

1 15A NCAC 02D. 0901 is proposed for amendment as follows:
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3 **15A NCAC 02D .0901 DEFINITIONS**

4 For the purpose of this Section, the following definitions apply:

- 5 (1) "Coating" means a functional, protective, or decorative film applied in a thin layer to a surface.
6 (2) "Coating applicator" means an apparatus used to apply a surface coating.
7 (3) "Coating line" means one or more apparatus or operations in a single line wherein a surface
8 coating is applied, dried, or cured and which include a coating applicator and flashoff area and
9 may include an oven or associated control devices.
10 (4) "Continuous vapor control system" means a vapor control system which treats vapors
11 displaced from tanks during filling on a demand basis without intermediate accumulation.
12 (5) "Delivered to the applicator" means the condition of coating after dilution by the user just
13 before application to the substrate.
14 (6) "Flashoff area" means the space between the application area and the oven.
15 (7) "High solids coating" means a coating which contains a higher percentage of solids and a
16 lower percentage of volatile organic compounds and water than conventional organic solvent
17 borne coatings.
18 (8) "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound of carbon and hydrogen only.
19 (9) "Incinerator" means a combustion apparatus designed for high temperature operation in
20 which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are ignited and burned
21 efficiently and from which the solid and gaseous residues contain little or no combustible
22 material.
23 (10) "Intermittent vapor control system" means a vapor control system which employs an
24 intermediate vapor holder to accumulate vapors displaced from tanks during filling. The
25 control device treats the accumulated vapors only during automatically controlled cycles.
26 (11) "Loading rack" means an aggregation or combination of loading equipment arranged so that
27 all loading outlets in the combination can be connected to a tank truck or trailer parked in a
28 specified loading space.
29 (12) "Low solvent coating" means a coating which contains a substantially lower amount of volatile
30 organic compound than conventional organic solvent borne coatings; it usually falls into one of
31 three major groups of high solids, waterborne, or powder coatings.
32 (13) "Organic material" means a chemical compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide,
33 carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.
34 (14) "Oven" means a chamber within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, or dry a
35 surface coating.
36 (15) "Potential emissions" means the quantity of a pollutant which would be emitted at the
37 maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit the pollutant under its physical and
38 operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit

1 a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or
2 on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of
3 its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is described or contained as
4 a condition in the federally enforceable permit. Secondary emissions do not count in
5 determining potential emissions of a stationary source. Fugitive emissions count, to the
6 extent quantifiable, in determining the potential emissions only in these cases:

- 7 (a) petroleum refineries;
- 8 (b) chemical process plants; and
- 9 (c) petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000
10 barrels.

11 (16) "Prime coat" means the first film of coating applied to a surface to protect it or to prepare it to
12 receive subsequent coatings.

13 (17) "Reasonably available control technology" (also denoted as RACT) means the lowest
14 emission limit which a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control
15 technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. It
16 may require technology which has been applied to similar, but not necessarily identical,
17 source categories.

18 (18) "Reid vapor pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile
19 nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquefied petroleum gases as determined by American
20 Society for Testing and Materials, Part 17, 1973, D-323-72 (reapproved 1977).

21 (19) "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of a source or a part thereof or emission control
22 equipment.

23 (20) "Solvent" means organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used
24 as solvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

25 (21) "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 68°F and pressure of 29.92 inches of
26 mercury.

27 (22) "Stage I", means vapor control systems that minimize, collect, and transfer vapors in a
28 gasoline storage tank, displaced by the incoming gasoline, which are routed through pipes
29 and hoses back into the tank truck tank to be transported to where the truck is loaded and the
30 vapors are recovered or destroyed. Vent lines on storage tanks with vapor control systems
31 use pressure release valves or flow restrictors to minimize releases to the atmosphere.

32 ~~(22)~~(23) "Startup" means the setting in operation of a source or emission control equipment.

33 ~~(23)~~(24) "Substrate" means the surface to which a coating is applied.

34 ~~(24)~~(25) "Topcoat" means the final films of coating applied in a multiple or single coat operation.

35 ~~(25)~~(26) "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as
36 determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin
37 2517, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," 1962.

1 ~~(26)~~(27) "Vapor collection system" means a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by
2 the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

3 ~~(27)~~(28) "Vapor control system" means a system which prevents release to the atmosphere of at least
4 90 percent by weight of organic compounds in the vapors displaced from a tank during the
5 transfer of gasoline.

6 ~~(28)~~(29) "Volatile organic compound" (also denoted as VOC) means any compound of carbon whose
7 volatile content can be determined by the procedure described in Rules .0913 or .0939 of this
8 Section excluding any compound that is listed under 40 CFR 51.100(s) as having been
9 determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity.

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11 *History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1);*

12 *Eff. July 1, 1979;*

13 *Amended Eff. November 1, 2008; July 1, 1996; December 1, 1993; July 1, 1991;*

14 *March 1, 1991; December 1, 1989.*