

SECTION .0900 - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

15A NCAC 02D .0901 DEFINITIONS

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

- (1) "Coating" means a functional, protective, or decorative film applied in a thin layer to a surface.
- (2) "Coating applicator" means an apparatus used to apply a surface coating.
- (3) "Coating line" means one or more apparatus or operations in a single line at which point a surface coating is applied, dried, or cured and that include a coating applicator and flashoff area and may include an oven or associated control devices.
- (4) "Continuous vapor control system" means a vapor control system that treats vapors displaced from tanks during filling on a demand basis without intermediate accumulation.
- (5) "Delivered to the applicator" means the condition of coating after dilution by the user just before application to the substrate.
- (6) "Flashoff area" means the space between the application area and the oven.
- (7) "High solids coating" means a coating that contains a higher percentage of solids and a lower percentage of volatile organic compounds and water than conventional organic solvent borne coatings.
- (8) "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound of carbon and hydrogen only.
- (9) "Incinerator" means a combustion apparatus designed for high temperature operation in which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are ignited and burned efficiently and from which the solid and gaseous residues contain little or no combustible material.
- (10) "Intermittent vapor control system" means a vapor control system that employs an intermediate vapor holder to accumulate vapors displaced from tanks during filling. The control device shall treat the accumulated vapors only during automatically controlled cycles.
- (11) "Loading rack" means an aggregation or combination of loading equipment arranged so that all loading outlets in the equipment can be connected to a cargo tank parked in a specified loading space.
- (12) "Low solvent coating" means a coating that contains a substantially lower amount of volatile organic compounds than conventional organic solvent borne coatings; it typically falls into one of three major groups of high solids, waterborne, or powder coatings.
- (13) "Organic material" means a chemical compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.
- (14) "Oven" means a chamber used to bake, cure, polymerize, or dry a surface coating using heat.
- (15) "Potential emissions" means the quantity of a pollutant that would be emitted at the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit the pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is described or contained as a condition in the federally enforceable permit. Secondary emissions do not count in determining potential emissions of a stationary source. Fugitive emissions count, to the extent quantifiable, in determining the potential emissions only in these cases:
 - (a) petroleum refineries;
 - (b) chemical process plants; and
 - (c) petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels.
- (16) "Prime coat" means the first film of coating applied to a surface to protect it or to prepare it to receive subsequent coatings.
- (17) "Reasonably available control technology" also denoted as "RACT," means the lowest emission limit a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. It may require technology that has been applied to similar source categories.
- (18) "Reid vapor pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids, except liquefied petroleum gases as determined by American Society for Testing and Materials test method D323-15A.

- (19) "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of a source or a part thereof or emission control equipment.
- (20) "Solvent" means organic materials that are liquid at standard conditions and used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.
- (21) "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit and pressure of 29.92 inches of mercury.
- (22) "Stage I" means vapor control systems that minimize, collect, and transfer vapors in a gasoline storage tank that have been displaced by the incoming gasoline. The vapors are routed through pipes and hoses back into the cargo tank to be transported to where the tank is loaded and the vapors are recovered or destroyed. Vent lines on storage tanks with vapor control systems shall use pressure release valves or flow restrictors to minimize releases to the atmosphere.
- (23) "Startup" means the setting in operation of a source or emission control equipment.
- (24) "Substrate" means the surface to which a coating is applied.
- (25) "Topcoat" means the final films of coating applied in a multiple or single coat operation.
- (26) "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 19.2, Evaporative Loss From Floating-Roof Tanks. This American Petroleum Institute document is incorporated by reference and shall include any subsequent amendments or editions. This document may be obtained at <https://www.apiwebstore.org/publications/item.cgi?43bface1-2adf-4234-90a8-ee6089c04f9a> at a cost of two hundred ten dollars (\$210.00).
- (27) "Vapor collection system" means a vapor transport system that uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded into the tank to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.
- (28) "Vapor control system" means a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of 90 percent or more by weight of organic compounds in the vapors displaced from a tank during the transfer of gasoline.
- (29) "Volatile organic compound" also denoted as "VOC," means any compound of carbon whose volatile content can be determined by the procedure described in 15A NCAC 02D .2600, excluding any compound that is listed under 40 CFR 51.100(s) as having been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. January 1, 2009; June 1, 2008; July 1, 1996; December 1, 1993; July 1, 1991;
March 1, 1991; December 1, 1989;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.