



ORCAA Acronyms

Acronym	Full name	Description ¹
AOP	<i>Air Operating Permit</i>	An Air Operation Permit (AOP) is issued by ORCAA to Chapter 401 sources (typically larger sources) under the Washington State Air Operating Permit program (Chapter 173-401 WAC).
AQI	<i>Air Quality Index</i>	The Air Quality Index (AQI) is an index for reporting daily air quality. It tells you how clean or polluted your air is, and what associated health effects might be a concern for you.
AQS	<i>Air Quality Specialist</i>	An Air Quality Specialist is the formal title of ORCAA's Inspectors, ranking AQS 1 through AQS 3.
BACT	<i>Best Available Control Technology</i>	Best available control technology (BACT) is a requirement of the New Source Review (NSR) program. . BACT is determined on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration energy, environmental, and economic impacts.
CO	<i>Carbon Monoxide</i>	CO is a colorless, odorless gas that can be harmful when inhaled in large amounts. CO is released when something is burned.
CPO	<i>Cheeka Peak Observatory</i>	Cheeka Peak Observatory (CPO) air monitoring station near Neah Bay measures regional and transpacific air pollution. Beginning in January 2011, CPO became one of 20 rural national core – or NCore – long-term air monitoring stations.
DNR	<i>Washington Department of Natural Resources</i>	The Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is responsible for permitting most silvicultural fires in the state. DNR works closely with ORCAA and other air agencies to monitor land clearing burning near forest fringes.
DOE	<i>U.S. Department of Energy</i>	Those the Washington Department of Ecology is sometimes referred to as DOE, that acronym more correctly refers to the federal Department of Energy. To avoid confusion, the state Department of Ecology is usually referred to as "Ecology" or ECY.



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ECY	<i>Washington Department of Ecology</i>	When working with federal agencies, the U.S. Department of Energy is referred to as DOE. To avoid confusion, therefore, Washington Department of Ecology uses the abbreviation ECY.
EFSEC	<i>Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council</i>	The State of Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) provides a "one-stop" siting process for major energy facilities in the State of Washington.
FCE	<i>Full Compliance Evaluation</i>	Comprehensive evaluation of the compliance status of a facility usually conducted as an on-site inspection and records review.
GDF	<i>Gasoline Dispensing Facility</i>	Any facility that dispenses gasoline, including gas stations, as well as fleet vehicle centers and public works departments with gas pumps.
HAP	<i>Hazardous Air Pollutants</i>	Pollutants that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects. Regulated under the Federal Clean Air Act.
MACT	<i>Maximum Achievable Control Technology</i>	Regulatory standard for HAPs established by EPA. Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards must not be less than the average emission level achieved by controls on the best performing 12 percent of existing sources, by category of industrial and utility sources.
NAAQS	<i>National Ambient Air Quality Standards</i>	The 1990 amendment of the U.S. Clean Air Act requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act established two types of national air quality standards. Primary standards and Secondary standards .



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NCORE	<i>National Core Air Monitoring Network</i>	NCORE is a multi-pollutant network that integrates several advanced measurement systems for particles, pollutant gases and meteorology. The NCore Network addresses development of emission strategies through air quality model evaluation and other observational methods; strategy progress through tracking long-term trends of criteria and non-criteria pollutants and their precursors; long-term health assessments that contribute to ongoing reviews of the NAAQS.
NESHAP	<i>National Emissions Standards for Hazard Air Pollutants</i>	Standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from stationary sources. The NESHAPs are established by EPA and contain the MACT standards.
NOC	<i>Notice of Construction</i>	Stationary sources (e.g., commercial businesses, industries, public utilities, and institutions) that emit or may emit any contaminant are required to secure ORCAA's approval through a Notice of Construction (NOC) permit application prior to construction/renovation/replacement. NOCs are issued by ORCAA as part of their New Source Review (NSR) program.
NOI	<i>Notice of Intent</i>	A notification submitted to ORCAA for certain activities listed in ORCAA Rule 6.4 (e.g., relocation of a portable source, nonroad engine, small unit exemption, new or modified gasoline dispensing facilities, etc.).
NOR	<i>Notice of Revision</i>	This is a permit action initiated by the source owner to revise a condition when there is no associated emissions increase or installation that would trigger an NOC.
NOV	<i>Notice of Violation</i>	A formal violation written by ORCAA's Inspection Team to individuals or businesses that are found to have violated local, state, or federal clean air regulations or laws, or a condition in a permit or order. Usually includes a monetary fine.



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NOx	<i>Nitrogen Oxides</i>	NOx is shorthand for nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), the nitrogen oxides that are most relevant for air pollution. These gases contribute to the formation of smog and acid rain, as well as affecting ground level ozone. NOx – primarily in the form of NO ₂ comes from any type of combustion (i.e., vehicles, power plants, outdoor burning, etc.). NO ₂ is linked with multiple adverse health effects and is one of EPA's 6 criteria pollutants.
NSPS	<i>New Source Performance Standard</i>	New source performance standards (NSPS) are established by EPA under the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) for categories of sources that cause, or contribute significantly to, air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.
NSR	<i>New Source Review</i>	Congress established the New Source Review (NSR) permitting program as part of the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments. NSR is a preconstruction permitting program that ensures that air quality is not significantly degraded from the addition of new and modified stationary sources.
PCE	<i>Partial Compliance Evaluation</i>	Occasionally, for one reason or another, inspectors are not able to complete a Full Compliance Evaluation. These inspections are noted as Partial Compliance Evaluations.
PM₁₀	<i>Particulate Matter, 10 microns or smaller</i>	Particulate matter (PM) refers to particles found in the air, including dust, dirt, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM ₁₀) pose a health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM _{2.5}) are referred to as "fine" particles and are believed to pose the greatest health risks. Because of their small size (approximately 1/30th the average width of a human hair), fine particles can lodge deeply into the lungs.



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PM_{2.5}	<i>Particulate Matter, 2.5 microns or smaller</i>	Particulate matter (PM) refers to particles found in the air, including dust, dirt, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM ₁₀) pose a health concern because they can be inhaled into and accumulate in the respiratory system. Particles less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM _{2.5}) are referred to as "fine" particles and are believed to pose the greatest health risks. Because of their small size (approximately 1/30th the average width of a human hair), fine particles can lodge deeply into the lungs.
PSD	<i>Prevention of Significant Deterioration</i>	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) is a New Source Review (NSR) program that applies to new major sources or major modifications at existing sources for pollutants where the area the source is located is in attainment or unclassifiable with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). PSD permits are issued by Department of Ecology.
ppm/ppb	<i>Parts per million / parts per billion</i>	Measurement of a concentration of a substance in an air mass or solution.
RACT	<i>Reasonably Available Control Technology</i>	Reasonably Available Control Technology is required for existing sources and is determined on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration many factors including the impact of the stationary source on air quality; availability; and environmental and economic impacts.
RP	<i>Reporting Party</i>	Used to reference an individual, or group, that has reported a complaint to ORCAA.
SMO	<i>Synthetic Minor Order</i>	A regulatory order issued to a facility that has requested to limit their potential to emit below applicable thresholds. For example, a facility limiting their potential to emit so they are not subject to the Air Operating Permit program.



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SOx	<i>Sulfur Oxides</i>	Sulfur Oxides (SOx) are colorless gases formed by burning sulfur. SOx gases are formed when fuel containing sulfur, such as coal and oil, is burned, and when gasoline is extracted from oil or metals are extracted from ore. Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) is the criteria pollutant that is the indicator of sulfur oxide concentrations in the ambient air.
TAPs	<i>Toxic Air Pollutants</i>	Toxic air pollutants (TAPs) are carcinogens and noncarcinogens as listed in WAC 173-460-150. Washington State regulates new or modified sources emitting TAPs through the New Source Review (NSR) program.
VOC	<i>Volatile Organic Compounds</i>	Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are gases that are emitted into the air from products or processes including paints and lacquers, solvents, lumber drying, cleaning supplies, pesticides, building materials and furnishings, copiers and printers, , glues and adhesives, permanent markers, and photographic solutions.

¹Note: The descriptions of the acronyms provided in this document are simplified to relay basic information to a wide audience. Please see federal, state, and local regulations for regulatory definitions.