

SECTION .0900 - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**.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.
- (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, Part 17, 1973, D-323-72 (reapproved 1977).
- (19) "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of a source or a part thereof or emission control equipment.
- (20) "Solvent" means organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are 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, 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.
- (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 Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," 1962.
- (27) "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.
- (28) "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.
- (29) "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 Chapter excluding any compound that is listed under 40 CFR 51.100(s) as having been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity.

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

WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000.
 Amended Eff. March 9, 2009; November 17, 2008.

.0902 APPLICABILITY

- (a) The rules in this Section do not apply except as specifically set out in this Rule.
- (b) This Section applies to sources that emit greater than or equal to 15 pounds of volatile organic compounds per day.

- (c) Rules .0925, .0926, .0927, .0928, .0931, .0932, .0933, and .0958 of this Section apply regardless of the level of emissions of volatile organic compounds.
- (d) This Section does not apply to:
- (1) sources that emit less than 800 pounds of volatile organic compounds per calendar month and that are:
 - (A) bench-scale, on-site equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis for quality control purposes, staff instruction, water or wastewater analyses, or non-production environmental compliance assessments;
 - (B) bench-scale experimentation, chemical or physical analyses, training or instruction from not-for-profit, non-production educational laboratories;
 - (C) bench-scale experimentation, chemical or physical analyses, training or instruction from hospitals or health laboratories pursuant to the determination or diagnoses of illness; or
 - (D) research and development laboratory activities provided the activity produces no commercial product or feedstock material; or
 - (2) emissions of volatile organic compounds during startup or shutdown operations from sources which use incineration or other types of combustion to control emissions of volatile organic compounds whenever the off-gas contains an explosive mixture during the startup or shutdown operation if the exemption is approved by the Director as meeting the requirements of this Subparagraph.
- (e) The following Rules of this Section apply statewide:
- (1) .0925, Petroleum Liquid Storage in Fixed Roof Tanks, for fixed roof tanks at gasoline bulk plants and gasoline bulk terminals;
 - (2) .0926, Bulk Gasoline Plants;
 - (3) .0927, Bulk Gasoline Terminals;
 - (4) .0928, Gasoline Service Stations Stage I;
 - (5) .0932, Gasoline Truck Tanks and Vapor Collection Systems;
 - (6) .0933, Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks, for external floating roof tanks at bulk gasoline plants and bulk gasoline terminal;
 - (7) .0948, VOC Emissions from Transfer Operations;
 - (8) .0949, Storage of Miscellaneous Volatile Organic Compounds; and
 - (9) .0958, Work Practices for Sources of Volatile Organic Compounds.
- (f) Reserved.
- (g) Reserved.
- (h) Reserved.

(i) Sources whose emissions of volatile organic compounds are not subject to limitation under this Section may still be subject to emission limits on volatile organic compounds in Rules .0524, .1110, or .1111 of this Chapter.

NCDAQ History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2010; January 1, 2009; July 1, 2007;
March 1, 2007; August 1, 2004; July 1, 2000; April 1, 1997; July
1, 1996; July 1, 1995; May 1, 1995; July 1, 1994.

WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000.
Amended Eff. March 14, 2011; March 9, 2009; September 10,
2007; September 13, 2004; July 10, 2000.

.0903 RECORDKEEPING: REPORTING: MONITORING

(a) The owner or operator of any volatile organic compound emission source or control equipment shall:

- (1) install, operate, and maintain process and control equipment monitoring instruments or procedures as necessary to comply with the requirements of this Section; and
- (2) maintain, in writing, data and reports relating to monitoring instruments or procedures which will, upon review, document the compliance status of the volatile organic compound emission source or control equipment; such data and reports shall, as a minimum, be maintained daily.

(b) The owner or operator of any volatile organic compound emission source or control equipment subject to the requirements of this Section shall comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Section .0600 of this Chapter.

NCDAQ History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; July 1, 1993; July 1, 1991;
December 1, 1989; January 1, 1985.

WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000

.0904 MALFUNCTIONS, BREAKDOWNS, UPSETS (REPEALED)

NCDQA History Note: *Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.68; 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Repealed Eff. March 1, 1983.*

.0905 PETITION FOR ALTERNATIVE CONTROLS (REPEALED)

NCDQA History Note: *Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. January 1, 1985; July 1, 1980;
Repealed Eff. July 1, 1988.*

.0906 CIRCUMVENTION

(a) An owner or operator subject to this Section shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, process, or method, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable regulation.

NCDQA History Note: *Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. January 1, 1985.*

WNCRAQA History Note: *Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000*

.0907 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES FOR SOURCES IN NONATTAINMENT AREAS (REPEALED)

NCDQA History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1995; July 1, 1994; July 1, 1994; January 1, 1985;
Repealed Eff. April 1, 1997.*

.0908 EQUIPMENT MODIFICATION COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES (REPEALED)

NCDQA History Note: *Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a) (1); 143-215.68; 143-215.107(a) (5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;*

Amended Eff. January 1, 1985; July 1, 1980;

Repealed Eff. July 1, 1988.

.0909 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES FOR SOURCES IN NONATTAINMENT AREAS

(a) Applicability. With the exceptions in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, this Rule applies to all sources covered by Paragraphs (f) or (h) of Rule .0902 of this Section.

(b) Exceptions. This Rule does not apply to sources required to comply with the requirements of this Section under Paragraph (e) of Rule .0902 of this Section.

(c) Maintenance area and Charlotte ozone nonattainment area contingency plan. The owner or operator of any source subject to this Rule because of the application of Paragraph (h) of Rule .0902 of this Section shall adhere to the following increments of progress and schedules:

- (1) if compliance is to be achieved by installing emission control equipment, replacing process equipment, or modifying existing process equipment:
 - (A) The owner or operator shall submit a permit application and a compliance schedule within six months after the Director notices the implementation of rules in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone;
 - (B) The compliance schedule shall contain the following increments of progress:
 - (i) a date by which contracts for the emission control system and process equipment shall be awarded or orders shall be issued for purchase of component parts;
 - (ii) a date by which on-site construction or installation of the emission control and process equipment shall begin; and
 - (iii) a date by which on-site construction or installation of the emission control and process equipment shall be completed; and
 - (C) Final compliance shall be achieved within three years after the Director notices the implementation of rules in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone.
- (2) if compliance is to be achieved by using low solvent content coating technology:
 - (A) The owner or operator shall submit a permit application and a compliance schedule within six months after the Director notices the implementation of rules in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone;
 - (B) The compliance schedule shall contain the following increments:
 - (i) a date by which research and development of low solvent content coating shall be completed if the Director determines that low solvent

- content coating technology has not been sufficiently researched and developed to assure compliance;
- (ii) a date by which evaluation of product quality and commercial acceptance shall be completed;
 - (iii) a date by which purchase orders shall be issued for low solvent content coatings and process modifications;
 - (iv) a date by which process modifications shall be initiated; and
 - (v) a date by which process modifications shall be completed and use of low solvent content coatings shall begin; and
- (C) Final compliance shall be achieved within three years after the Director notices the implementation of rules in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone.
- (3) The owner or operator shall certify to the Director within five days after each increment deadline of progress in this Paragraph, whether the required increment of progress has been met.
- (d) Nonattainment areas. The owner or operator of any source subject to this Rule because of the application of Paragraphs (f) of Rule .0902 of this Section shall adhere to the following increments of progress and schedules:
- (1) if compliance is to be achieved by installing emission control equipment, replacing process equipment, or modifying existing process equipment:
 - (A) The owner or operator shall submit a permit application and a compliance schedule by August 1, 2007.
 - (B) The compliance schedule shall contain the following increments of progress:
 - (i) a date by which contracts for the emission control system and process equipment shall be awarded or orders shall be issued for purchase of component parts;
 - (ii) a date by which on-site construction or installation of the emission control and process equipment shall begin; and
 - (iii) a date by which on-site construction or installation of the emission control and process equipment shall be completed; and
 - (C) Final compliance shall be achieved within three years after the Director notices the implementation of rules in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone.
 - (2) if compliance is to be achieved by using low solvent content coating technology:
 - (A) The owner or operator shall submit a permit application and a compliance schedule by August 1, 2007.
 - (B) The compliance schedule shall contain the following increments:

- (i) a date by which research and development of low solvent content coating shall be completed if the Director determines that low solvent content coating technology has not been sufficiently researched and developed;
 - (ii) a date by which evaluation of product quality and commercial acceptance shall be completed;
 - (iii) a date by which purchase orders shall be issued for low solvent content coatings and process modifications;
 - (iv) a date by which process modifications shall be initiated; and
 - (v) a date by which process modifications shall be completed and use of low solvent content coatings shall begin; and
- (C) Final compliance shall be achieved within three years after the Director notices the implementation of rules in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone.
- (3) The owner or operator shall certify to the Director within five days after the deadline, for each increment of progress in this Paragraph, whether the required increment of progress has been met.
- (e) If the Director requires a test to demonstrate that compliance has been achieved, the owner or operator of sources subject to this Rule shall conduct a test and submit a final test report within six months after the stated date of final compliance.
- (f) Sources already in compliance.
- (1) Maintenance area and Charlotte ozone nonattainment area contingency plan. Paragraph (c) of this Rule shall not apply to sources that are in compliance with all applicable rules of this Section when the Director notices the implementation of rules in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone and that have determined and certified compliance to the satisfaction of the Director within six months after the Director notices the implementation of rules in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone.
 - (2) Nonattainment areas. Paragraphs (d) of this Rule does not apply to sources in an area named in Paragraph (f) of Rule .0902 of this Section that are in compliance with applicable rules of this Section on March 1, 2007.
- (g) New sources.
- (1) Maintenance area and Charlotte ozone nonattainment area contingency plan. The owner or operator of any new source of volatile organic compounds not in existence or under construction before the date that the Director notices in the North Carolina Register in accordance with Paragraph (h) of Rule .0902 of this Section the implementation of rules

in the North Carolina Register that resolves a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone, shall comply with all applicable rules in this Section upon start-up of the source.

- (2) Nonattainment areas. The owner or operator of any new source of volatile organic compounds not in existence or under construction before March 1, 2007 in an area identified in Paragraph (f) of Rule .0902 shall comply with all applicable rules in this Section upon start-up of the source.

NCDAQ History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2010; January 1, 2009; July 1, 2007;
March 1, 2007; July 1, 2000; April 1, 1997; July 1, 1995; July 1,
1994; July 1, 1988; January 1, 1985

WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. July 10, 2000
Amended Eff. March 14, 2011; March 9, 2009; September 10,
2007; July 9, 2007.

.0910 ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES (REPEALED)

NCDAQ History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1995; July 1, 1994; July 1, 1988; January
1, 1985;
Repealed Eff. April 1, 1997.

.0911 EXEMPTION FOR COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES (REPEALED)

NCDAQ History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. May 1, 1995; July 1, 1994; July 1, 1980;
Repealed Eff. April 1, 1997.

.0912 GENERAL PROVISIONS ON TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES

- (a) The owner or operator of any volatile organic compound source required to comply with rules in this Section shall demonstrate compliance by the methods described in Section .2600 of

this Chapter. The owner or operator of a volatile organic compound source shall demonstrate compliance when the Director requests such demonstration.

(b) If the volatile organic compound emissions test shows noncompliance, the owner or operator of the volatile organic source shall submit along with the final test report proposed corrective action.

(c) Compliance shall be determined on a line-by-line basis using the more stringent of the following two:

- (1) Compliance shall be determined on a daily basis for each coating line using a weighted average, that is, dividing the sum of the mass (pounds) of volatile organic compounds in coatings consumed on that coating line, as received, and the mass (pounds) of volatile organic compound solvents added to the coatings on that coating line by the volume (gallons) of coating solids consumed during that day on that coating line; or
- (2) Compliance shall be determined as follows:
 - (A) When low solvent or high solids coatings are used to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds, compliance shall be determined instantaneously.
 - (B) When add on control devices, e.g., solvent recovery systems or incinerators, are used to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds, compliance shall be determined by averaging emissions over a one-hour period.

NCDAQ History Note: *Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. June 1, 2008; April 1, 2003; July 1, 1993; July 1,
1991; March 1, 1991; December 1, 1989; January 1, 1985; July
1, 1980.*

WNCRAQA History Note: *Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000;
Amended Eff. November 17, 2008; May 10, 2004.*

.0913 DETERMINATION OF VOLATILE CONTENT OF SURFACE COATINGS (REPEALED)

NCDAQ History Note: *Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
150B-14(c);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. March 1, 1991; December 1, 1989; July 1, 1988;
January 1, 1985;*

Repealed Eff. June 1, 2008.

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000;
Repealed Eff. November 17, 2008.*

**.0914 DETERMINATION OF VOC EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM EFFICIENCY
(REPEALED)**

*NCDAQ History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.68; 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; January 1, 1985;
Repealed Eff. June 1, 2008.*

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000
Repealed Eff. November 17, 2008.*

.0915 DETERMINATION OF SOLVENT METAL CLEANING VOC EMISSIONS (REPEALED)

*NCDAQ History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.68; 143-
215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. January 1, 1985;
Repealed Eff. June 1, 2008.*

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000
Repealed Eff. November 17, 2008.*

**.0916 DETERMINATION: VOC EMISSIONS FROM BULK GASOLINE TERMINALS
(REPEALED)**

*NCDAQ History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a) (1); 143-215.107(a) (5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1988; April 1, 1986; January 1, 1985;
Repealed Eff. June 1, 2008.*

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000
Repealed Eff. November 17, 2008.*

.0917 AUTOMOBILE AND LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK MANUFACTURING (REPEALED)

*NCDAQ History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991; December 1, 1989;
April 1, 1986; January 1, 1985;
Repealed Eff. September 1, 2010.*

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000;
Repealed Eff. March 14, 2011.*

.0918 CAN COATING

- (a) For the purpose of this Rule, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "End sealing compound" means a synthetic rubber compound which is coated onto can ends and which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.
 - (2) "Exterior base coating" means a coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide exterior protection to the metal and to provide background for the lithographic or printing operation.
 - (3) "Interior base coating" means a coating applied by roller coater or spray to the interior of a can to provide a protective lining between the can metal and product.
 - (4) "Interior body spray" means a coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can.
 - (5) "Overvarnish" means a coating applied directly over ink to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide gloss, and to protect the finish against abrasion and corrosion.
 - (6) "Three-piece can side-seam spray" means a coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented, or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.
 - (7) "Two-piece can exterior end coating" means a coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.
- (b) This Rule applies to coating applicator(s) and oven(s) of sheet, can, or end coating lines involved in sheet basecoat (exterior and interior) and overvarnish; two-piece can interior body spray; two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat); three-piece can side-seam spray and end sealing compound operations.
- (c) With the exception stated in Paragraph (d) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds from any can coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed:

- (1) 4.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from sheet basecoat (exterior and interior) and overvarnish or two-piece can exterior (basecoat and overvarnish) operations;
- (2) 9.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from two and three-piece can interior body spray and two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat) operations;
- (3) 21.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from a three-piece applicator from a three-piece can side-seam spray operations;
- (4) 7.4 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from end sealing compound operations.

(d) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518(e) of this Chapter and which has installed air pollution control equipment in accordance with an air quality permit in order to comply with this Rule before December 1, 1989, may comply with the limits contained in this Paragraph instead of those contained in Paragraph (c) of this Rule. Emissions of volatile organic compounds from any can coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed:

- (1) 2.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from sheet basecoat (exterior and interior) and overvarnish or two-piece can exterior (basecoat and overvarnish) operations;
- (2) 4.2 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from two and three-piece can interior body spray and two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat) operations;
- (3) 5.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from a three-piece applicator from a three-piece can side-seam spray operations;
- (4) 3.7 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from end sealing compound operations.

NCDQA History Note:

Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);

Eff. July 1, 1979;

Amended Eff. July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991; December 1, 1989;

January 1, 1985.

WNCRAQA History Note:

Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000

.0919 COIL COATING

(a) For the purpose of this Rule, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Coil coating" means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.
- (2) "Quench area" means a chamber where the hot metal exiting the oven is cooled by either a spray of water or a blast of air followed by water cooling.

(b) This Rule applies to the coating applicator(s), oven(s), and quench area(s) of coil coating lines involved in prime and top coat or single coat operations.

(c) With the exception stated in Paragraph (d) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds from any coil coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed 4.0 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single coat operations.

(d) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518(e) of this Chapter and which has installed air pollution control equipment in accordance with an air quality permit in order to comply with this Rule before December 1, 1989, may comply with the limits contained in this Paragraph instead of those contained in Paragraph (c) of this Rule. Emissions of volatile organic compounds from any coil coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed 2.6 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single coat operations.

*NCDQA History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991; December 1, 1989;
January 1, 1985.*

WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000

.0920 PAPER COATING (REPEALED)

*NCDQA History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991; December 1, 1989;
January 1, 1985;
Repealed Eff. September 1, 2010.*

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000;
 Repealed Eff. March 14, 2011.*

.0921 FABRIC AND VINYL COATING (REPEALED)

*NCDAQ History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
 Eff. July 1, 1979;
 Amended Eff. July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991; December 1, 1989;
 January 1, 1985;
 Repealed Eff. September 1, 2010.*

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000;
 Repealed Eff. March 14, 2011.*

.0922 METAL FURNITURE COATING

(a) For the purpose of this Rule, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Application area" means the area where the coating is applied by spraying, dipping, or flowcoating techniques.
- (2) "Coating unit" means one or more coating areas and any associated drying area or oven wherein a coating is applied, dried, or cured.
- (3) "Metal furniture coatings" means paints, sealants, caulks, inks, adhesives, and maskants.

(b) This Rule applies to each metal furniture surface coating unit source whose emissions of volatile organic compounds exceeds the threshold established in Paragraph (b) of Rule .0902 of this Section.

(c) With the exception stated in Paragraph (f) of this Rule, emissions of all volatile organic compounds from any metal furniture coating unit subject to this Rule shall not exceed:

- (1) 2.3 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating excluding water and exempt compounds (3.3 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids) delivered from general, one component or general, multi-component types of coating operations; and
- (2) 3.0 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating excluding water and exempt compounds (5.1 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids) delivered from any other types of coating operations.

(d) EPA Method 24 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials used at metal furniture surface coating units

unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials from the manufacturer.

(e) Emissions limits established in Subparagraph (c)(2) of this Rule do not apply to stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, touch up and repair coatings, coating application utilizing hand-held aerosol cans, or cleaning operations.

(f) Any coating unit which has chosen to use add-on control for coating operations rather than the emission limits established in Paragraph (c) of this Rule shall install control equipment with an overall control efficiency of 90 percent or use a combination of coating and add-on control equipment on a coating unit to meet limits established in Paragraph (c) of this Rule.

(g) The owner or operator of any facility subject to this rule shall comply with the Rules .0903 and .0958 of this Section.

*NCDQA History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2010; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991;
December 1, 1989; January 1, 1985.*

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000
Amended Eff. March 14, 2011.*

.0923 SURFACE COATING OF LARGE APPLIANCES

- (a) For the purpose of this Rule, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Application area" means the area where the coating is applied by spraying, dipping, or flow coating techniques.
 - (2) "Coating" means paints, sealants, caulks, inks, adhesives, and maskants.
 - (3) "Coating unit" means a unit that consists of a series of one or more coating applicators and any associated drying area or oven where a coating is dried, or cured.
 - (4) "Large appliance part" means any organic surface-coated metal lid, door, casing, panel, or other interior or exterior metal part or accessory that is assembled to form a large appliance product.
 - (5) "Large appliance product" means any organic surface-coated metal range, oven, microwave oven, refrigerator, freezer, washer, dryer, dishwasher, water heater, or trash compactor manufactured for household, commercial, or recreational use.

(b) This Rule applies to each large appliance coating unit source whose volatile organic compounds emissions exceed the threshold established in Paragraph (b) of Rule .0902 of this Section.

(c) Emissions of all volatile organic compounds from any large appliance coating unit subject to this Rule shall not exceed:

- (1) 2.3 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds (3.3 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids) delivered from general, one component coating or general, multi-component types of coating operations; and
- (2) 2.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds (4.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids) delivered from any other types of coating operations.

(d) EPA Method 24 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials used at surface coating of large appliances parts facilities unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials from the manufacturer.

(e) Emissions limits established in Subparagraph (c)(2) of this Rule do not apply to stencil coatings, safety-indicating coatings, solid film lubricants, electric-insulating and thermal-conducting coatings, touch up and repair coatings, coating applications utilizing hand-held aerosol cans, or any cleaning material.

(f) Any coating unit which has chosen to use add-on controls for coating operations rather than the emission limits established in Paragraph (c) of this Rule shall install control equipment with an overall control efficiency of 90 percent or use a combination of coating and add-on control equipment on a coating unit to meet limits established in Paragraph (c) of this Rule.

(g) The owner or operator of any facility subject to this Rule shall comply with the Rules .0903 and .0958 of this Section.

*NCDQA History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1979;
Amended Eff. September 1, 2010; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991;
December 1, 1989; January 1, 1985.*

*WNCRAQA History Note: Adopted Eff. May 8, 2000
Amended Eff. March 14, 2011.*

.0924 MAGNET WIRE COATING

(a) For the purpose of this Rule, "magnet wire coating" means the process of applying a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

(b) This Rule applies to the oven(s) of magnet wire coating operations.

(c) With the exception stated in Paragraph (d) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds from any magnet wire coating oven subject to this Rule shall not exceed 2.2 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from magnet wire coating operations.

(d) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518(e) of this Chapter and which has installed air pollution control equipment in accordance with an air quality permit in order to comply with this Rule before December 1, 1989, may comply with the limits contained in this Paragraph instead of those contained in Paragraph (c) of this Rule. Emissions of volatile organic compounds from any magnet wire coating oven subject to this Rule shall not exceed 1.7 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from magnet wire coating operations.

*NCDQA History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
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Amended Eff. July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991; December 1, 1989;
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