any of the physical and chemical operations in the production of polypropylene, polyethylene, polystyrene, (general purpose, crystal, or expandable), or poly(ethylene terephthalate) or one of their copolymers. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product. Examples of process units are raw materials handling and monomer recovery.	part 60, subpart DDD	Process unit means the equipment specified in the definitions of process unit or chemical manufacturing process unit in the applicable referencing subpart. If the referencing subpart does not define process unit, then, for the purposes of this part, process unit means of equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product.	CAR language points to the referencing subpart.
Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V	Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a process unit or part of a process unit consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be effected. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process unit or part of a process unit for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the process unit or part of the process unit of materials and start up the unit, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled process unit shutdown is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.	CAR consolidates on the HON definition, which is more prescriptive.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a process unit or part of a process unit consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be effected. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process unit or part of a process unit for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the process unit or part of the process unit of materials and start up the unit, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled process unit shutdown, is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.	part 63, subpart H	Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a process unit or part of a process unit consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be effected. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process unit or part of a process unit for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the process unit or part of the process unit of materials and start up the unit, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled process unit shutdown is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.	Identical definitions.
Process vent means a gas stream containing greater than 0.005 weight percent total organic hazardous air pollutants that is continuously discharged during operation of the unit from an air oxidation reactor, other reactor, or distillation unit (as defined in this section) within a chemical manufacturing process unit that meets all applicability criteria specified in §63.100(b)(1) through (b)(3) of this subpart. Process vents are gas streams that are discharged to the atmosphere (with or without passing through a control device) either directly or after passing through one or more recovery devices. Process vents exclude relief valve discharges, gaseous streams routed to a fuel gas system(s), and leaks from equipment regulated under subpart H of this part.	part 63, subpart F	Process vent means a process vent or vent stream as they are defined in the referencing subpart.	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Process wastewater stream means a stream that contains process wastewater as defined in §63.101 of subpart F of this part.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Process wastewater means wastewater which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. Examples are product tank drawdown or feed tank drawdown; water formed during a chemical reaction or used as a reactant; water used to wash impurities from organic products or reactants; water used to cool or quench organic vapor streams through direct contact; and condensed steam from jet ejector systems pulling vacuum on vessels containing organics.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Product means any compound or chemical listed in § 60.667 that is produced for sale as a final product as that chemical, or for use in the production of other chemicals or compounds. By-products, co-product and intermediates are considered to be products.	part 60, subparts NNN and RRR	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Product means any compound or chemical listed in § 60.617 that is produced for sale as a final product as that chemical or is produced for use in a process that needs that chemical for the production of other chemicals in another facility. By-products, co-products, and intermediates are considered to be products.	part 60, subpart III	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Product means a compound or chemical which is manufactured as the intended product of the chemical manufacturing process unit. By-products, isolated intermediates, impurities, wastes, and trace contaminants are not considered products.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Product accumulator vessel means any distillate receiver, bottoms receiver, surge control vessel, or product separator in VHAP service that is vented to atmosphere either directly or through a vacuum-producing system. A product accumulator vessel is in VHAP service if the liquid or the vapor in the vessel is at least 10 percent by weight VHAP.	part 61, subpart V	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Product finishing section means the equipment that treats, shapes, or modifies the polymer or resin to produce the finished end product of the particular facility, including equipment that prepares the product for product finishing. For the purposes of these standards, the product finishing section begins with the equipment used to transfer the polymerized product from the polymerization reaction section and ends with the last piece of equipment that modifies the characteristics of the polymer. Product finishing equipment may accomplish product separation, extruding and pelletizing, cooling and drying, blending, additives introduction, curing, or annealing. Equipment used to separate unreacted or by-product material from the product are to be included in this process section, provided the material separated from the polymer product is not recovered at the time the process section becomes an affected facility. If the material is being recovered, then the separation equipment are to be included in the material recovery section. Product finishing does not include polymerization, the physical mixing of the pellets to obtain a homogenous mixture of the polymer (except as noted below), or the shaping (such as fiber spinning, molding, or fabricating) or modification (such as fiber stretching and crimping) of the finished end product. If physical mixing occurs in equipment located between product finishing equipment (i.e., before all the chemical and physical characteristics have been "set" by virtue of having passed through the last piece of equipment in the product finishing section), then such equipment are to be included in this process section. Equipment used to physically mix the finished product that are located after the last piece of equipment in the product finishing section are part of the product storage section.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Product separator means phase separators, flash drums, knock-out drums, decanters, degassers, and condenser(s) including ejector-condenser(s) associated with a reactor or an air oxidation reactor.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Product storage section means the equipment that is designed to store the finished polymer or resin end product of the particular facility. For the purposes of these standards, the product storage section begins with the equipment used to transfer the finished product out of the product finishing section and ends with the containers used to store the final product. Any equipment used after the product finishing section to recover unreacted or by-product material are to be considered part of a material recovery section. Product storage does not include any intentional modification of the characteristics of any polymer or resin product, but does include equipment that provide a uniform mixture of product, provided such equipment are used after the last product finishing piece of equipment. This process section also does not include the shipment of a finished polymer or resin product to another facility for further finishing or fabrication.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Product tank, as used in the wastewater provisions, means a stationary unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of materials that are fed to or produced by a process unit, and is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support. This term has the same meaning as a product storage vessel.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Product tank drawdown means any material or mixture of materials discharged from a product tank for the purpose of removing water or other contaminants from the product tank.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Proportional sampling means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of sampling rate to stack gas flow rate.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Quarter means a 3-month period; the first quarter concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days following initial startup.	part 60, subpart VV	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Rack-weighted average partial pressure means the throughput weighted average of the average maximum true vapor pressure of liquids containing organic HAP transferred at a transfer rack. The rack-weighted average partial pressure shall be calculated using the equation below: $$P = \frac{\sum P_i G_i}{\sum G_i}$$ where: P = Rack-weighted average partial pressure, kilopascals. P_i = Individual HAP maximum true vapor pressure, kilopascals, = X_i *P where X_i is the mole fraction of compound i in the liquid. G_i = Yearly volume of individual organic HAP transferred at the rack, liters. i = Each liquid that contains HAP that is transferred at the rack.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Raw materials preparation section means the equipment located at a polymer manufacturing plant designed to prepare raw materials, such as monomers and solvents, for polymerization. For the purposes of these standards, this process section begins with the equipment used to transfer raw materials from storage and recovered material from material recovery process sections, and ends with the last piece of equipment that prepares the material for polymerization. The raw materials preparation section may include equipment that accomplishes purification, drying, or other treatment of raw materials or of raw and recovered materials together, activation of catalysts, and esterification including the formation of some short polymer chains (oligomers), but does not include equipment that is designed primarily to accomplish the formation of oligomers, the treatment of recovered materials alone, or the storage of raw materials.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit means any physical change or change in the method of operation associated with the commencement of commercial operations by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation where the unit: (1) Has not been in operation for the two-year period prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the emissions from such unit continue to be carried in the permitting authority's emissions inventory at the time of enactment; (2) Was equipped prior to shut-down with a continuous system of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than 85 percent and a removal efficiency for particulates of no less than 98 percent; (3) Is equipped with low-NO_X burners prior to the time of commencement of operations following reactivation; and (4) Is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Reactor means a device or vessel in which one or more chemicals or reactants, other than air, are combined or decomposed in such a way that their molecular structures are altered and one or more new organic compounds are formed. Reactor includes the product separator and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Recapture device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse, or sale. For example, a recapture device may recover chemicals primarily for disposal. Recapture devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, and condensers.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	The CAR does not use the term "recapture device."

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Recapture device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse, or sale. Recapture devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, and condensers.	part 63, subpart H	[None]	The CAR does not use the term "recapture device."
Reconstruction means the replacement of components of an affected or a previously unaffected stationary source to such an extent that: (1) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new source ;and (2) It is technologically and economically feasible for the reconstructed source to meet the relevant standard(s) established by the Administrator (or a State) pursuant to section 112 of the Act. Upon reconstruction, an affected source, or a stationary source that becomes an affected source, is subject to relevant standards for new sources, including compliance dates, irrespective of any change in emissions of hazardous air pollutants from that source.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use or reuse. Recovery devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, and condensers. For purposes of the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart, recapture devices are considered recovery devices.	part 63, subpart H	Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse of sale, are not recovery devices but are control devices. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.	The CAR definition does not use the term recapture device. Additional language was needed to make a distinction between recovery devices and equipment used to separate material that is not used, reused or sold.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. For purposes of the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of subpart G of this part, recapture devices are considered recovery devices.	part 63, subparts F and G	Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse of sale, are not recovery devices but are control devices. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.	The CAR definition does not use the term recapture device. Additional language was needed to make a distinction between recovery devices and equipment used to separate material that is not used, reused or sold.
Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment such as an absorber, carbon adsorber, or condenser, capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for use, reuse, or sale.	part 60, subparts NNN and RRR	Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse of sale, are not recovery devices but are control devices. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.	The CAR definition does not use the term recapture device. Additional language was needed to make a distinction between recovery devices and equipment used to separate material that is not used, reused or sold.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment, such as an absorber, condenser, and carbon adsorber, capable of and used to recover chemicals for use, reuse or sale.	part 60, subpart III	Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse of sale, are not recovery devices but are control devices. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units.	The CAR definition does not use the term recapture device. Additional language was needed to make a distinction between recovery devices and equipment used to separate material that is not used, reused or sold.
Recovery system means an individual unit or series of material recovery units, such as absorbers, condensers, and carbon adsorbers, used for recovering volatile organic compounds.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Recovery system means an individual recovery device or series of such devices applied to the same vent stream.	part 60, subparts III, NNN, and RRR	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Reference control technology for process vents means a combustion device or recapture device used to reduce organic hazardous air pollutant emissions by 98 percent, or to an outlet concentration of 20 parts per million by volume.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Reference control technology for storage vessels means an internal floating roof meeting the specifications of §63.119(b) of this subpart, an external floating roof meeting the specifications of §63.119(c) of this subpart, an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof meeting the specifications of §63.119(d) of this subpart, or a closed-vent system to a control device achieving 95-percent reduction in organic HAP emissions. For purposes of emissions averaging, these four technologies are considered equivalent.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Reference control technology for transfer racks means a combustion device, recapture device, or recovery device used to reduce organic hazardous air pollutant emissions by 98 percent, or to an outlet concentration of 20 parts per million by volume; or a vapor balancing system.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Reference control technology for wastewater means the use of: (1) Controls specified in §63.133 through §63.137; (2) A steam stripper meeting the specifications of §63.138(d) of this subpart or any of the other alternative control measures specified in §63.138(b), (c), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of this subpart; and (3) A control device to reduce by 95 percent (or to an outlet concentration of 20 parts per million by volume for combustion devices or for noncombustion devices controlling air emissions from waste management units other than surface impoundments or containers) the organic hazardous air pollutant emissions in the vapor streams vented from wastewater tanks, oil-water separators, containers, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and treatment processes (including the design steam stripper) managing wastewater.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Reference method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant, as described in Appendix B to this part.	part 61, subpart A	Reference method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in an applicable subpart, the appendices to 40 CFR parts 60 or 63, or in appendix B of 40 CFR part 61.	CAR language added the citations to the relevant appendices; no significant change.
Reference method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in the applicable subpart.	part 60, subpart A	Reference method means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in an applicable subpart, the appendices to 40 CFR parts 60 or 63, or in appendix B of 40 CFR part 61.	CAR language added the citations to the relevant appendices; no significant change.
[None]	**New**	Referencing subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subparts Ka, Kb, VV, DDD, III, NNN, or RRR; 40 CFR part 61, subparts V, Y, and BB; 40 CFR part 63, subparts G and H.	

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
[None]	**New**	Regulated material, means for purposes of this part, the material regulated by the specific referencing subpart, including volatile organic liquids (VOL), volatile organic compounds (VOC), organic hazardous air pollutants (HAP's), benzene, vinyl chloride or other chemicals or groups of chemicals.	
[None]	**New**	Regulated source, for the purposes of this part, means the stationary source, the group of stationary sources, or the portion of a stationary source that is regulated by a relevant standard or other requirement established pursuant to this part, or 40 CFR part 60, 61, or 63.	
Regulation promulgation schedule means the schedule for the promulgation of emission standards under this part, established by the Administrator pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act and published in the Federal Register.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Reid vapor pressure is the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and nonviscous petroleum liquids, except petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM D323-82 (incorporated by reference-see S 60.17).	part 60, subparts Ka and Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Relevant standard means: (1) An emission standard; (2) An alternative emission standard; (3) An alternative emission limitation; or (4) An equivalent emission limitation established pursuant to section 112 of the Act that applies to the stationary source, the group of stationary sources, or the portion of a stationary source regulated by such standard or limitation. A relevant standard may include or consist of a design, equipment, work practice, or operational requirement, or other measure, process, method, system, or technique (including prohibition of emissions) that the Administrator (or a State) establishes for new or existing sources to which such standard or limitation applies. Every relevant standard established pursuant to section 112 of the Act includes subpart A of this part and all applicable appendices of this part or of other parts of this chapter that are referenced in that standard.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Relief valve means a valve used only to release an unplanned, nonroutine discharge. A relief valve discharge can result from an operator error, a malfunction such as a power failure or equipment failure, or other unexpected cause that requires immediate venting of gas from process equipment in order to avoid safety hazards or equipment damage.	part 60, subpart RRR; part 63, subpart G	Relief device or valve means a device or valve used only to release an unplanned, nonroutine discharge. A relief device or valve discharge can result from an operator error, a malfunction such as a power failure or equipment failure, or other unexpected cause that requires immediate venting of gas from process equipment in order to avoid safety hazards or equipment damage.	CAR added "device or valve" for situations where pressure release is accomplished without using a valve.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, in order to eliminate a leak as indicated by one of the following: an instrument reading or 10,000 ppm or greater, indication of liquids dripping, or indication by a sensor that a seal or barrier fluid system has failed.	part 60, subpart VV	Repaired, for the purposes of subparts F and G of this part, means that equipment meets the following conditions: (1) is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this part; and (2) unless otherwise specified in applicable provisions of this part, is monitored as specified in § 65.104(b) of subpart F of this part and § 65.143(c) of subpart G of this part, to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.	CAR consolidates on HON definition.
Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, in order to eliminate a leak.	part 61, subpart V	Repaired, for the purposes of subparts F and G of this part, means that equipment meets the following conditions: (1) is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this part; and (2) unless otherwise specified in applicable provisions of this part, is monitored as specified in § 65.104(b) of subpart F of this part and § 65.143(c) of subpart G of this part, to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.	CAR consolidates on HON definition.
Repaired means that equipment (1) Is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this subpart, and (2) Unless otherwise specified in applicable provisions of this subpart, is monitored as specified in section 63.180(b) and (c), as appropriate, to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.	part 63, subpart H	Repaired, for the purposes of subparts F and G of this part, means that equipment meets the following conditions: (1) is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this part; and (2) unless otherwise specified in applicable provisions of this part, is monitored as specified in § 65.104(b) of subpart F of this part and § 65.143(c) of subpart G of this part, to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.	CAR consolidates on HON definition.
Replacement cost means the capital needed to purchase all the depreciable components in a facility.	part 60, subpart VV	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Repowering means replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Research and development facility means laboratory and pilot plant operations whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where the operations are 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.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Residual means any liquid or solid material containing Table 9 compounds that is removed from a wastewater stream by a waste management unit or treatment process that does not destroy organics (nondestructive unit). Examples of residuals from nondestructive wastewater management units are: the organic layer and bottom residue removed by a decanter or organic-water separator and the overheads from a steam stripper or air stripper. Examples of materials which are not residuals are: silt; mud; leaves; bottoms from a steam stripper or air stripper; and sludges, ash, or other materials removed from wastewater being treated by destructive devices such as biological treatment units and incinerators.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Responsible official means one of the following: (1) For a corporation: A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities and either: (i) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or (ii) The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Administrator. (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of the EPA). (4) For affected sources (as defined in this part) applying for or subject to a title V permit: ``responsible official'' shall have the same meaning as defined in part 70 or Federal title V regulations in this chapter (42 U.S.C. 7661), whichever is applicable.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Routed to a process or route to a process means the emissions are conveyed by hard-piping or a closed vent system to any enclosed portion of a process unit where the emissions are predominately recycled and/or consumed in the same manner as a material that fulfills the same function in the process; and/or transformed by chemical reaction into materials that are not organic hazardous air pollutants; and/or incorporated into a product; and/or recovered.	part 63, subpart H	Routed to a process or route to a process means the emissions are conveyed to any enclosed portion of a process unit where the emissions are predominately recycled and/or consumed in the same manner as a material that fulfills the same function in the process and/or transformed by chemical reaction into materials that are not regulated materials and/or incorporated into a product; and/or recovered.	The CAR definition does not specify the method by which the emissions are conveyed.
Run means one of a series of emission or other measurements needed to determine emissions for a representative operating period or cycle as specified in this part.	part 60, subpart VV; part 63, subpart A	Run means one of a series of emission or other measurements needed to determine emissions for a representative operating period or cycle as specified in this part. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.	The CAR used language from the part 60 and 61 definition which clarify what run means for intermittent operation.
Run means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A	Run means one of a series of emission or other measurements needed to determine emissions for a representative operating period or cycle as specified in this part. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.	No significant change.
Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.	part 60, subpart VV; part 63, subpart H	Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take nonroutine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.	Identical definitions.
Screwed connector means a threaded pipe fitting where the threads are cut on the pipe wall and the fitting requires only two pieces to make the connection (i.e., the pipe and the fitting).	part 63, subpart H	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Secondary fuel means a fuel fired through a burner other than the primary fuel burner that provides supplementary heat in addition to the heat provided by the primary fuel.	part 63, subpart G	Secondary fuel means a fuel fired through a burner other than the primary fuel burner that provides supplementary heat in addition to the heat provided by the primary fuel.	Identical definitions.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Secondary fuel means a fuel fired through a burner other than a primary fuel burner. The secondary fuel may provide supplementary heat in addition to the heat provided by the primary fuel.	part 60, subpart RRR	Secondary fuel means a fuel fired through a burner other than the primary fuel burner that provides supplementary heat in addition to the heat provided by the primary fuel.	The referencing subpart's definition specified that the secondary fuel "may provide supplementary heat" while the CAR definition says that it does "provide supplementary heat."
Semiannual means a 6-month period; the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last month during the 180 days following initial startup for new sources; and the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days after the effective date of a specific subpart that references this subpart for existing sources.	part 61, subpart V	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.	part 60, subpart VV; part 61, subpart V; part 63, subpart H	Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.	Identical definitions.
Set pressure means the pressure at which a properly operating pressure relief device begins to open to relieve atypical process system operating pressure.	part 63, subpart H	Set pressure means for the purposes of subparts F and G of this part, the pressure at which a properly operating pressure relief device begins to open to relieve atypical process system operating pressure.	No significant change
Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other conduit including, but not limited to, grates, trenches, etc., used to convey wastewater streams or residuals to a downstream waste management unit.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Shutdown means for purposes including, but not limited to, periodic maintenance, replacement of equipment, or repair, the cessation of operation of a chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, waste management unit, equipment required or used to comply with subparts F, G, or H, of this part or the emptying and degassing of a storage vessel. Shutdown does not include the routine rinsing or washing of equipment in batch operation between batches.	part 63, subpart F	Shutdown means the cessation of operation of a regulated source (e.g. chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit) and equipment required or used to comply with this part, or the emptying and degassing of a storage vessel. Shutdown is defined here for purposes including, but not limited to, periodic maintenance, replacement of equipment, or repair. Shutdown does not include the routine rinsing or washing of equipment in batch operation between batches.	No significant change.
Shutdown means the cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose.	part 60, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Shutdown means for purposes including, but not limited to, periodic maintenance, replacement of equipment, or repair, the cessation of operation of a regulated source (e.g. chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit) and equipment required or used to comply with this part, or the emptying and degassing of a storage vessel. Shutdown does not include the routine rinsing or washing of equipment in batch operation between batches.	CAR gives examples of shutdown situations and elaborates on the meaning. CAR definition does not include wastewater because wastewater is not within the scope of the CAR.
Simultaneous loading means, for a shared control device, loading of organic HAP materials from more than one transfer arm at the same time such that the beginning and ending times of loading cycles coincide or overlap and there is no interruption in vapor flow to the shared control device.	part 63, subpart G	Simultaneous loading means, for a shared control device, loading of regulated materials from more than one transfer arm at the same time so that the beginning and ending times of loading cycles coincide or overlap and there is no interruption in vapor flow to the shared control device.	CAR uses the term "regulated material" in definition, whereas HON subpart G uses "organic HAP materials."
Single-seal system means a floating roof having one continuous seal that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the floating roof. This seal may be a vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or metallic shoe seal.	part 63, subpart G	Single-seal system means, for purposes of subpart C of this part, a floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal may be a vapor-mounted, liquid mounted, or metallic shoe seal.	CAR language adds the modifier "for purposes of subpart C of this part."
Six-minute period means, with respect to opacity determinations, any one of the 10 equal parts of a one-hour period.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Six-minute period means any one of the 10 equal parts of a one-hour period.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Source means the collection of emission points to which this subpart applies as determined by the criteria in §63.100 of this subpart. For purposes of subparts F, G, and H of this part, the term affected source as used in subpart A of this part has the same meaning as the term source defined here.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Specific gravity monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to monitor specific gravity and having an accuracy of ±0.02 specific gravity units.	part 63, subpart G	Specific gravity monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to monitor specific gravity and having a minimum accuracy of ± 0.02 specific gravity units.	No significant change.
Standard means a standard of performance proposed or promulgated under this part.	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Standard means a national emission standard including a design, equipment, work practice or operational standard for a hazardous air pollutant proposed or promulgated under this part.	part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Standard conditions means a temperature of 293 K (68°F) and a pressure of 101.3 kilopascals (29.92 in Hg).	part 60, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Startup means the setting into operation of a chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, waste management unit, or equipment required or used to comply with subparts F, G, or H of this part or a storage vessel after emptying and degassing. Startup includes initial start-up, operation solely for testing equipment, the recharging of equipment in batch operation, and transitional conditions due to changes in product for flexible operation units.	part 63, subpart F	Startup means the setting into operation of a regulated source (e.g. chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, a storage vessel after emptying and degassing) and/or equipment required or used to comply with this part. Startup includes initial start-up, operation solely for testing equipment, the recharging of equipment in batch operation, and transitional conditions due to changes in product for flexible operation units.	No significant change.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Startup means the setting in operation of an affected source for any purpose.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Startup means the setting into operation of a regulated source (e.g. chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, a storage vessel after emptying and degassing) and/or equipment required or used to comply with this part. Startup includes initial start-up, operation solely for testing equipment, the recharging of equipment in batch operation, and transitional conditions due to changes in product for flexible operation units.	No significant change.
Startup means the setting in operation of a piece of equipment or a control device that is subject to this subpart.	part 63, subpart H	Startup means the setting into operation of a regulated source (e.g. chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, a storage vessel after emptying and degassing) and/or equipment required or used to comply with this part. Startup includes initial start-up, operation solely for testing equipment, the recharging of equipment in batch operation, and transitional conditions due to changes in product for flexible operation units.	CAR language provides examples and clarification.
Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan means the plan required under §63.6(e)(3) of subpart A of this part. This plan details the procedures for operation and maintenance of the source during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
State means all non-Federal authorities, including local agencies, interstate associations, and State-wide programs, that have delegated authority to implement: (1) The provisions of this part; and/or (2) the permit program established under part 70 of this chapter. The term State shall have its conventional meaning where clear from the context.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	State means all non-Federal authorities, including local agencies, interstate associations, and statewide programs, that have delegated authority to implement: (1) The provisions of this part; (2) referencing subparts; and/or (3) the permit program established under part 70 of this chapter. The term State shall have its conventional meaning where clear from the context.	CAR language added the phrase "referencing subparts" to the list of provisions for which a state may have been delegated authority for implementation.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant.	part 60, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant which has been designated as hazardous by the Administrator.	part 61, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Steam generating unit means any enclosed combustion device that uses fuel energy in the form of steam.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Steam jet ejector means a steam nozzle which discharges a high-velocity jet across a suction chamber that is connected to the equipment to be evacuated.	part 63, subpart G	Steam jet ejector means a steam nozzle that discharges a high-velocity jet across a suction chamber that is connected to the equipment to be evacuated.	Identical definitions.
Storage vessel means a tank or other vessel that is used to store organic liquids that contain one or more of the organic HAP's listed in table 2 of this subpart and that has been assigned, according to the procedures in §63.100(g) of this subpart, to a chemical manufacturing process unit that is subject to this subpart. Storage vessel does not include: (1) Vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships; (2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere; (3) Vessels with capacities smaller than 38 cubic meters; (4) Vessels storing organic liquids that contain organic hazardous air pollutants only as impurities; (5) Bottoms receiver tanks; (6) Surge control vessels; or (7) Wastewater storage tanks. Wastewater storage tanks are covered under the wastewater provisions.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Storage vessel means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of petroleum liquids, but does not include: (1) Pressure vessels which are designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa (15 psig) without emissions to the atmosphere except under emergency conditions. (2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs, or (3) Underground tanks if the total volume of petroleum liquids added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank.	part 60, subpart Ka and Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Stuffing box pressure means the fluid (liquid or gas) pressure inside the casing or housing of a piece of equipment, on the process side of the inboard seal.	part 61, subpart V	Stuffing box pressure means the fluid (liquid or gas) pressure inside the casing or housing of a piece of equipment, on the process side of the inboard seal.	Identical definitions.
Surface impoundment means a waste management unit which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids. A surface impoundment is used for the purpose of treating, storing, or disposing of wastewater or residuals, and is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are equalization, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed on a recurring or ongoing basis to assist in production of a product	part 61, subpart VV	Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit (as defined in the specific subpart that references this part) when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.	No significant change.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a chemical manufacturing process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.	part 63, subpart G	Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit (as defined in the specific subpart that references this part) when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.	CAR language refers to "process unit (as defined in the specific subpart that references this part)" whereas the HON subpart G language refers to "a chemical manufacturing process unit."
Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit (as defined in the specific subpart that references this subpart) when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.	part 63, subparts F and H	Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit (as defined in the specific subpart that references this part) when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.	No significant change.
Synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry means the industry that produces, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in § 60.489.	part 60, subpart VV	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Table 8 compound means a compound listed in table 8 of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Table 9 compound means a compound listed in table 9 of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Temperature monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to monitor temperature and having a minimum accuracy of (a) ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius or (b) ±0.5 degrees Celsius (^{o}C), whichever is greater.	part 63, subpart G	Temperature monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to monitor temperature and having a minimum accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius or ±1.2 degrees Celsius (^{o}C), whichever is greater.	The CAR changed the accuracy required from ± 0.5 to ± 1.2 degrees Celsius.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Test method means the validated procedure for sampling, preparing, and analyzing for an air pollutant specified in a relevant standard as the performance test procedure. The test method may include methods described in an appendix of this chapter, test methods incorporated by reference in this part, or methods validated for an application through procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of this part.	part 63, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
The 33/50 program means a voluntary pollution prevention initiative established and administered by the EPA to encourage emissions reductions of 17 chemicals emitted in large volumes by industrial facilities. The EPA Document Number 741-K-92-001 provides more information about the 33/50 program.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Title V permit means any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to Federal or State regulations established to implement title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661). A title V permit issued by a State permitting authority is called a part 70 permit in this part.	part 60, subpart A; part 61, subpart A; part 63, subpart A	Title V permit means any permit issued, renewed, or revised pursuant to Federal or State regulations established under 40 CFR part 70 or 71 to implement title V of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7661).	No significant change.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Total organic compounds (TOC) means those compounds measured according to the procedures in § 60.614(b)(4). For the purposes of measuring molar composition as required in § 60.614(d)(2)(i), hourly emissions rate as required in § 60.614(d)(5) and § 60.614(e) and TOC concentration as required in § 60.615(b)(4) and § 60.615(g)(4), those compounds which the Administrator has determined do not contribute appreciably to the formation of ozone are to be excluded. The compounds to be excluded are identified in Environmental Protection Agency's statements on ozone abatement policy for SIP revisions (42 FR 35314; 44 FR 32042; 45 FR 32424; 45 FR 48942).	part 60, subparts III and NNN	Total organic compounds or TOC means those compounds measured according to the procedures specified in § 65.64(c) of subpart D of this part, and § 65.158(b)(3)(ii)(A) of subpart G of this part, as applicable. Those compounds that the Administrator has determined do not contribute appreciably to the formation of ozone and that are specifically excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound at 40 CFR 51.100(s), as amended, are to be excluded for the purposes of measuring the hourly emission rate as required in § 65.64(f) of subpart D of this part for process vents subject to subpart III, NNN or RRR of part 60.	No significant change. Reference to definition of VOC at 40 CFR 51.100(s) instead of EPA's ozone abatement policy for SIP revisions.
Total organic compounds or TOC, as used in the process vents provisions, means those compounds measured according to the procedures of Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.	part 63, subpart G	Total organic compounds or TOC means those compounds measured according to the procedures specified in § 65.64(c) of subpart D of this part, and § 65.158(b)(3)(ii)(A) of subpart G of this part, as applicable. Those compounds that the Administrator has determined do not contribute appreciably to the formation of ozone and that are specifically excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound at 40 CFR 51.100(s), as amended, are to be excluded for the purposes of measuring the hourly emission rate as required in § 65.64(f) of subpart D of this part for process vents subject to subpart III, NNN or RRR of part 60.	No significant change. Exclusion language applies to other referencing subparts.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Total organic compounds (TOC) means those compounds measured according to the procedures specified in § 60.564.	part 60, subpart DDD	Total organic compounds or TOC means those compounds measured according to the procedures specified in § 65.64(c) of subpart D of this part, and § 65.158(b)(3)(ii)(A) of subpart G of this part, as applicable. Those compounds that the Administrator has determined do not contribute appreciably to the formation of ozone and that are specifically excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound at § 51.100(s) of 40 CFR, as amended, are to be excluded for the purposes of measuring the hourly emission rate as required in § 65.64(f) of subpart D of this part for process vents subject to subpart III, NNN or RRR of part 60.	No significant change. Exclusion language applies to other referencing subparts.
Total organic compounds or TOC means those compounds measured according to the procedures in § 60.704(b)(4). For the purposes of measuring molar composition as required in § 60.704(d)(2)(i) and § 60.704(d)(2)(ii), hourly emission rate as required in § 60.704(d)(5) and § 60.704(e), and TOC concentration as required in § 60.705(b)(4) and § 60.705(f)(4), those compounds which the Administrator has determined do not contribute appreciably to the formation of ozone are to be excluded.	part 60, subpart RRR	Total organic compounds or TOC means those compounds measured according to the procedures specified in § 65.64(c) of subpart D of this part, and § 65.158(b)(3)(ii)(A) of subpart G of this part, as applicable. Those compounds that the Administrator has determined do not contribute appreciably to the formation of ozone and that are specifically excluded from the definition of volatile organic compound at § 51.100(s) of 40 CFR, as amended, are to be excluded for the purposes of measuring the hourly emission rate as required in § 65.64(f) of subpart D of this part for process vents subject to subpart III, NNN or RRR of part 60.	No significant change. CAR definition provides guidance on locating which compounds for the which the Administrator has made a determination.
Total resource effectiveness (TRE) Index Value means a measure of the supplemental total resource requirement per unit reduction of TOC associated with an individual air oxidation vent stream, based on vent stream flow rate, emission rate of TOC, net heating value, and corrosion properties (whether or not the vent stream is halogenated), as quantified by the equation given under § 60.614(e).	part 60, subpart III	Total resource effectiveness index value or TRE index value means a calculated value used to determine whether control is required for a process vent. It is based on process vent flow rate, emission rate of regulated material, net heating value, and corrosion properties (halogenated compound content), as quantified by the equations given under § 65.64(h) of subpart D of this part.	CAR defines TRE to reflect what the TRE is used for instead of what it measures.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Total resource effectiveness index value or TRE index value means a measure of the supplemental total resource requirement per unit reduction of organic HAP associated with a process vent stream, based on vent stream flow rate, emission rate of organic HAP, net heating value, and corrosion properties (whether or not the vent stream contains halogenated compounds), as quantified by the equations given under §63.115 of this subpart.	part 63, subpart G	Total resource effectiveness index value or TRE index value means a calculated value used to determine whether control is required for a process vent. It is based on process vent flow rate, emission rate of regulated material, net heating value, and corrosion properties (halogenated compound content), as quantified by the equations given under §65.64(h) of subpart D of this part.	CAR defines TRE to reflect what the TRE is used for instead of what it measures.
Total resource effectiveness or TRE index value means a measure of the supplemental total resource requirement per unit reduction of TOC associated with a vent stream from an affected reactor process facility, based on vent stream flow rate, emission rate of TOC, net heating value, and corrosion properties (whether or not the vent stream contains halogenated compounds), as quantified by the equation given under § 60.704(e).	part 60, subpart RRR	Total resource effectiveness index value or TRE index value means a calculated value used to determine whether control is required for a process vent. It is based on process vent flow rate, emission rate of regulated material, net heating value, and corrosion properties (halogenated compound content), as quantified by the equations given under § 65.64(h) of subpart D of this part.	CAR defines TRE to reflect what the TRE is used for instead of what it measures.
Transfer operation means the loading, into a tank truck or railcar, of organic liquids that contain one or more of the organic hazardous air pollutants listed in table 2 of this subpart from a transfer rack (as defined in this section). Transfer operations do not include loading at an operating pressure greater than 204.9 kilopascals.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Transfer rack means the collection of loading arms and loading hoses, at a single loading rack, that are assigned to a chemical manufacturing process unit subject to this subpart according to the procedures specified in §63.100(h) of this subpart and are used to fill tank trucks and railcars with organic liquids that contain one or more of the organic hazardous air pollutants listed in table 2 of this subpart. Transfer rack includes the associated pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves. Transfer rack does not include: (1) Racks, arms, or hoses that only transfer liquids containing organic hazardous air pollutants as impurities; (2) Racks, arms, or hoses that vapor balance during all loading operations; or (3) Racks transferring organic liquids that contain organic hazardous air pollutants only as impurities.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
TRE index value means a measure of the supplemental total resource requirement per unit reduction of TOC associated with an individual distillation vent stream, based on vent stream flow rate, emission rate of TOC net heating value, and corrosion properties (whether or not the vent stream is halogenated), as quantified by the equation given under § 60.664(e).	part 60, subpart NNN	Total resource effectiveness index value or TRE index value means a calculated value used to determine whether control is required for a process vent. It is based on process vent flow rate, emission rate of regulated material, net heating value, and corrosion properties (halogenated compound content), as quantified by the equations given under § 65.64(h) of subpart D of this part.	CAR defines TRE to reflect what the TRE is used for instead of what it measures.
Treatment process means a specific technique that removes or destroys the organics in a wastewater or residual stream such as a steam stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, biological treatment unit, or any other process applied to wastewater streams or residuals to comply with §63.138 of this subpart. Most treatment processes are conducted in tanks. Treatment processes are a subset of waste management units.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
True vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid such as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss from External Floating-Roof Tanks, Second Edition, February 1980 (incorporated by reference-see § 60.17).	part 60, subpart Ka	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Unit operation means one or more pieces of process equipment used to make a single change to the physical or chemical characteristics of one or more process streams. Unit operations include, but are not limited to, reactors, distillation units, extraction columns, absorbers, decanters, dryers, condensers, and filtration equipment.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Vapor balancing system means a piping system that is designed to collect organic hazardous air pollutant vapors displaced from tank trucks or railcars during loading; and to route the collected organic HAP vapors to the storage vessel from which the liquid being loaded originated, or to another storage vessel connected by a common header or to compress and route to a process the collected organic HAP vapors.	part 63, subpart F	Vapor balancing system means a piping system that is designed to collect regulated material vapors displaced from tank trucks or railcars during loading and to route the collected regulated material vapors to the storage vessel from which the liquid being loaded originated, or to another storage vessel connected by a common header; or to compress and route to a process or a fuel gas system the collected regulated material vapors.	No significant change.
Vapor collection system, as used in the transfer provisions, means the equipment used to collect and transport organic HAP vapors displaced during the loading of tank trucks or railcars. This does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar vapor collection manifold system.	part 63, subpart G	Closed vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device. A closed vent system does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar or the loading arm or hose that is used for vapor return. For transfer racks, the closed vent system begins at, and includes, the first block valve on the downstream side of the loading arm or hose used to convey displaced vapors.	CAR language uses the term "Closed Vent System" to describe the HON subpart G term "vapor collection system." CAR is similar to HON meaning, and both use the phrase "does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar to clarify the actual usage.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Vapor collection system means any equipment located at the affected facility used for containing benzene vapors displaced during the loading of tank trucks, railcars, or marine vessels. This does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck, railcar, or marine vessel vapor collection manifold system.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Vapor-mounted seal means a foam-filled primary seal mounted continuously around the circumference of the tank so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.	part 60, subpart Ka	Vapor-mounted seal means a continuous seal that is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the stored liquid and the bottom of the seal.	The phrase "a foam-filled primary seal mounted continuously around the circumference of the tank so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal" was replaced with "a continuous seal" (see definition of continuous seal). Also, the description of the annular vapor space was shortened.
Vapor-mounted seal means a continuous seal that completely covers the annular space between the wall of the storage vessel or waste management unit and the edge of the floating roof and is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the stored liquid and the bottom of the seal.	part 63, subpart G	Vapor-mounted seal means a continuous seal that is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the stored liquid and the bottom of the seal.	The HON subpart G language uses the phrase "annular space" and "waste management unit."

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Vapor-tight marine vessel means a marine vessel with a benzene product tank that has been demonstrated within the preceding 12 months to have no leaks. This demonstration shall be made using method 21 of part 60, appendix A, during the last 20 percent of loading and during a period when the vessel is being loaded at its maximum loading rate. A reading of greater than 10,000 ppm as methane shall constitute a leak. As an alternative, a marine vessel owner or operator may use the vapor-tightness test described in § 61.304(f) to demonstrate vapor tightness. A marine vessel operated at negative pressure is assumed to be vapor-tight for the purpose of this standard.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Vapor-tight tank truck or vapor-tight railcar means a tank truck or railcar for which it has been demonstrated within the preceding 12 months that its product tank will sustain a pressure change of not more than 750 pascals within 5 minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 pascals. This capability is to be demonstrated using the pressure test procedure specified in method 27 of part 60, appendix A, and a pressure measurement device which has a precision of ±2.5 mm water and which is capable of measuring above the pressure at which the tank truck or railcar is to be tested for vapor tightness.	part 61, subpart BB	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Vent stream, as used in the process vent provisions, means a process vent as defined in §63.101 of subpart F of this part.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Vent stream means any gas stream discharged directly from a reactor process to the atmosphere or indirectly to the atmosphere after diversion through other process equipment. The vent stream excludes relief valve discharges and equipment leaks.	part 60, subpart RRR	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Vent stream means any gas stream discharged directly from a distillation facility to the atmosphere or indirectly to the atmosphere after diversion through other process equipment. The vent stream excludes relief valve discharges and equipment leaks including, but not limited to, pumps, compressors, and valves.	part 60, subpart NNN	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Vent stream means any gas stream, containing nitrogen which was introduced as air oxidation reactor recovery train or indirectly, after division through other process equivalent. The vent stream excludes equipment leaks and relief valve discharges including, but not limited to, pumps, compressors, and valves.	part 60, subpart III	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Vent stream means any gas stream released to the atmosphere directly from an emission source or indirectly either through another piece of process equipment or a material recovery device that constitutes part of the normal recovery operations in a polymer process line where potential emissions are recovered for recycle or resale, and any gas stream directed to an air pollution control device. The emissions released from an air pollution control device are not considered a vent stream unless, as noted above, the control device is part of the normal material recovery operations in a polymer process line where potential emissions are recovered for recycle or resale.	part 60, subpart DDD	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Visible emission means the observation of an emission of opacity or optical density above the threshold of vision.	part 63, subpart A	Visible emission means the observation of an emission of opacity or optical density above the threshold of vision.	No significant change.
Volatile hazardous air pollutant or VHAP means a substance regulated under this part for which a standard for equipment leaks of the substance has been proposed and promulgated. Benzene is a VHAP. Vinyl chloride is a VHAP.	part 61, subpart V	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Volatile Organic Compound means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; or which is measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or which is determined by procedures specified under any subpart. [44 FR 55173, Sept. 25, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 5617, Jan. 23, 1980; 45 FR 85415, Dec. 24, 1980; 54 FR 6662, Feb. 14, 1989; 55 FR 51382, Dec. 13, 1990; 57 FR 32338, July 21, 1992; 59 FR 12427, Mar. 16, 1994]	part 60, subpart A	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Volatile organic compounds or VOC means, for the purposes of this subpart, any reactive organic compounds as defined in § 60.2 Definitions.	part 60, subparts DDD and VV	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means any organic liquid which can emit volatile organic compounds into the atmosphere except those VOL's that emit only those compounds which the Administrator has determined do not contribute appreciably to the formation of ozone. These compounds are identified in EPA statements on ozone abatement policy for SIP revisions (42 FR 35314, 44 FR 32042, 45 FR 32424, and 45 FR 48941).	part 60, subpart Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Waste means any liquid resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or recycled.	part 60, subpart Kb	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Waste management unit means the equipment, structure(s), or device(s) used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of wastewater streams or residuals. Examples of waste management units include: wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and biological wastewater treatment units. Examples of equipment that may be waste management units include containers, air flotation units, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. If such equipment is used for recovery then it is part of a chemical manufacturing process unit and is not a waste management unit.	part 63, subparts F and G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Wastewater means water that: (1) contains either: (i) an annual average concentration of Table 9 compounds (as defined in §63.111 of subpart G) of at least 5 parts per million by weight and has an annual average flow rate of 0.02 liter per minute or greater or (ii) an annual average concentration of Table 9 compounds (as defined in §63.111 of subpart G) of at least 10,000 parts per million by weight at any flow rate, and that (2) is discarded from a chemical manufacturing process unit that meets all of the criteria specified in §63.100(b)(1) through (b)(3) of this subpart. Wastewater is process wastewater or maintenance wastewater.	part 63, subpart F	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Wastewater stream means a stream that contains only wastewater as defined in §63.101 of subpart F of this part.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

CAR Correlation Table - Definitions (Continued)

Term and Original Text	Source (40 CFR)	CAR Text	Comment
Wastewater tank means a stationary waste management unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of wastewater or residuals and is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support. Wastewater tanks used for flow equalization are included in this definition.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.
Water seal controls means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g, flooded sewers that maintain water levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a water barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The water level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.	part 63, subpart G	[None]	Referencing subpart; definition not incorporated in the CAR.

[1] Definitions in the "CAR Text" column are from the general provisions subpart of the OMB review draft SOCMI CAR, submitted April 7, 1998.