15A NCAC 02D .0901 DEFINITIONS
For the purpose of this Section, the following definitions 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 wherein a surface coating is applied, dried, or cured and which 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 which 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 which 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 which employs an intermediate vapor holder to accumulate vapors displaced from tanks during filling. The control device treats 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 combination can be connected to a tank truck or trailer parked in a specified loading space.
(12) "Low solvent coating" means a coating which contains a substantially lower amount of volatile organic compounds than conventional organic solvent borne coatings; it usually 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 within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, or dry a surface coating.
(15) "Potential emissions" means the quantity of a pollutant which 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 which 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 which has been applied to similar, but not necessarily identical, source categories.
(19) "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of a source or a part thereof or emission control equipment.
"Solvent" means organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as
dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

"Standard conditions" means a temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit and pressure of 29.92 inches of
mercury.

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

"Startup" means the setting in operation of a source or emission control equipment.

"Substrate" means the surface to which a coating is applied.

"Topcoat" means the final films of coating applied in a multiple or single coat operation.

"True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as
determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517,

"Vapor collection system" means a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the
liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

"Vapor control system" means a system which prevents release to the atmosphere of at least 90 percent
by weight of organic compounds in the vapors displaced from a tank during the transfer of gasoline.

"Volatile organic compound" (also denoted as VOC) means any compound of carbon whose volatile
content can be determined by the procedure described in Section .2600 of this Subchapter excluding
any compound that is listed under 40 CFR 51.100(s) as having been determined to have negligible
photochemical reactivity.

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