

## Rule Interpretation Memos for 30 TAC 115, Definitions

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Last Modified: December 16, 2002

# Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R5-10.001
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Definition of “extraction” as it relates to natural gas processing.	December 21, 1999
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 115 § 115.10	Description: Subchapter A: Definitions

Interpretation Request:

What is the definition of the term “extraction” as it is used in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (30 Tex. Admin. Code), § 115.10 to define “natural gas/gasoline processing?” Specifically, does extraction include forced and/or unforced processes that may remove natural gas liquids from field gas?

Determination:

Extraction as used in 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 115.10 means a forced process which removes condensate (liquids from produced natural gas) from field gas. These “extraction” processes are interpreted to not include unforced processes such as gravity separation or natural condensation. It is the opinion of the agency that the process methods listed below are the only ones considered as “forced” processes. These process methods are as follows:

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| absorption,<br>refrigeration,<br>adsorption,<br>cryogenic-expander,<br>absorption and compression,<br>refrigerated absorption and adsorption,<br>refrigeration and compression,<br>cryogenic-Joule-Thomson and expander, | refrigerated absorption,<br>compression,<br>cryogenic-Joule-Thomson,<br>absorption and refrigerated absorption,<br>refrigerated absorption and refrigeration,<br>refrigerated absorption and cryogenic-expander,<br>refrigeration and cryogenic-Joule-Thomson, and<br>refrigerated absorption and cryogenic-Joule-Thomson. |
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This definition is consistent with a past rule interpretation concerning the definition of “extraction” in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Part 60, Subpart KKK (see Rule Interpretation Code Number: 60KKK.001).

**Bibliography:**

Evaluation of Testimony for proposed rule changes to 31 TAC Chapter 115. September 3, 1987.

Evaluation of Testimony for proposed rule changes to 31 TAC Chapter 115. December 8, 1989.

49 Fed. Reg. 2636 (1984). [January 20, 1984]

Please note, in the event that an external customer feels that this rule interpretation is in error or a source of information has been overlooked which would change the determination, a request for reconsideration may be submitted. Requests must be submitted on a Reconsideration Process Form which is available at the TNRCC’s homepage: <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/air/opd/rimhmpg.htm>, or from any of the air rule interpretation team members.

50 Fed. Reg. 26,122 (1985). [June 24, 1985]

Equipment Leaks of VOC in Natural Gas Production Industry - Background Information for Proposed Standards; EPA-450/3-82-024a

Equipment Leaks of VOC in Natural Gas Production Industry - Background Information for Promulgated Standards; EPA-450/3-82-024b

EPA Applicability Determination Index Download Report; ADI Category: NSPS; Subpart KKK.

**Retired as a result of amendments to Chapter 115 adopted on 12/6/2000 (Rule Log No. 2000-011i-115-AI; effective date 1/18/2001**

## Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R01-1.002 R1-111.008 R5-10.003 R7-201.004
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Are pilot lights subject to the state's air pollution control regulations governing flares?	September 29, 1999
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 101 § 101.1	Chapter 101, General Rules
30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 111 § 111.111(a)(4)	Chapter 111, Subchapter A: Visible Emissions and Particulate Matter
30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 115 § 115.10	Chapter 115, Subchapter A: Definitions
30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 117 § 117.203(4)	Chapter 117, Subchapter B: Division 2: Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial Sources
<b>Interpretation Request:</b>	
Are pilot lights used to comply with Title 16 Texas Administrative Code (Tex. Admin. Code) Chapter 3, § 3.95, Underground Storage of Liquid or Liquefied Hydrocarbons in Salt Formations, subject to the flare requirements contained in 30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapters 111 and 117, and can they be used to satisfy the control requirements of 30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 115?	
<b>Determination:</b>	
Pilot lights used to comply with 16 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.95 are not flares; therefore, these pilot lights are not subject to the flare requirements contained in 30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapters 111 and 117. For this same reason, pilot lights may not be used to satisfy 30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 115 control requirements.	

Bibliography:

Title 16 Tex. Admin. Code § 3.95 [Effective date: January 1, 1994].

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 101.1 [Effective date: December 23, 1997].

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 111.111(a)(4) [Effective date: July 23, 1993].

Please note, in the event that an external customer feels that this rule interpretation is in error or a source of information has been overlooked which would change the determination, a request for reconsideration may be submitted. Requests must be submitted on a Reconsideration Process Form which is available at the TNRCC's homepage: <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/air/opd/rimhmpg.htm>, or from any of the air rule interpretation team members.

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 115.10 [Effective date: July 21, 1999].

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 117.203(4) [Effective date: March 21, 1999].

Telephone communication with Mr. Doug Johnson, Engineer, Hydrocarbon Storage, Railroad Commission of Texas (Aug. 17, 1999).

Please note, in the event that an external customer feels that this rule interpretation is in error or a source of information has been overlooked which would change the determination, a request for reconsideration may be submitted. Requests must be submitted on a Reconsideration Process Form which is available at the TNRCC's homepage: <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/air/opd/rmhmpg.htm>, or from any of the air rule interpretation team members.

[ AOPDG95A/12891-v2]

## Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R5-10.004
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Does VOL include materials which are gaseous at standard temperature and pressure but are liquified for storage and loading	May 8, 2000
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 115 § 115.10	Description: Subchapter A: Definitions
Interpretation Request:	
Does the term “volatile organic liquid” as used in the definition of “marine terminal” contained in 30 Texas Administrative Code (Tex. Admin. Code) Chapter 115, specifically § 115.10, include materials which are gaseous at standard temperature and pressure, but are liquified for purposes of storage and loading?	
Determination:	
The term “volatile organic liquid” is not associated with a standard temperature or pressure. If a VOC material being loaded is in a liquid or partially liquid state, under actual loading conditions, then it is considered a volatile organic liquid, regardless of the material’s properties at standard temperature and pressure.	

Bibliography:

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 115 (1999). [Effective: December 2, 1999]

Evaluation of Testimony for Public Hearing [Jan. 24-27, 1994] regarding Chapter 115 Control of Air Pollution From VOC, Volume 1-6. [Effective: May 27, 1994]

40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb. [Revised as July 1, 1999]

## Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R5-10.005
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Clarifications of the definitions of “synthetic organic chemical manufacturing process”.	November 2, 2001
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/>	State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Description:
30 TAC Chapter 115, § 115.10(25)	Subchapter A: Definitions		
Interpretation Request:			
For the purpose of determining whether a facility is a synthetic organic chemical manufacturing (SOCMI) process, as defined in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC ) § 115.10, are products that are not isolated for further reuse or sale considered to be an intermediate or final product?			
Determination:			
In general, when trying to determine whether a listed chemical, or mixture that contains a listed chemical, is considered an intermediate or final product, for purposes of assessing whether a facility is a SOCMI process, consider whether the listed chemical or mixture is produced for sale or is useable in another process. If the listed chemical or mixture that contains a listed chemical is produced for sale or is useable in another process, then the facility is considered a SOCMI process as defined in § 115.10.			

Bibliography:

Title 30 TAC Chapter 115 (2001). [Effective: Jan. 18, 2001]

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Determination Detail, Control Number: 9700142. [Apr. 6, 1994]

Memorandum from Michael C. Wilhoit, Enforcement Division, TNRCC to Beverly Hartsock, Deputy Director Office of Policy and Regulatory Development (1996). [Apr. 10, 1996]

Please note, in the event that an external customer feels that this rule interpretation is in error or a source of information has been overlooked which would change the determination, a request for reconsideration may be submitted. Requests must be submitted on a Reconsideration Process Form which is available at the TNRCC's homepage: <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/permitting/airperm/opd/rimhmpg.htm>, or from any of the air rule interpretation team members.



## Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R5-10.006
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Clarification of the definition of polymer or resin manufacturing process as it relates to a temporary non-isolated intermediate polymer compound.	December 16, 2002
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Description:
30 TAC Chapter 115, § 115.10	Chapter 115: Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds Subchapter A: Definitions
Interpretation Request:	
Does the definition of a “polymer or resin manufacturing process” which is contained in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 115.10 include a facility which generates a listed polymer (polystyrene) as a temporary, non-isolated intermediate? The polystyrene is produced as an intermediate in a series of chemical reactions, but undergoes subsequent reactions such that the final product of the series of reactions is not polystyrene.	
Determination:	
The 30 TAC § 115.10 definition of “polymer or resin manufacturing process” does not include polymer compounds which only exist as temporary non-isolated intermediates, and which are not sold or used as a raw material for another process.	

Bibliography:

Title 30 TAC Chapter 115 (2002). [May 16, 2002]

7 Tex. Reg. 4388 (1982). [Dec. 17, 1982]

Tex. Gov't Code, Chapter 311.

Air RIT Interpretation/Opinion, Code Number R5-10.005.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Determination Detail, Control Number: 9700142. [Apr. 6, 1994]

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Publication EPA 450/3-83-006, *Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing Equipment*. [March 1984]

Air RIT Rule Interpretation/Opinion Code #: R5-10.006

Please note, in the event that an external customer feels that this rule interpretation is in error or a source of information has been overlooked which would change the determination, a request for reconsideration may be submitted. Requests must be submitted on a Reconsideration Process Form which is available at the TNRCC's homepage: <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/permitting/airperm/opd/rmhmpg.htm>, or from any of the air rule interpretation team members.