

TITLE 31. NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

Part III. Texas Air Control Board

Chapter 115. Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds

Subchapter A. Definitions

Definitions

• 31 TAC §115.010

The Texas Air Control Board (TACB) proposes new §115.010, concerning definitions. This new undesignated head will be included in a proposed new Subchapter A, concerning definitions. The single section will contain definitions to terms found in Regulation V that are currently included in TACB general rules, §101.1, concerning definitions, or were previously incorporated in the regulation.

These changes are a part of a series of substantial proposed revisions to Chapter 115, concerning control of air pollution from volatile organic compounds. Since the proposed changes are extensive, the staff has determined that it would be administratively more efficient to propose concurrently the repeal of the existing Chapter 115 in its entirety and the addition of a new Chapter 115.

Bennie Engelke, director of management and staff services, has determined that for the first five-year period the section is in effect there will be no fiscal implications for state or local government as a result of enforcing or administering the section.

Les Montgomery, director of the technical support and regulation development program, has determined that for each of the first five years the section as proposed is in effect, the public benefit anticipated as a result of implementing the section will be more effective and consistent enforcement associated with the control of VOC. In addition, these measures are necessary to address the requirements of Phase I of the post-87 state implementation plan revisions.

Public hearings on this proposal are scheduled for the following times and places: August 15, 1989, 10 a.m., Texas Air Control Board Auditorium, 6330 Highway 290 East, Austin; August 15, 1989, 7 p.m., City of Houston Pollution Control Building Auditorium, 7411 Park Place Boulevard, Houston; August 16, 1989, 7 p.m., City Council Chambers, Second Floor, 2 Civic Center Plaza, El Paso; and August 17, 1989, 4 p.m., Arlington Public Library, 101 East Abram, Arlington.

Copies of the proposed section is available at the central office of the TACB, 6330 Highway 290 East, Austin, Texas 78723, and at all TACB regional offices. Public comment, both oral and written, on the proposed changes is invited at the hearings. The TACB would appreciate receiving five copies of testimony prior to or at the hearings. Written testimony received by the Regulation Development Section by 4 p.m. on August 25, 1989, at the TACB central office will be included in the hearing record.

The new section is proposed under Texas Civil Statutes, Article 4477-5, §3. 09(a), which provide the TACB with the authority to make rules and regulations consistent with the general intent and purposes of the Texas Clean Air Act and to amend any rule or regulation the TACB makes.

§115.010. Definitions. Unless specifically defined in the Act or in the rules of the Board, the terms used by the Board have the meanings commonly ascribed to them in the field of air pollution control. In addition to the terms which are defined by Texas Civil Statutes, Article 4477-5, the following words and terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Architectural coating—Any protective or decorative coating applied to the interior or exterior of a building or structure, including latex paint, alkyd paints, stains, lacquers, varnishes, and urethanes.

Automobile refinishing—The recoating of individual automobiles and light-duty trucks by a commercial operation other than the manufacturer to repair, restore, or alter the exterior finish, including primer, primer surfacer, alkyd enamel, base coat, clear coat, and lacquer application.

Automotive primer or primer surfacers (used in automobile refinishing)—Any base coat, sealer, or intermediate coat which is applied prior to colorant or aesthetic coats.

Automotive wipe-down solutions—Any solution used for cleaning and surface preparation.

Coating application system—Devices or equipment designed for the purpose of applying a coating material to a surface. The devices may include, but not be limited to, brushes, sprayers, flow coaters, dip tanks, rollers, knife coaters, and extrusion coaters.

Consumer-solvent products—Products sold or offered for sale by wholesale or retail outlets for individual, commercial, or industrial use which may contain volatile organic compounds, including household products, toiletries, aerosol products, rubbing compounds, windshield washer fluid, polishes and waxes, nonindustrial adhesives, space deodorants, moth control products, or laundry treatments.

Component—A piece of equipment, including, but not limited to, pumps, valves, compressors, and pressure relief valves which has the potential to leak volatile organic compounds.

Condensate—Liquids that result from the cooling and/or pressure changes of produced natural gas. Once these liquids are processed at gas plants or refineries or in any other manner, they are no longer considered condensates.

Custody transfer—The transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Cutback asphalt—Any asphaltic cement which has been liquified by blending with petroleum solvents (diluents).

Delivery vessel/tank-truck tank—Any tank-truck or trailer having a capacity greater than 1,000 gallons.

Drum (metal)—Any cylindrical metal shipping container with a nominal capacity equal to or greater than 12 gallons (45.4 liters) but equal to or less than 110 gallons (416 liters).

Exempt solvent—Those carbon compounds or mixtures of carbon compounds used as solvents which have been excluded from the definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC).

External floating roof—A cover or roof in an open top tank which rests upon or is floated upon the liquid being contained and is equipped with a single or double seal to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell. A double seal consists of two complete and separate closure seals, one above the other, containing an enclosed space between them.

Flexographic printing process—A method of printing in which the image areas are raised above the non-image areas, and the image carrier is made of an elastomeric material.

Fugitive emission—Any gaseous or particulate contaminant entering the atmosphere without first passing through a vent designed to direct or control its flow.

Gasoline—Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure (RVP) of four pounds per square inch (27.6 kPa) or greater which is produced for use as a motor fuel and is commonly called gasoline.

Gasoline bulk plant—A gasoline loading and/or unloading facility having a gasoline throughput less than 20,000 gallons (75,708 liters) per day, averaged over any consecutive 30-day period.

Gasoline terminal—A gasoline loading and/or unloading facility having a gasoline throughput equal to or greater than 20,000 gallons (75,708 liters) per day, averaged over any consecutive 30-day period.

Internal floating cover—A cover or floating roof in a fixed roof tank which rests upon or is floated upon the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the cover edge and tank shell.

Leak—A volatile organic compound concentration greater than 10,000 parts per million by volume (ppmv) or the dripping of process fluid having a true vapor pressure greater than 0.147 psia (1.013 kPa) at 68°F (20°C).

Liquid-mounted seal—A primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof around the circumference of the tank.

Motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility—Any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

Natural gas/gasoline processing—A process that extracts condensate, as defined in §101.1 of this title (relating to Defini-

tions), from gases obtained from natural gas production and/or fractionates natural gas liquids into component products, such as ethane, propane, butane, and natural gasoline. The following facilities shall be included in this definition if, and only if, they are located on the same property as a natural gas/gasoline processing operation defined above: compressor stations, dehydration units, sweetening units, field treatment, underground storage, liquified natural gas units, and field gas gathering systems.

Non-flat architectural coating—Any coating which registers a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85x gloss meter or five or greater on a 60x gloss meter, and which is identified on the label as gloss, semi-gloss, or eggshell enamel coating.

Packaging rotogravure printing—Any rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, or any other substrate which is, in subsequent operations, formed into packaging products or labels.

Pail (metal)—Any cylindrical metal shipping container with a nominal capacity equal to or greater than one gallon (3.8 liters) but less than 12 gallons (45.4 liters) and constructed of 29 gauge or heavier material.

Petroleum refinery—Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of crude oil, or through the redistillation, cracking, extraction, reforming, or other processing of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

Polymer and resin manufacturing process—A process that produces any of the following polymers or resins: polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, and styrenebutadiene latex.

Pounds of VOC per gallon of coating (minus water)—The basis for emission limits of most surface coating processes. Starting with one gallon of coating which contains a volume percentage of solids, a volume percentage of VOC and a volume percentage of water, subtract the water percentage and recalculate an equivalent gallon of VOC and solids. The resulting new volume fraction of VOC times the VOC density yields pounds of VOC per gallon of coating (minus water).

Process or processes—Any action, operation, or treatment embracing chemical, commercial, industrial, or manufacturing factors such as combustion units, kilns, stills, dryers, roasters, and equipment used in connection therewith, and all other methods or forms of manufacturing or processing that may emit smoke, particulate matter, gaseous matter, or visible emissions.

Property—All land under common control or ownership coupled with all improvements on such land, and all fixed or movable objects on such land, or any vessel on the waters of this state.

Publication rotogravure printing—Any rotogravure printing upon paper

which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, or other types of printed materials.

Rotogravure printing—The application of words, designs, and/or pictures to any substrate by means of a roll printing/20 technique which involves a recessed image area. The recessed area is loaded with ink and pressed directly to the substrate for image transfer.

Source—A point of origin of air contaminants, whether privately or publicly owned or operated. Upon request of a source owner, the executive director shall determine whether multiple processes emitting air contaminants from a single point of emission will be treated as a single source or as multiple sources.

Specified solvent-using processes.

(A) **Cold solvent cleaning**—The batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by spraying, brushing, flushing, and/or immersion while maintaining the solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning (hand cleaning) is not included in this definition.

(B) **Open-top vapor degreasing**—The batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by condensing hot solvent vapors on the colder metal parts.

(C) **ConveyORIZED degreasing**—The continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized solvent.

Submerged fill pipe—A fill pipe that extends from the top of a tank to have a maximum clearance of six inches (15.2 cm) from the bottom or, when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, that has a discharge opening entirely submerged when the pipe used to withdraw liquid from the tank can no longer withdraw liquid in normal operation.

Surface coating processes—Operations which utilize a coating application system.

(A) **Large appliance coating**—The coating of doors, cases, lids, panels, and interior support parts of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners, and other large appliances.

(B) **Metal furniture coating**—The coating of metal furniture (tables, chairs, waste baskets, beds, desks, lockers, benches, shelves, file cabinets, lamps, and other metal furniture products) or the coating of any metal part which will be a part of a nonmetal furniture product.

(C) **Coil coating**—The coating of any flat metal sheet or strip supplied in rolls or coils.

(D) **Paper coating**—The coating of paper and pressure-sensitive tapes (regardless of substrate and including paper, fabric, and plastic film) and related web coating processes on plastic film (including typewriter ribbons, photographic film, and magnetic tape) and metal foil (including decorative, gift wrap, and packaging).

(E) **Fabric coating**—The application of coatings to fabric, which includes rubber application (rainwear, tents, and industrial products such as gaskets and diaphragms).

(F) **Vinyl coating**—The use of printing or any decorative or protective topcoat applied over vinyl sheets or vinyl-coated fabric.

(G) **Can coating**—The coating of cans for beverages (including beer), edible products (including meats, fruit, vegetables, and others), tennis balls, motor oil, paints, and other mass-produced cans.

(H) **Automobile coating**—The assembly-line coating of passenger cars, or passenger car derivatives, capable of seating 12 or fewer passengers.

(I) **Light-duty truck coating**—The assembly-line coating of motor vehicles rated at 8,500 pounds (3,855.5 kg) gross vehicle weight or less and designed primarily for the transportation of property, or derivatives such as pickups, vans, and window vans.

(J) **Miscellaneous metal parts and products coating**—The coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products in the following categories:

(i) large farm machinery (harvesting, fertilizing, and planting machines, tractors, combines, etc.);

(ii) small farm machinery (lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers, rototillers, etc.);

(iii) small appliances (fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers, vacuum cleaners, etc.);

(iv) commercial machinery (computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators, vending machines, etc.);

(v) industrial machinery (pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers, transformers, etc.);

(vi) fabricated metal products (metal-covered doors, frames, etc.); and

(vii) any other category of coated metal products except the specified list in subparagraphs (A)-(I) of surface coating processes, which are included in the Standard Industrial Classification Code Major Group 33 (primary metal industries), Major Group 34 (fabricated metal products), Major Group 35 (nonelectrical machinery), Major Group 36 (electrical machinery), Major Group 37 (transportation equipment), Major Group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), and Major Group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries).

(K) Factory surface coating of flat wood paneling—Coating of flat wood paneling products, including hardboard, hardwood plywood, particle board, printed interior paneling, and tileboard.

Synthetic organic chemical manufacturing process—A process that produces, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in Table I of this section.

System or device—Any article, chemical, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, the use of which may eliminate, reduce, or control the emission of air contaminants to the atmosphere.

Transfer efficiency—The amount of coating solids deposited onto the surface of

a part or product divided by the total amount of coating solids delivered to the coating application system.

True partial pressure—The absolute aggregate partial pressure (psia) of all volatile organic compounds in a gas stream.

True vapor pressure—The absolute aggregate partial vapor pressure (psia) of all volatile organic compounds at the temperature of storage, handling, or processing.

Vapor balance system—A system which provides for containment of hydrocarbon vapors by returning displaced vapors from the receiving vessel back to the originating vessel.

Vapor-mounted seal—A primary seal mounted so there is an annular space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof or cover.

Vapor recovery system—Any control system that reduces volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions such that the aggregate true partial pressure of all VOC vapors will not exceed a level of 1.5 psia (10.3 kPa) or other emission limits specified in Chapter 115 of this title (relating to control of Volatile Organic Compounds).

Vapor-tight—Not capable of allowing the passage of gases at the pressures encountered except where other acceptable leaktight conditions are prescribed in the regulations.

Vent—Any duct, stack, chimney, flue, conduit, or other device used to conduct air contaminants into the atmosphere.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)—Any compound of carbon or mixture of carbon compounds excluding methane, ethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), methylene chloride (dichloromethane), trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12), chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22), trifluoromethane (FC-23), trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113), dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115), carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

Volatile Organic Compound water separator—Any tank, box, sump, or other container in which any volatile organic compound, floating on or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container, is physically separated and removed from water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

Waxy, high pour point crude oil—A crude oil with a pour point of 50°F (10°C) or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils."

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No. *	Chemical	OCPDB No. *	Chemical
20	Acetal	380	Benzene
30	Acetaldehyde	390	Benzenedisulfonic acid
40	Acetaldo	400	Benzenesulfonic acid
50	Acetamide	410	Benzil
65	Acetanilide	420	Benzilic acid
70	Acetic acid	430	Benzoic acid
80	Acetic anhydride	440	Benzoin
90	Acetone	450	Benzonitrile
100	Acetone cyanohydrin	460	Benzophenone
110	Acetonitrile	480	Benzotrichloride
120	Acetophenone	490	Benzoyl chloride
125	Acetyl chloride	500	Benzyl alcohol
130	Acetylene	510	Benzyl amine
140	Acrolein	520	Benzyl benzoate
150	Acrylamide	530	Benzyl chloride
160	Acrylic acid and esters	540	Benzyl dichloride
170	Acrylonitrile	550	Biphenyl
180	Adipic acid	560	Bisphenol A
185	Adiponitrile	570	Bromobenzene

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCFDB No.*	Chemical	OCFDB No.*	Chemical
190	Alkyl naphthalenes	580	Bromonaphthalene
200	Allyl alcohol	590	Butadiene
210	Allyl chloride	592	1-butene
220	Aminobenzoic acid	600	n-butyl acetate
230	Aminoethylethanolamine	630	n-butyl acrylate
235	p-Aminophenol	640	n-butyl alcohol
240	Amyl acetates	650	s-butyl alcohol
250	Amyl alcohols	660	t-butyl alcohol
260	Amyl amine	670	n-butylamine
270	Amyl chloride	680	s-butylamine
280	Amyl mercaptans	690	t-butylamine
290	Amyl phenol	700	p-tert-butyl benzoic acid
300	Aniline	710	1,3-butylene glycol
310	Aniline hydrochloride	750	n-butyraldehyde
320	Anisidine	760	Butyric acid
330	Anisole	770	Butyric anhydride
340	Anthranilic acid	780	Butyronitrile
350	Anthraquinone	785	Caprolactam
360	Benzaldehyde	790	Carbon disulfide
370	Benzamide		
800	Carbon tetrabromide	1130	Cyclohexanol
810	Carbon tetrachloride	1140	Cyclohexanone
820	Cellulose acetate	1150	Cyclohexene
840	Chloroacetic acid	1160	Cyclohexylamine
850	m-chloroaniline	1170	Cyclooctadiene
860	o-chloroaniline	1180	Decanol
870	p-chloroaniline	1190	Diacetone alcohol
880	Chlorobenzaldehyde	1200	Diaminobenzoic acid
890	Chlorobenzene	1210	Dichloroaniline
900	Chlorobenzoic acid	1215	m-dichlorobenzene
905	Chlorobenzotrichloride	1216	o-dichlorobenzene
910	Chlorobenzoyl chloride	1220	p-dichlorobenzene
920	Chlorodifluoroethane	1221	Dichlorodifluoromethane
921	Chlorodifluoromethane	1240	Dichloroethyl ether

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPEB No.*	Chemical	OCPEB No.*	Chemical
930	Chloroform	1244	1,2-dichloroethane (EDC)
940	Chloronapthalene	1250	Dichlorohydrin
950	o-chloronitrobenzene	1270	Dichloropropene
951	p-chloronitrobenzene	1280	Dicyclohexylamine
960	Chlorophenols	1290	Diethylamine
964	Chloroprene	1300	Diethylene glycol
965	Chlorosulfonic acid	1304	Diethylene glycol diethyl ether
970	m-chlorotoluene	1305	Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether
980	o-chlorotoluene	1310	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
990	p-chlorotoluene	1320	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
992	Chlorotrifluoromethane	1330	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether
1000	m-cresol	1340	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
1010	o-cresol	1360	Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
1020	p-cresol	1420	Diethyl sulfate
1021	Mixed cresols		
1030	Cresylic acid		
1040	Crotonaldehyde		
1050	Crotonic acid		
1060	Cumene		
1070	Cumene hydroperoxide		
1080	Cyanoacetic acid		
1090	Cyanogen chloride		
1100	Cyanuric chloride		
1110	Cyanuric chloride		
1120	Cyclohexane		
1430	Difluoroethane	1770	Ethylene
1440	Diisobutylene	1780	Ethylene carbonate
1442	Diisodecyl phthalate	1790	Ethylene chlorohydrin
1444	Diisooctyl phthalate	1800	Ethylenediamine
1450	Dikethene	1810	Ethylene dibromide
1460	Dimethylamine	1830	Ethylene glycol
1470	N,N-dimethylaniline	1840	Ethylene glycol diacetate
1480	N,N-dimethyl ether	1870	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether
1490	N,N-dimethylformamide	1890	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
1495	Dimethylhydrazine	1900	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate
1500	Dimethyl sulfate	1910	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
1510	Dimethyl sulfide	1920	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
1520	Dimethyl sulfoxide	1930	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether
1530	Dimethyl terephthalate	1940	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate
1540	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid		
1545	Dinitrophenol		
1550	Dinitrotoluene		
1560	Dioxane		
1570	Dioxolane		
1580	Diphenylamine		
1590	Diphenyl oxide		

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No.*	Chemical	OCPDB No.*	Chemical
1600	Diphenyl thiourea	1960	Ethylene glycol mono-phenyl ether
1610	Dipropylene glycol	1970	Ethylene glycol mono-propyl ether
1620	Dodecene	1980	Ethylene oxide
1630	Dodecylaniline	1990	Ethyl ether
1640	Dodecylphenol	2000	2-ethylhexanol
1650	Epichlorohydrin	2010	Ethyl orthoformate
1660	Ethanol	2020	Ethyl oxalate
1661	Ethanolamines	2030	Ethyl sodium oxalacetate
1670	Ethyl acetate	2040	Formaldehyde
1680	Ethyl acetoacetate	2050	Formamide
1690	Ethyl acrylate	2060	Formic acid
1700	Ethylamine	2070	Fumaric acid
1710	Ethylbenzene	2073	Furfural
1720	Ethyl bromide	2090	Glycerol (Synthetic)
1730	Ethylcellulose		
1740	Ethyl chloride		
1750	Ethyl chloroacetate		
1760	Ethylcyanoacetate		
2091	Glycerol dichlorohydrin	2490	Methylal chloride
2100	Glycerol triether	2500	Methanol
2110	Glycine	2510	Methyl acetate
2120	Glyoxal	2520	Methyl acetoacetate
2145	Hexachlorobenzene	2530	Methylamine
2150	Hexachloroethane	2540	n-methylaniline
2160	Hexadecyl alcohol	2545	Methyl bromide
2165	Hexamethylenediamine	2550	Methyl butynol
2170	Hexamethylene glycol	2560	Methyl chloride
2180	Hexamethylenetetramine	2570	Methyl cyclohexane
2190	Hydrogen cyanide	2590	Methyl cyclohexanone
2200	Hydroquinone	2620	Methylene chloride
2210	p-hydroxybenzoic acid	2630	Methylene dianiline
2240	Isoamylene	2635	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate
2250	Isobutanol	2640	Methyl ethyl ketone
2260	Isobutyl acetate	2645	Methyl formate
2261	Isobutylene	2650	Methyl isobutyl carbinol
2270	Isobutyraldehyde		

2280	Isobutyric acid	2660	Methyl isobutyl ketone
2300	Isodecanol	2665	Methyl methacrylate
2320	Isooctyl alcohol	2670	Methyl pentynol
2321	Isopentane	2690	a-methylstyrene
2330	Isophorone	2700	Morpholine
2340	Isophthalic acid	2710	a-naphthalene sulfonic acid
2350	Isoprene	2720	B-naphthalene sulfonic acid
2360	Isopropanol	2730	a-naphthol
2370	Isopropyl acetate	2740	B-naphthol
2380	Isopropylamine	2750	Neopentanoic acid
2390	Isopropyl chloride	2756	o-nitroaniline
2400	Isopropylphenol	2757	p-nitroaniline
2410	Ketene	2760	o-nitroanisole
2414	Linear alkyl sulfonate	2762	p-nitroanisole
2417	Linear alkylbenzene	2770	Nitrobenzene
2420	Maleic acid	2780	Nitrobenzoic acid (o,m, and p)
2430	Maleic anhydride	2790	Nitroethane
2440	Malic acid		
2450	Mesityl oxide		
2455	Metanilic acid		
2460	Methacrylic acid		

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No.*	Chemical	OCPDB No.*	Chemical
2791	Nitromethane	3140	Quinone
2792	Nitrophenol	3150	Resorcinol
2795	Nitropropane	3160	Resorcylic acid
2800	Nitrotoluene	3170	Salicylic acid
2810	Nonene	3180	Sodium acetate
2820	Nonyl phenol	3181	Sodium benzoate
2830	Octyl phenol	3190	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose
2840	Paraldehyde	3191	Sodium chloracetate
2850	Pentaerythritol	3200	Sodium formate
2851	n-pentane	3210	Sodium phenate
2855	l-pentene	3220	Sorbic acid
2860	Perchloroethylene	3230	Styrene
2882	Perchloromethyl mercaptan	3240	Succinic acid
2890	o-phenetidine	3250	Succinonitrile
2900	p-phenetidine	3251	Sulfanilic acid
2910	Phenol	3260	Sulfolane
2920	Phenolsulfonic acids	3270	Tannic acid
2930	Phenyl anthranilic acid	3280	Terephthalic acid
2940	Phenylenediamine		

2950 Phosgene
2960 Phthalic anhydride
2970 Phthalimide
2973 B-picoline
2976 Piperazine
3000 Polybutenes
3010 Polyethylene glycol
3025 Polypropylene glycol
3063 Propionaldehyde
3066 Propionic acid
3070 n-propyl alcohol
3075 Propylamine
3080 Propyl chloride
3090 Propylene
3100 Propylene chlorohydrin
3110 Propylene dichloride
3111 Propylene glycol
3120 Propylene oxide
3130 Pyridine

3290
and
3291 Tetrachloroethanes
3300 Tetrachlorophthalic
anhydride
3310 Tetraethyllead
3320 Tetrahydronaphthalene
3330 Tetrahydrophthalic
anhydride
3335 Tetramethyllead
3340 Tetramethylenediamine
3341 Tetramethylethylene-
diamine
3349 Toluene
3350 Toluene-2,4-diamine
3354 Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate
3355 Toluene diisocyanates
(mixture)
3360 Toluene sulfonamide

TABLE I.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

OCPDB No.*	Chemical	OCPDB No.*	Chemical
3370	Toluene sulfonic acids		
3380	Toluene sulfonyl chloride		
3381	Toluidines		
3390,			
3391,			
and			
3393	Trichlorobenzenes		
3395	1,1,1-trichloroethane		
3400	1,1,2-trichloroethane		
3410	Trichloroethylene		
3411	Trichlorofluoromethane		

- 3420 1,2,3-trichloropropane
- 3430 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane
- 3450 Triethylamine
- 3460 Triethylene glycol
- 3470 Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether
- 3480 Triisobutylene
- 3490 Trimethylamine
- 3500 Urea
- 3510 Vinyl acetate
- 3520 Vinyl chloride
- 3530 Vinylidene chloride
- 3540 Vinyl toluene
- 3541 Xylenes (mixed)
- 3560 o-xylene
- 3570 p-xylene
- 3580 Xylenol
- 3590 Xylidine

*The OCPDB Numbers are reference indices assigned to the various chemicals in the Organic Chemical Producers Data Base developed by EPA.

This agency hereby certifies that the proposal has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be within the agency's authority to adopt. Issued in Austin, Texas on July 19, 1989.

TRD-8906424 Allen Ell Bell
Executive Director
Texas Air Control Board

Proposed date of adoption: December 15, 1989

For further information, please call: (512) 451-5711, ext. 354

Subchapter B. General Volatile Organic Compound Sources Storage of Volatile Organic Compounds

• 31 TAC §§115.112-115.117, 115.119

The Texas Air Control Board (TACB) proposes new §§115.112-115.117 and 115.119, concerning storage of volatile organic compounds, which combine the provisions of existing §§115.11-115.14, concerning storage of volatile organic compounds in Aransas, Bexar, Calhoun, Hardin, Matagorda, Montgomery, San Patricio, and Travis Counties; §§115.61-115.62, concerning storage of crude oil or condensate in Hardin, Matagorda, Montgomery, and San Patricio Counties; and §§115.101-115.106, concerning storage of volatile organic compounds in Brazoria, Dallas, El Paso, Galveston, Gregg, Harris, Jefferson, Nueces, Orange, Tarrant, and Victoria Counties. This new undesignated head will be included in a proposed new Subchapter B, concerning general volatile organic compound sources. While in most instances the proposal does not involve new requirements, the sections have been significantly reorganized to reduce the inconsistencies which have developed as a result of numerous independent revisions in the past. Several substantive changes, however, are also proposed in order to respond to the Environmental Protection Agency requirements of Phase I of the post-87 state implementation plan (SIP) revisions.

These changes are a part of a series of substantial proposed revisions to Chapter 115, concerning control of air pollution from volatile organic compounds. Since the proposed changes are extensive, the staff has determined that it would be administratively more efficient to propose concurrently the repeal of the existing Chapter 115 in its entirety and the addition of a new Chapter 115.

The proposed new §115.112, concerning control requirements, specifies the applicable equipment and procedural requirements. The proposed new §115.113, concerning alternate control requirements, provides for executive director approval for the use of alternate technology which will result in equivalent volatile organic compound (VOC) emission reductions. The proposed new §115.114, concerning inspection requirements, specifies applicable inspection procedures and schedules. The proposed new §115.115, concerning testing requirements, identifies federally approved test methods and procedures to be used to determine compliance with applicable controls or exemptions. The proposed new §115.116, concerning recordkeeping requirements, specifies the type of records to be kept to document satisfaction of exemption

criteria or performance of applicable control devices. The proposed new §115.117, concerning exemptions, specifies the types of facilities which are exempted from the requirements of these sections. The proposed new §115.119, concerning counties and compliance schedules, requires all affected facilities to begin compliance in accordance with all expired schedules. Furthermore, VOC storage facilities in Brazoria, El Paso, Galveston, Harris, Jefferson, and Orange Counties must comply with applicable recordkeeping requirements by December 31, 1990.

Bennie Engelke, director of management and staff services, has determined that for the first five years the proposed sections are in effect, there would be no fiscal implications for state and local governments or for small businesses. Economic costs to individuals and businesses required to implement the proposed measures are associated only with recordkeeping requirements and are estimated as follows: annual cost per facility for fiscal year 1990 will be \$0, and for fiscal years 1991-1994 will be \$5,000.

Les Montgomery, P.E., director of the Technical Support and Regulation Development Program, has determined that for each of the first five years the sections as proposed are in effect, the public benefit anticipated as a result of implementing the sections will be more effective and consistent enforcement associated with the control of VOC. In addition, these measures are necessary to address the requirements of Phase I of the post-87 SIP revisions.

Public hearings on this proposal are scheduled for the following times and places: August 15, 1989, 10 a.m., Texas Air Control Board Auditorium, 6330 Highway 290 East, Austin; August 15, 1989, 7 p.m., City of Houston Pollution Control Building Auditorium, 7411 Park Place Boulevard, Houston; August 16, 1989, 7 p.m., City Council Chambers, Second Floor, 2 Civic Center Plaza, El Paso; and August 17, 1989, 4 p.m., Arlington Public Library, 101 East Abram, Arlington.

Copies of the proposed sections are available at the central office of the TACB, 6330 Highway 290 East, Austin, Texas 78723, and at all TACB regional offices. Public comment, both oral and written, on the proposed changes is invited at the hearings. The TACB would appreciate receiving five copies of testimony prior to or at the hearings. Written testimony received by the Regulation Development Section by 4 p.m. on August 25, 1989, at the TACB central office will be included in the hearing record.

The new sections are proposed under Texas Civil Statutes, Article 4477-5, §3.09(a), which provides the TACB with the authority to make rules and regulations consistent with the general intent and purposes of the Texas Clean Air Act and to amend any rule or regulation the TACB makes.

§115.112. Control Requirements.

(a) For all persons in the counties referenced in §115.119(a) of this title (relating to Counties and Compliance Schedules) the following requirements shall apply.

(1) No person shall place, store, or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container any volatile organic compound (VOC) unless such container is capable of maintaining working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent any vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere, or is equipped with at least the control device specified in Table I(a) for VOC other than crude oil and condensate, or Table II(a) for crude oil and condensate.

(2) For floating roof storage tanks subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection the following requirements shall apply.