15A NCAC 02D .0902 is proposed for amendment as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .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.

~~(b)~~(d) ~~Regardless of any other statement of applicability of this Section, this~~ This Section does not apply to:

~~(1) sources whose emissions of volatile organic compounds are not more than 15 pounds per day, except that this Section does apply to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalt and to gasoline service stations or gasoline dispensing facilities regardless of levels of emissions of volatile organic compounds;~~

~~(2)~~(1) sources ~~whose emissions do not exceed~~ 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

~~(3)~~(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.

~~(c)~~(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 terminals;

(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.

~~(d) All sources located in Mecklenburg County that were required to comply with any of the Rules in Subparagraphs (d)(1) or (2) of this Rule before July 5, 1995 shall continue to comply with these Rules:~~

~~(1) .0917 through .0937 of this Section, or~~

~~(2) .0943 through .0945 of this Section.~~

~~(e)~~(f) The Rules in this Section apply to facilities with the potential to emit greater than or equal to 100 tons of volatile organic compounds per year in-the following areas:

(1) Cabarrus County

(2) Gaston County

(3) Lincoln County

(4) Mecklenburg County

(5) Rowan County

(6) Union County

(7) Davidson Township and Coddle Creek Township in Iredell County

(g) If any county or part of a county to which this Section applies is later designated in 40 CFR 81.334 as attainment, all sources in that county subject to this Section before the redesignation to attainment shall continue to comply with this Section.

~~(f) If a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone is measured in accordance with 40 CFR 50.9 in Davidson, Forsyth, or Guilford County or that part of Davie County bounded by the Yadkin River, Dutchmans Creek, North Carolina Highway 801, Fulton Creek and back to Yadkin River, the Director shall initiate analysis to determine the control measures needed to attain and maintain the ambient air quality standard for ozone. By the following May 1, the Director shall implement the specific stationary source control measures contained in this Section that are required as part of the control strategy necessary to bring the area into compliance and to maintain compliance with the ambient air quality standard for ozone. The Director shall implement the rules in this Section identified as being necessary by the analysis by notice in the North Carolina Register. The notice shall identify the rules that are to be implemented and shall identify whether the rules implemented are to apply in Davidson, Forsyth, or Guilford County or that part of Davie~~

~~County bounded by the Yadkin River, Dutchmans Creek, North Carolina Highway 801, Fulton Creek and back to Yadkin River or any combination thereof. At least one week before the scheduled publication date of the North Carolina Register containing the Director's notice implementing rules in this Section, the Director shall send written notification to all permitted facilities within the county in which the rules are being implemented that are or may be subject to the requirements of this Section informing them that they are or may be subject to the requirements of this Section. (For Forsyth County, "Director" means for the purpose of notifying permitted facilities in Forsyth County, the Director of the Forsyth County local air pollution control program.) Compliance shall be in accordance with Rule .0909 of this Section.~~

~~(g) If a violation of the ambient air quality standard for ozone is measured in accordance with 40 CFR 50.9 in Durham or Wake County or Dutchville Township in Granville County, the Director shall initiate analysis to determine the control measures needed to attain and maintain the ambient air quality standard for ozone. By the following May 1, the Director shall implement the specific stationary source control measures contained in this Section that are required as part of the control strategy necessary to bring the area into compliance and to maintain compliance with the ambient air quality standard for ozone. The Director shall implement the rules in this Section identified as being necessary by the analysis by notice in the North Carolina Register. The notice shall identify the rules that are to be implemented and shall identify whether the rules implemented are to apply in Durham or Wake County or Dutchville Township in Granville County or any combination thereof. At least one week before the scheduled publication date of the North Carolina Register containing the Director's notice implementing rules in this Section, the Director shall send written notification to all permitted facilities within the county in which the rules are being implemented that are or may be subject to the requirements of this Section informing them that they are or may be subject to the requirements of this Section. Compliance shall be in accordance with Rule .0909 of this Section.~~

(h) If EPA reclassifies the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill ozone nonattainment area as serious for ozone under Section 182 of the federal Clean Air Act, the rules in this Section shall apply to facilities in Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union Counties and Davidson and Coddle Creek townships in Iredell County with the potential to emit at least 50 tons ~~but less than 100 tons~~ of volatile organic compounds per year. Within 60 days of the reclassification, the Director shall notice the applicability of these Rules to these facilities in the North Carolina Register and shall send written notification to all permitted facilities within the counties in which the rules are being implemented that are or may be subject to the requirements of this Section informing them that they are or may be subject to the requirements of this Section. (For Mecklenburg County, "Director" means for the purpose of notifying permitted facilities in Mecklenburg County, the Director of the Mecklenburg County local air pollution control program.) Compliance shall be according to Rule .0909 of this Section.

(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 Subchapter.

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

15A NCAC 02D .0909 is proposed for amendment as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .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 Paragraph ~~(e), (f), (g), or (h)~~ (f) or (h) of Rule .0902 of this Section.

(b) Exceptions. This Rule does not apply ~~to:~~ to

~~(1) sources in Mecklenburg County required to comply with the requirements of this Section under Rule .0902(d) of this Section; or~~

~~(2)~~ sources required to comply with the requirements of this Section under Paragraph (e) of Rule ~~.0902(e)~~ .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 ~~(f), (g), or (h)~~ (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;

(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;

(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;

(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 Paragraph ~~(e)~~ (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.

(C) Final compliance shall be achieved no later than April 1, 2009.

(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.

(C) Final compliance shall be achieved no later than April 1, 2009.

(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 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 shall not apply to sources in an area named in Paragraph ~~(e)~~ (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 ~~(f), (g), or (h)~~ (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 ~~(e)~~ (f) of Rule .0902 shall comply with all applicable rules in this Section upon start-up of the source.

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

15A NCAC 02D .0917 is proposed for repeal as follows:

~~15A NCAC 02D .0917 AUTOMOBILE AND LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK MANUFACTURING~~

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

~~(1) "Application area" means the area where the coating is applied by dipping or spraying.~~

~~(2) "Manufacturing plant" means a facility where auto body parts are manufactured or finished for eventual inclusion into a finished product ready for sale to vehicle dealers. Customizers, body shops and other repainters are not part of this definition.~~

~~(3) "Automobile" means all passenger cars or passenger car derivatives capable of seating 12 or fewer passengers.~~

~~(4) "Light-duty trucks" means any motor vehicles rated at 8,500 pounds gross weight or less which are designed primarily for purpose of transportation or are derivatives of such vehicles except automobiles.~~

~~(b) This Rule applies to the application area(s), flashoff area(s), and oven(s), of automotive and light-duty truck manufacturing plants involved in prime, topcoat and final repair coating operations.~~

~~(c) With the exception stated in Paragraph (d) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds from any automotive or light-duty truck manufacturing plant coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed:~~

~~(1) 1.4 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the applicator from prime application, flashoff area, and oven operations;~~

~~(2) 4.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the applicator from topcoat and surface application, flashoff area, and oven operation;~~

~~(3) 13.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the applicator from final repair application, flashoff area, and oven operation.~~

~~(d) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518(e) of this Subchapter 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 automotive or light-duty truck manufacturing plant coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed:~~

~~(1) 1.2 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the applicator from prime application, flashoff area, and oven operations;~~

~~(2) 2.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, daily weighted average, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the applicator from topcoat and surface application, flashoff area, and oven operation;~~

~~(3) 4.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the applicator from final repair application, flashoff area, and oven operation.~~

~~*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.*~~

15A NCAC 02D .0920 is proposed for repeal as follows:

~~15A NCAC 02D .0920 PAPER COATINGS~~

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

~~(1) "Knife coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a knife that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.~~

~~(2) "Paper coating" means decorative, protective, or functional coatings put on paper and pressure sensitive tapes regardless of substrate. The coatings shall be distributed uniformly across the web. Related web coating processes on plastic film and decorative coatings on metal foil are included in this definition. Saturation operations are included in this definition.~~

~~(3) "Roll coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.~~

~~(4) "Rotogravure coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the substance to be applied is temporarily retained in etchings on the coating roll. The coating material is picked up in these recessed areas and is transferred to the substrate.~~

~~(b) This Rule applies to roll, knife or rotogravure coater(s) and drying oven(s) of paper coating lines.~~

~~(c) With the exception stated in Paragraph (d) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds from any paper coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed 4.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from a paper coating line.~~

~~(d) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518 (e) of this Subchapter 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 paper coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed 2.9 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from a paper coating line.~~

~~*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.*~~

15A NCAC 02D .0921 is proposed for repeal as follows:

~~15A NCAC 02D .0921 FABRIC AND VINYL COATING~~

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

~~(1) "Fabric coating" means applying protective or functional coatings to a textile substance with a knife, roll, rotogravure, rotary screen, or flat screen coater to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, or appearance. Printing on textile fabric for decorative or other purposes is not part of this definition. Saturation operations are included in this definition.~~

~~(2) "Knife coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a knife which spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.~~

~~(3) "Roll coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.~~

~~(4) "Rotogravure coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is picked up in these recessed areas and is transferred to the substrate.~~

~~(5) "Vinyl coating" means applying a functional, decorative, or protective topcoat, or printing on vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheets.~~

~~(6) "Rotary screen or flat screen coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of masking the surface and applying a color or finish using a screen either in flat form or rotary form.~~

~~(b) The following types of coatings are not covered by this Rule:~~

~~(1) fabric coated for use in pressure sensitive tapes and labels;~~

~~(2) fabric coated for use in abrasive products.~~

~~(b)(c) With the exception stated in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, This this Rule applies to roll, knife, rotogravure, rotary screen, or flat screen coater(s) and drying oven(s) of fabric and vinyl coating lines.~~

~~(c)(d) With the exception stated in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds from any fabric coating line or vinyl coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed:~~

~~(1) 4.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from a fabric coating line;~~

~~(2) 7.9 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from a vinyl coating line.~~

~~(d)(e) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518(e) of this Subchapter 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 fabric coating line or vinyl coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed:~~

~~(1) 2.9 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from a fabric coating line;~~

~~(2) 3.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from a vinyl coating line.~~

~~*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.*~~

15A NCAC 02D .0922 is proposed for amendment as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0922 METAL FURNITURE ~~COATING~~ COATINGS

(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 and/or oven wherein a coating is applied, dried, or cured.

~~(2)~~(3) "Metal furniture ~~coating~~ coatings" means ~~the surface coating of any furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic, or glass parts to form a furniture piece.~~ paints, sealants, caulks, inks, adhesives, and maskants.

(b) This Rule applies to ~~application area(s), flashoff area(s), and oven(s) of metal furniture coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single coating operations.~~ each metal furniture surface coating unit source whose emissions of volatile organic compounds exceeds the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b).

(c) With the exception stated in Paragraph ~~(d)~~(f) of this Rule, emissions of all volatile organic compounds from metal furniture coating ~~line~~ unit subject to this Rule shall not ~~exceed~~ exceed: ~~5.1 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single coat operations:~~

(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) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518(e) of this Subchapter 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 metal furniture coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed 3.0 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.~~

(d) EPA Method 24 (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.

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.

15A NCAC 02D .0923 is proposed for amendment as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0923 SURFACE COATING OF LARGE ~~APPLIANCES~~ APPLIANCE PARTS

(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) "Single coat" means a single film of coating applied directly to the metal substrate omitting the primer application.~~

(2) "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.

(3) "Large ~~appliances"~~ appliance part" means ~~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 similar products.~~ 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.

(4) "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 ~~application area(s), flashoff area(s), and oven(s) of large appliance coating lines involved in prime, single, or topcoat coating operations.~~ each large appliance coating unit source whose volatile organic compounds emissions exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b).

~~(c) This Rule does not apply to the use of quick drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks, which occur during assembly, if the volume of coating does not exceed one quart in any eight hour period.~~

~~(d)~~(c) ~~With the exception stated in Paragraph (e) of this Rule, emissions~~ Emissions of all volatile organic compounds from any large appliance coating ~~line~~ unit subject to this Rule shall not ~~exceed~~ exceed: ~~4.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator from prime, single, or topcoat coating operations.~~

(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.

~~(e) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518 (c) of this Subchapter 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 (d) of this Rule. Emissions of volatile organic compounds from any large appliance coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed 2.8 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to the coating applicator from prime, single, or topcoat any coating operations.~~

(d) EPA Method 24 (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.

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.

15A NCAC 02D .0934 is proposed for repeal as follows:

~~15A NCAC 02D .0934 COATING OF MISCELLANEOUS METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS.~~

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

~~(1) "Heat sensitive material" means materials that cannot be exposed to temperatures greater than 180°F to 200°F.~~

~~(2) "Air dried coating" means coatings which are dried by the use of air or a forced air drier.~~

~~(3) "Clear coat" means a coating which lacks color and opacity.~~

~~(4) "Extreme performance coatings" means coatings designed for harsh exposure or extreme environmental conditions.~~

~~(5) "Extreme environmental conditions" means exposure to:~~

~~(A) the weather at all times;~~

~~(B) temperatures consistently above 203°F;~~

~~(C) detergents, scouring, solvents, or corrosive atmospheres; or~~

~~(D) other similar environmental conditions.~~

~~(b) This Rule applies to application areas, flashoff areas, ovens and other processes that are used in the coating of metal parts and products of the following types of manufacturing plants:~~

~~(1) large farm machinery including harvesting, fertilizing and planting machines, tractors, combines, and other similar machines;~~

~~(2) small farm machinery including lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers, rototillers, and other similar machines;~~

~~(3) small appliances including fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers, vacuum cleaners, and other similar machines;~~

~~(4) commercial machinery including computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators, vending machines, and other similar machines;~~

~~(5) industrial machinery including pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers, transformers, and other similar machines;~~

~~(6) fabricated metal products including metal covered doors, frames and other similar structures; and~~

~~(7) any other manufacturing plant that coats metal parts or products.~~

~~(c) This Rule does not apply to:~~

~~(1) sources covered by Rules .0917, .0918, .0919, .0922, .0923, and .0924 of this Section;~~

~~(2) architectural and maintenance coating;~~

~~(3) coating of airplane exterior;~~

~~(4) automobile refinishing;~~

~~(5) customized coating of automobiles and trucks; or~~

~~(6) exterior of marine vessels.~~

~~(d) With the exception stated in Paragraph (e) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds from any coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed:~~

~~(1) 10.3 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;~~

~~(2) 6.7 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that utilized air or forced air driers;~~

~~(3) 6.7 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings;~~

~~(4) 5.1 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to a coating applicator that applies coatings of five or more color changes or of five or more colors or applies the coating that is the first coat on untreated ferrous substrate; or~~

~~(5) where there are less than five color changes and less than five colors are applied:~~

~~(A) 0.4 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to a coating applicator that applies powder coatings; or~~

~~(B) 5.1 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to a coating applicator for any other type of coating. Whenever more than one of the aforementioned emission limitations may apply to a process, then the least stringent emission limitation shall apply to the process.~~

~~(e) Any source which has chosen to control emissions of volatile organic compounds under Rule .0518(e) of this Subchapter 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 (d) of this Rule. Emissions of volatile organic compounds from any coating line subject to this Rule shall not exceed:~~

~~(1) 4.3 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;~~

~~(2) 3.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that utilized air or forced air driers;~~

~~(3) 3.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings;~~

~~(4) 3.0 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to a coating applicator that applies coatings of five or more color changes or of five or more colors or applies the coating that is the first coat on untreated ferrous substrate; or~~

~~(5) where there are less than five color changes and less than five colors are applied:~~

~~(A) 0.4 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of coating, excluding water and exempt compounds, delivered to a coating applicator that applies powder coatings; or~~

~~(B) 3.0 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon, excluding water and exempt solvents, delivered to a coating applicator for any other type of coating.~~

~~Whenever more than one of the aforementioned emission limitations may apply to a process, then the least stringent emission limitation shall apply to the process.~~

~~*History Note:* *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*~~
~~*Eff. July 1, 1980;*~~
~~*Amended Eff. July 1, 1996; July 1, 1991; December 1, 1989; January 1, 1985.*~~

15A NCAC 02D .0935 is proposed for amendment as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0935 FACTORY SURFACE COATING OF FLAT WOOD PANELING

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

~~(1) "Class II hardboard paneling finishes" means finishes which meet the specifications of Voluntary Product Standard PS-59-73 as approved by the American National Standards Institute.~~

(1) Flat wood paneling coatings means wood paneling product that are any interior, exterior or tileboard (class I hardboard) panel to which a protective, decorative, or functional material or layer has been applied.

~~(2) "Hardboard" is a panel manufactured primarily from inter-felted lignocellulosic fibers which are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot-press.~~

~~(3) "Hardwood plywood" means plywood whose surface layer is a veneer of hardwood.~~

~~(4) "Natural finish hardwood plywood panel" means a panel whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by fillers and toners.~~

~~(5) "Particle board" means a manufactured board made of individual wood particles which have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure. Thin particleboard has a thickness of one-fourth inch or less.~~

~~(6) "Printed panel" means a panel whose grain or natural surface is obscured by fillers and basecoats upon which a simulated grain or decorative pattern is printed.~~

~~(7)~~(2) "Tileboard" means ~~paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating~~ a premium interior wall paneling product made of hardboard that is used in high moisture area of the home.

(b) This Rule applies to ~~factory finishing of the following flat wood products:~~ each flat wood paneling coatings source whose volatile organic compounds emissions exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b) at the facilities with flat wood paneling coating applications for the following products:

(1) printed ~~decorative interior~~ wall panels made of hardwood plywood and thin particleboard; ~~panels made of hardwood, plywood, or thin particleboard;~~

~~(2) natural finish hardwood plywood panels; and~~

(2) exterior siding made of solid wood, hardboard, or waferboard; and

~~(3) class II finishes of hardboard paneling.~~

(3) tileboard made of hardboard.

~~(c) This Rule does not apply to the following factory finished flat wood products:~~

~~(1) exterior siding,~~

~~(2) tileboard,~~

~~(3) particleboard used in cabinetry or furniture,~~

~~(4) insulation board, or~~

~~(5) softwood plywood.~~

~~(d)~~(c) Emissions of volatile organic compounds from any factory finished flat wood product operation subject to this Rule shall not ~~exceed:~~ exceed 2.1 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon material excluding water and exempt compounds (2.9 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon solids.)

~~(1) 6.0 pounds of volatile organic compounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product of printed interior wall panels made of hardwood plywood and thin particle board, or~~

~~(2) 12.0 pounds of volatile organic compounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product of natural finish hardwood plywood panels, or~~

~~(3) 10.0 pounds of volatile organic compounds per 1,000 square feet of coated finished product of class II finishes on hardboard paneling.~~

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

(e) Any facility that meet definition of Paragraph (b) of this Rule and which has chosen to use add-on controls for flat wood paneling coating operation 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 flat wood paneling coating operation to meet limits established in Paragraph (c) of this rule.

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

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. July 1, 1980;
Amended Eff. _____ July 1, 1996; December 1, 1989; January 1, 1985.

15A NCAC 02D .0936 is proposed for repeal as follows:

~~15A NCAC 02D .0936 GRAPHIC ARTS~~

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

~~(1) "Flexographic printing" means the application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which both the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastometric materials.~~

~~(2) "Packaging rotogravure printing" means printing with a gravure press upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operation, formed into containers and labels for articles to be sold.~~

~~(3) "Printing" means the formation of words, designs and pictures, usually by a series of application rolls each with only partial coverage.~~

~~(4) "Publication rotogravure printing" means printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, and other types of printed materials.~~

~~(5) "Roll printing" means the application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.~~

~~(b) This Rule applies to:~~

~~(1) flexographic printing, packaging rotogravure printing and publication rotogravure printing operations; or~~

~~(2) machines that have both coating units and printing units.~~

~~(c) This Rule does not apply to facilities where the potential emissions of volatile organic compounds is less than 100 tons per year.~~

~~(d) Emissions of volatile organic compounds from any printing press or drying oven of a printing operation subject to this Rule shall not be discharged into the atmosphere unless:~~

~~(1) The captured volatile organic compound emissions are reduced by at least 90 percent by an incineration system or 95 percent by a carbon adsorption system or any other control system; and:~~

~~(A) For packaging rotogravure printing operations, at least 65 percent overall reduction of the volatile organic compound emissions is achieved;~~

~~(B) For publication rotogravure printing operations at least 75 percent overall reduction of the volatile organic compound emissions is achieved; and~~

~~(C) For flexographic printing operations, at least 60 percent overall reduction of the volatile organic compound emissions is achieved;~~

~~(2) The solvent portion of the ink, as it is applied on the substrate, consists of at least 75 percent water by volume and no more than 25 percent organic solvent by volume;~~

~~(3) The ink contains by volume at least 60 percent nonvolatile material;~~

~~(4) The printing system uses a combination of solvent borne and water borne ink such that at least a 70 percent by volume overall reduction in solvent usage is achieved when compared to all solvent borne ink usage, or~~

~~(5) The ink, including any solvents that may be added to it, contains no more than 0.5 pounds of volatile organic compounds per pound of solids in the ink; only flexographic printing and packaging rotogravure printing may use this option.~~

~~(e) When a facility complies with this Rule using the provision of Subparagraph (d)(4) of this Rule, the permit shall contain a condition stating the maximum quantity of solvent borne ink that each printing unit may use or that the facility as a whole may use.~~

~~(f) Equivalency calculations for emissions trading, cross line averaging, or determining compliance with add-on control equipment shall be performed in units of pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids.~~

~~*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*~~
~~*Eff. July 1, 1980;*~~
~~*Amended December 1, 1993; December 1, 1989; January 1, 1985; June 1, 1981*~~

15A NCAC 02D .0951 is proposed for amendment as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0951 MISCELLANEOUS VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS

(a) With the exceptions in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, this Rule applies to all facilities that use volatile organic compounds as solvents, carriers, material processing media, or industrial chemical reactants, or in other similar uses, or that mix, blend, or manufacture volatile organic compounds for which there is no other applicable emissions control rule in this Section except Rule .0958 of this Section. If the only other applicable emissions control rule for the facility in this Section is Rule .0958, then both this Rule and Rule .0958 apply.

(b) This Rule does not apply to architectural or maintenance coating.

(c) The owner or operator of any facility to which this Rule applies shall:

(1) install and operate reasonable available control technology; or

(2) limit emissions of volatile organic compounds from coating lines not covered by Rules ~~.0917 through~~ .0922, .0923, .0924, .0934, ~~or .0935~~ .0935, 0936 or .0961 through .0968 from this Section to no more than 6.7 pounds of volatile organic compounds per gallon of solids delivered to the coating applicator.

(d) If the owner or operator of a facility chooses to install reasonable available control technology under Subparagraph (c)(1) of this Rule, the owner or operator shall submit:

(1) the name and location of the facility;

(2) information identifying the source for which a reasonable available control technology limitation or standard is being proposed;

(3) a demonstration that shows the proposed reasonable available control technology limitation or standard satisfies the requirements for reasonable available control technology; and

(4) a proposal for demonstrating compliance with the proposed reasonable control technology limitation or standard.

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*
Eff. July 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2000; July 1, 1996.

15A NCAC 02D .0952 is proposed for amendment as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0952 PETITION FOR ALTERNATIVE CONTROLS FOR RACT

(a) ~~With the exception in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, this~~ This Rule applies to all sources covered under this Section.

~~(b) This Rule does not apply to sources in Mecklenburg County to which Rules .0917 through .0937 of this Section apply and which are located at a facility where the total potential emissions of volatile organic compounds from all stationary sources at the facility are greater than or equal to 100 tons per year.~~

~~(c)~~(b) If the owner or operator of any source of volatile organic compounds subject to the requirements of this Section, can demonstrate that compliance with rules in this Section would be technologically or economically infeasible, he may petition the Director to allow the use of alternative operational or equipment controls for the reduction of volatile organic compound emissions. Petition shall be made for each source to the Director.

~~(d)~~(c) The petition shall contain:

(1) the name and address of the company and the name and telephone number of a company officer over whose signature the petition is submitted;

(2) a description of all operations conducted at the location to which the petition applies and the purpose that the volatile organic compound emitting equipment serves within the operations;

(3) reference to the specific operational and equipment controls under the rules of this Section for which alternative operational or equipment controls are proposed;

(4) a description of the proposed alternative operational or equipment controls, the magnitude of volatile organic compound emission reduction that will be achieved, and the quantity and composition of volatile organic compounds that will be emitted if the alternative operational or equipment controls are instituted;

(5) a plan, which will be instituted in addition to the proposed alternative operational or equipment controls, to reduce, where technologically and economically feasible, volatile organic compound emissions from other source operations at the facility, further than that required under the rules of this Section, if these sources exist at the facility, such that aggregate volatile organic compound emissions from the facility will in no case be greater through application of the alternative control than would be allowed through conformance with the rules of this Section;

(6) a schedule for the installation or institution of the alternative operational or equipment controls in conformance with Rule .0909 of this Section, as applicable; and

(7) certification that emissions of all other air contaminants from the subject source are in compliance with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

The petition may include a copy of the permit application and need not duplicate information in the permit application.

~~(e)~~(d) The Director shall approve a petition for alternative control if:

(1) The petition is submitted in accordance with Paragraph (d) of this Rule;

(2) The Director determines that the petitioner cannot comply with the rules in question because of technological or economical infeasibility;

(3) All other air contaminant emissions from the facility are in compliance with, or under a schedule for compliance as expeditiously as practicable with, all applicable local, state, and federal regulations; and

(4) The petition contains a schedule for achieving and maintaining reduction of volatile organic compound emissions to the maximum extent feasible and as expeditiously as practicable.

~~(f)~~(e) When controls different from those specified in the appropriate emission standards in this Section are approved by the Director, the permit shall contain a condition stating such controls.

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*
Eff. July 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. January 1, 2009; April 1, 2003; July 1, 1995; May 1, 1995.
_____2010

15A NCAC 02D .0961 is proposed for adoption as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0961 OFFSET LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING AND LETTERPRESS PRINTING

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

(1) "First installation date" means the actual date when this control device becomes operational. This date does not change if the control device is later redirected to a new press

(2) "Fountain solution" means water-based solution that applies to lithographic plate to render the non-image areas unreceptive to the ink.

(3) "Letterpress printing" means a printing process in which the image area is raised relative to the non-image area and the paste ink is transferred to the substrate directly from the image surface.

(4) "Offset lithography" means an indirect method of printing when ink transferred from the lithographic plate to a rubber-covered intermediate "blanket" cylinder and then transferred from the blanket cylinder to the substrate.

(5) " Sheet-fed printing " means an indirect method of printing when ink transferred from the lithographic plate to a rubber-covered intermediate "blanket" cylinder and then transferred from the blanket cylinder to the substrate.

(6) "Web printing" means printing when continuous rolls of substrate material are fed to the press and rewound or cut to size after printing.

(b) This Rule applies to any offset lithographic and any letterpress printing operations sources whose emissions of volatile organic compounds exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b).

(c) Volatile organic compounds content in the fountain solution from on-press (as-applied) for heatset web offset lithographic printing shall not exceed 1.6 percent alcohol (by weight) in the fountain or equivalent. This level of control for volatile organic compounds shall be achieved by:

(1) reducing the on-press (as-applied) alcohol content to 1.6 percent alcohol or less (by weight); or

(2) use three percent alcohol or less (by weight) the on-press (as-applied) in the fountain solution if the fountain solution is refrigerated to below 60°F; or

(3) use five percent alcohol substitute or less (by weight) the on-press (as-applied) and no alcohol in the in the fountain solution.

(d) Volatile organic compounds content in the fountain solution from on-press (as-applied) sheet-fed lithographic printing five percent alcohol (by weight) in the fountain or equivalent. This level of control for volatile organic compounds shall be achieved by:

(1) reducing the on-press (as-applied) alcohol content to five percent alcohol or less (by weight); or

(2) use 8.5 percent alcohol or less (by weight) the on-press (as-applied) in the fountain solution if the fountain solution is refrigerated to below 60°F; or

(3) use five percent alcohol substitute or less (by weight) the on-press (as-applied) and no alcohol in the in the fountain solution.

(e) Volatile organic compounds content in the fountain solution from on-press (as-applied) coldset web offset lithographic printing shall not exceed five percent alcohol substitute or less (by weight) and no alcohol in the fountain solution.

(f) Emissions of volatile organic compounds from any single letterpress printing heatset press subject to this Rule shall not exceed 25 tons per year. This level of control shall be achieved by using petroleum ink oil with volatile organic compounds content 31.25 tons per year volatile organic compounds or less because of the 20 percent ink oil retention.

(g) EPA Method 24 (CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials used at offset lithographic printing and letterpress printing facilities unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials from the manufacturer.

(h) Any single letterpress printing heatset dryer owner or operator subject to this Rule, who has chosen to use add-on control for letterpress printing operation rather than to comply with the emission limits established in Paragraph (f) of this Rule shall install control equipment with:

(1) 90 percent control efficiency for a control device whose first installation date was prior to July 1, 2010; or

(2) 95 percent control efficiency for a control device whose first installation date was on or after July 1, 2010.

(i) The control limits established in:

(1) Paragraph (d) shall not be applied to sheet-fed presses with maximum sheet size 11x 17 inches or smaller, or to any press with total fountain solution reservoir of less than one gallon;

(2) Paragraphs (d),(e), and (f) shall not be applied to sheet-fed or coldest web inks, sheet-fed or coldest web varnishes, waterborne coatings or radiation (ultra-violet light or electron beam) cured materials used on offset lithographic presses or letterpress presses;

(3) Paragraph (c) and (d) shall not be applied to a press with a potential to emit below 25 tons per year used for book printing, and presses with maximum web width of 22 inches or less; and

(4) Paragraph (f) shall not be applied to a heatset press used for book printing, and a headset press with maximum web width of 22 inches or less.

(j) All cleaning materials used in amount more than 110 gallons per year for cleaning a press, press parts, or to remove dried ink from areas around the press shall contain less than 70 weight percent volatile organic compounds or have volatile organic compounds composite vapor pressure less than 10 mm Hg at 20°C.

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

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*
Eff. _____.

15A NCAC 02D .0962 is proposed for adoption as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0962 INDUSTRIAL CLEANING SOLVENTS

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

(1) "Organic solvent" means a liquid hydrocarbon, such as methyl ethyl ketone or toluene, used to dissolve paints, varnishes, grease, oil, or other hydrocarbons.

(2) "Solvent cleaning" means the process of removing the excess penetrant from the surface or a part by wiping. flushing, or spraying with a solvent for the penetrant.

(b) This Rule applies to sources whose volatile organic compound emissions exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b) from the following cleaning operations:

(1) spray gun cleaning;
(2) spray booth cleaning;
(3) large manufactured components cleaning;
(4) parts cleaning;
(5) equipment cleaning;
(6) line cleaning;
(7) floor cleaning;
(8) tank cleaning; and
(9) small manufactured components cleaning.

(c) Cleaning operations covered by Rules .0921, .0923, .0934, .0935, .0936, .0961, .0962, .0963, .0964, .0965, .0966, .0967, and .0968 of this Section are exempted from the requirements of this Rule.

(d) Any cleaning material of the nine cleaning operations listed in Paragraph (b) of this Rule shall have:

(1) volatile organic compounds content that does not exceed 0.42 pounds per gallon; or

(2) composite vapor limit of eight millimeters of mercury (mmHg) at 20 degrees Celsius.

(e) EPA Method 24 (CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials used in industrial cleaning solvents operations unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials from the manufacturer.

(f) Facilities which have chosen to use add-on control rather than to comply with the emission limits established in Paragraph (d) of this Rule shall install control equipment with 85 percent overall efficiency.

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

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*
*Eff.*_____.

15A NCAC 02D .0963 is proposed for adoption as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0963 FIBERGLASS BOAT MANUFACTURING MATERIALS

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

(1) "Closed molding" means any fabrication techniques in which pressure is used to distribute the resin through the reinforcing fabric placed between two mold surfaces to either saturate the fabric or fill the mold cavity.

(2) "Monomer" means a volatile organic compound that partly combines with itself, or other similar compounds, by a cross-linking reaction to become a part of the cured resin.

(3) "Open molding" means the open mold which is first spray-coated with a clear or pigmented polyster resin known as a gel coat. The gel coat will become the outer surface of the finished part.

(b) This Rule applies to a facility that manufactures hulls or decks of boats and related parts, build molds to make fiberglass boat hulls or decks and related parts from fiberglass, or make polyester resin putties for assembling fiberglass parts and whose volatile organic compounds emissions exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b) from sources for the following operations:

(1) open molding and gel coat operations (including pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, production resin, tooling gel coat, and tooling resin);

(2) resins and gel coat mixing operations; and

(3) resins and gel coat application equipment cleaning operations.

(c) The following activities are exempted from the provisions of this rule:

(1) surface coatings applied to fiberglass boats;

(2) Surface coatings for fiberglass and metal recreational boats (pleasure craft), and;

(3) industrial adhesives used in the assembly of fiberglass boats.

(d) Volatile organic compounds content limits in resin and gel coat that are used for any molding operations listed in Paragraph (b) of this Rule and closed molding operations that do not meet the definition established in Subparagraph (a)(2) of this Rule, such as vacuum bagging operations, shall not exceed monomer volatile organic compounds limits established in Table 1:

Table 1.)

Material	Application Method	Limit of Weighted-Average Monomer VOC Content (weight percent)
Production resin	Atomized (spray)	28
Production resin	Nonatomized	35
Pigmented gel coat	Any method	33
Clear gel coat	Any method	48
Tooling resin	Atomized	30
Tooling resin	Nonatomized	39
Tooling gel coat	Any method	40

The average monomer volatile organic compounds contents listed in the Table 1 shall be determined by using Equation 1:

$$\text{Weighted Average Monomer VOC Content} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (M_i \, VOC_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (M_i)}$$

Where: M_i = mass of open molding resin or gel coat i used in the past 12 month in an operation, megagrams.

VOC_I = monomer volatile organic compounds content, by weight percent, of open molding

resin or gel coat i used in the past 12 month in an operation.

n = number of different open molding resins or gel coats used in the past 12 month in an operation.

(e) Molding monomer and non-monomer volatile organic compounds limits established in Paragraph (d) of this Rule shall not be applicable to:

(1) production resins (including skin coat resins) that shall meet specifications for use in military vessels or shall be approved by the U.S. Coast Guard for the use in the construction of lifeboats, rescue boats, and other life saving appliances approved under 46 CFR subchapter Q, or the construction of small passenger vessels regulated by 46 CFR Subchapter T. Production resins that meet these criteria shall be applied with nonatomizing resin application equipment;

(2) production and tooling resins, and pigmented, clear, and tooling gel coat used for part or mold repair and touch up. Total resin and gel coat materials that meet these criteria shall not exceed one percent by weight of all resin and gel coat used at a facility on a 12-month rolling-average basis; or

(3) pure, 100-percent vinylester resin used for skin coats that shall be applied with nonatomizing resin application equipment and with the total amount of the resin materials not exceeding five percent by weight of all resin used at a factory on 12-month rolling-average basis.

(f) Any molding resin and gel coat operations listed in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, that a facility chooses to include into average emissions among different operations to meet numerical monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate limits rather than to comply with the emission limits established in Paragraph (d) of this Rule shall use:

(1) Equation 2 to estimate a facility-specific monomer volatile organic compounds mass emission limit (12-month rolling average). Estimations of emissions average shall be determined on 12-month rolling average basis at the end of every month (12 times per year).

Equation 2:

$$\text{Monomer VOC Limit} = 46(M_R) + 159(M_{PG}) + 291(M_{CG}) + 54(M_{TR}) + 214(M_{TG})$$

Where:

Monomer VOC Limit = total allowable monomer volatile organic compounds that can be emitted from the open molding operations included in the average, kilograms per 12-month period.

M_R = mass of production resin used in the past 12 month excluding any materials that are exempt, megagrams.

M_{PG} = mass of pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 month, excluding any materials that are exempt, megagrams.

M_{CG} = mass of clear gel coat used in the past 12 month, excluding any materials that are exempt, megagrams.

M_{TR} = mass of tooling resin coat used in the past 12 month, excluding any materials that are exempt, megagrams.

M_{TG} = mass of tooling gel coat used in the past 12 month, excluding any materials that are exempt, megagrams.

The numerical coefficients associated with each term on the right hand side of Equation 2 are the allowable monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for that particular material in units of kilograms of VOC per megagrams of material used.

(2) Equation 3 to demonstrate that the monomer volatile organic compounds emissions from the operations included in the average do nor exceed the emission limit calculated using Equation 2 from Subparagraph (f)(1) of this Rule for the same 12-month period. This demonstration shall be conducted at the end of the first 12-month averaging period and at the end of every subsequent month for only those operations and materials that included in the average.

Equation 3:

Monomer VOC emissions = $(PV_R)(M_R) + (PV_{PG})(M_{PG}) + (PV_{CG})(M_{CG}) + (PV_{TR})(M_{TR}) + (PV_{TG})(M_{TG})$

Where:

Monomer VOC emissions = monomer volatile organic compounds emissions calculated using the monomer volatile organic compounds emission equation for each operation included in the average, kilograms.

PV_R = weighted-average monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for production resin used in the past 12 month, kilograms per megagram.

M_R = Mass of production resin used in the past 12 month, megagrams.

PV_{PG} = weighted-average monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 month, kilograms per megagram.

M_{PG} = mass of pigmented gel coat used in the past 12 month, megagrams.

PV_{CG} = weighted-average monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for clear gel coat used in the past 12 month, kilograms per megagram.

M_{CG} = Mass of clear gel coat used in the past 12 month, megagrams.

PV_{TR} = Weighted-average monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for tooling resin used in the past 12 month, kilograms per megagram.

M_{TR} = Mass of tooling resin used in the past 12 month, megagrams.

PV_{TG} = Weighted-average monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for tooling gel coat used in the past 12 month, kilograms per megagram.

M_{TG} = Mass of tooling gel coat used in the past 12 month, megagrams.

(3) Equation 4 to compute the weighted-average monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for the previous 12 month for each open molding resin and gel coat operation included in the average to apply the results in Equation 3.

Equation 4:

$$PV_{OP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (M_i PV_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (M_i)}$$

Where:

PV_{OP} = weighted-average monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for each open molding operation (PV_R, PV_{PG}, PV_{CG}, PV_{TR}, and PV_{TG}) included in the average, kilograms of monomer volatile organic compounds per megagram of material applied.

M_i = mass or resin or gel coat i used within an operation in the past 12 month, megagrams.

n = number of different open molding resins and gel coats used within an operation in the past 12 month.

PV_i = the monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for resin or gel coat i used within an operation in the past 12 month, kilograms of monomer volatile organic compounds per megagram of material applied. Equations in Table 2 shall be used to compute PV_i.

Table 2 Compliant Materials Monomer Volatile Organic Compounds Content for Open Molding Resin and Gel Coat.

For this material	and this application method	Use this formula to calculate the monomer VOC emission rate
1. Production resin, tooling resin	a. Atomized	$0.014 \times (\text{Resin VOC\%})^{2.425}$
	b. Atomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out	$0.01185 \times (\text{Resin VOC\%})^{2.425}$
	c. Atomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out	$0.00945 \times (\text{Resin VOC\%})^{2.425}$
	d. Nonatomized	$0.014 \times (\text{Resin VOC\%})^{2.275}$
	e. Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out	$0.0110 \times (\text{Resin VOC\%})^{2.275}$
	f. Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out	$0.0076 \times (\text{Resin VOC\%})^{2.275}$
2. Pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling gel coat	All methods	$0.445 \times (\text{Gel coat VOC\%})^{1.675}$

(g) If any molding resin and gel coat operations listed in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, chooses to use of higher-monomer volatile organic compounds materials rather than to comply with the emission limits established in Paragraph (d) of this Rule it shall:

(1) install control equipment to meet the emission limit determined by Equation 2 in Subparagraph (f)(1) of this Rule, applying the mass of each material used during the control device performance test in Equation 2 to determine the emission limit (in kilogram of monomer VOC) that is applicable during the test, instead of using the mass of each material as it established in Subparagraph (f)(1) of this Rule;

(2) monitor and record relevant control device and capture system operating parameters during the control device performance test to use the recorded values to establish operating limits for those parameters;

(3) monitor the operating parameters for the control device and emissions capture system and maintain the parameters within the established limits;

(h) Any molding resin and gel coat operations that use a filled production resin or filled tooling resin shall calculate the emission rate for the filled production resin or filled tooling resin on as applied basis using Equation 5. If the filled resin:

(1) is used as a production resin than the value of PV_F calculated by Equation 5 shall not exceed 46 kilograms of monomer VOC per megagram of filled resin applied;

(2) is used as a tooling resin than the value of PV_F calculated by Equation 5 shall not exceed 54 kilograms of monomer VOC per megagram of filled resin applied;

(3) is included in the emissions averaging procedure than the facility use the value of PV_F calculated by Equation 5 for the value PV_i in Equation 4 in Subparagraph (f)(3) of this Rule.

Equation 5:

$$PV_F = PV_U \times \frac{(100 - \%Filler)}{100}$$

Where: PV_F = The as-applied monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for the filled production resin or tooling resin, kilograms monomer VOC per megagram of filled material.

PV_U = The monomer volatile organic compounds emission rate for the neat (unfilled) resin before filler is added, as calculated using the formulas in table 2. of Subparagraph (f)(3) of this Rule.

%Filler = The weight-percent of filler in the as-applied filled resin system.

(i) All resins and gel coats included in volatile organic compounds limits described in Paragraphs (d) through (h) shall meet non-monomer volatile organic compounds content limit of five percent.

(j) If the non-monomer volatile organic compounds content of a resin or gel coat exceeds five percent, then the excess non-monomer volatile organic compounds over five percent shall be counted toward the monomer volatile organic compounds content.

(k) SCAQMD Method 312-91, Determination of Percent Monomer in Polyester Resins, revised April 1996 shall be used to determine the monomer volatile organic compounds content of resin and gel coat materials unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of resin and gel coat materials from the manufacturer.

(l) All resin and gel coat mixing containers with a capacity equal to or greater than 55 gallons, including those used for on-site mixing of putties and polyputties, shall have a cover with no visible gaps in place at all times except the following operations:

(1) when material is being manually added to or removed from a container;

(2) when mixing or pumping equipment equipment is being placed or removed from a container.

(m) Volatile organic compounds cleaning solvents for routine application equipment cleaning shall contain no more than five percent volatile organic compounds by weight, or have a composite vapor pressure of no more than 0.50 mm Hg at 68 ^{0}F.

(n) Only non-volatile organic compounds solvents shall be used to remove cured resin and gel coat from application equipment.

1 (m) The owner or operator of any facility subject to this rule shall comply with the Rules .0903 and .0958 of this
2 Section.
3 *History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*
4
5 *Eff.* _____.
6

15A NCAC 02D .0964 is proposed for adoption as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0964 MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES

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

(1) "Air-assisted airless spray" means a system that consists of an airless spray gun with a compressed air jet at the gun tip to atomize the adhesive.

(2) "Airless spray" means the application of an adhesive through an atomizing nozzle at high pressure (1,000 to 6,000 pounds per square inch) by a pump forces.

(3) "Application process" means a process that consists of a series of one or more adhesive applicators and any associated drying area or oven where an adhesive is applied, dried and cured.

(4) "Dip Coating" means application where substrates are dipped into a tank containing the adhesive. The substrates are then withdrawn from the tank and any excess adhesive is allowed to drain.

(5) "Electrocoating" means a specialized form of dip coating where opposite electric charges are applied to the waterborne adhesive and the substrate.

(6) "Electrostatic spray" means application where the adhesive and substrate are oppositely charged.

(7) "Flow coating" means conveying the substrate over an enclosed sink where the adhesive is applied at low pressure as the item passes under a series of nozzles.

(8) "HVLP" means a system with specialized nozzles that provide better air and fluid flow at lower air pressure, shape spray pattern, and guide high volumes of atomized adhesive particles to the substrate using lower air pressure (10 pounds per square inch or less at the spray cap).

(9) "Roll coating", "brush coating", and "hand application" means application of high viscosity adhesives onto small surface area.

(b) Control of volatile organic compounds emissions from miscellaneous industrial adhesives product categories covered by Rules .0921, .0923, .0934, .0935, .0936, .0961, .0962, .0963, .0964, .0965, .0966, .0967, and .0968 of this section are exempted from the requirements of this Rule.

(c) This Rule applies to miscellaneous industrial adhesive application sources whose volatile organic compounds emissions exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b).

(d) With the exception established in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, all volatile organic compounds containing materials applied by each miscellaneous industrial adhesive application processes before control shall:

(1) not exceed limits established in Table 1 of this paragraph; and

(2) be used in one of the following application methods in conjunction with using low volatile organic compounds adhesives or adhesive primers:

(A) electrostatic spray;

(B) HVLP spray;

(C) Flow coat;

(D) roll coat or hand application, including non-spray application methods similar to hand or mechanically powered caulking gun, brush, or direct hand application;

(E) Dip coat (including electrodesposition);

(F) Airless spray;

(G) Air-assisted airless spray; or

(H) Other adhesive application method capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equivalent to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying.

(e) Emission limits established in Subparagraph (d)(1) of this Rule shall be:

(1) met by averaging the volatile organic compounds content of materials used oh a single application unit for each day; and

(2) calculated as mass of volatile organic compounds per volume of adhesive primer excluding water and exempt compounds, as applied.

(f) If an adhesive is used to bond dissimilar substrates together in general adhesive application process (Table 1), then the applicable substrate category with the highest volatile organic compounds emission limit shall be established as the limit for such application.

Table 1. Volatile Organic Compounds Emission Limits for General and Specialty Adhesive Application Process.

General Adhesive Application Processes	Recommended VOC Emission Limit (lb/gal)
Reinforced Plastic Composite	1.7
Flexible vinyl	2.1
Metal	0.3
Porous Material (Except Wood)	1
Rubber	2.1
Wood	0.3
Other Substrates	2.1
Specialty Adhesive Application Processes	Recommended VOC Emission Limit (lb/gal)
Ceramic Tile Installation	1.1
Contact Adhesive	2.1
Cove Base Installation	1.3
Floor Covering Installation (Indoor)	1.3
Floor Covering Installation (Outdoor)	2.1
Floor Covering Installation (Perimeter Bonded Sheet Vinyl)	5.5
Metal to Urethane/Rubber Molding or Casting	7.1
Motor Vehicle Adhesive	2.1
Motor Vehicle Weatherstrip Adhesive	6.3
Multipurpose Construction	1.7
Plastic Solvent Welding (ABS)	3.3
Plastic Solvent Welding (Except ABS)	4.2
Sheet Rubber Lining Installation	7.1
Single-Ply Roof Membrane Installation/Repair (Except EPDM)	2.1
Structural Glazing	0.8
Thin Metal Laminating	6.5
Tire Repair	0.8
Waterproof Resorcinol Glue	1.4
Adhesive Primer Application Processes	Recommended VOC Emission Limit1 (lb/gal)
Motor Vehicle Glass Bonding Primer	7.5
Plastic Solvent Welding Adhesive Primer	5.4
Single-Ply Roof Membrane Adhesive Primer	2.1
Other Adhesive Primer	2.1

(g) Any miscellaneous industrial adhesive application processes subject to this Rule, which chooses to use add-on control for adhesive application processes rather than to comply with the emission limits established in Paragraph (d) of this Rule, shall install control equipment with overall control efficiency of 85 percent or use a combination of adhesives and add-on control equipment on an application process to meet limits established in Paragraph (d).

(h) EPA Method 24 (CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of adhesives, other than reactive adhesives, and the procedure established in Appendix A of the NESHAP for surface coating of plastic parts (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of reactive adhesives unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of adhesives from the manufacturer.

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

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*
*Eff.*_____.

15A NCAC 02D .0965 is proposed for adoption as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0965 FLEXIBLE PACKAGE PRINTING

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

(1) "First installation date" means the actual date when the equipment or control device becomes operational. This date does not change if the equipment or control device is later moved to a new location.

(2) "Flexible Packaging" means any package or part of a package the shape of which can be readily changed.

(3) "Flexographic printing" means a printing process in which an image is raised above the printing plate, and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.

(4) "Rotogravure press" means an unwind or feed section, which may include more than one unwind or feed station (such as on a laminator), series of individual work stations, one or more of which is a rotogravure print station, any dryers associated with the work stations, and a rewind, stack, or collection section.

(5) "Rotogravure printing" means a printing process in which an image (type and art) is etched or engraved below the surface of a plate or cylinder.

(b) This Rule applies to flexible packaging printing press sources whose emissions of volatile organic compounds exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b).

(c) Volatile organic compounds content of materials used on any single flexible packaging printing press subject to this Rule shall not exceed 0.8 lb volatile organic compounds per one lb of solids applied, or 0.16 lb volatile organic compounds per one lb of materials applied limits that are consistent with 80 percent overall emissions reduction level and reflect similar control levels as the capture and control option.

(c) Any flexible packaging printing press which has chosen to use add-on control for coating operations rather than to comply with the emission limits established in Paragraph (c) of this Rule shall install control equipment with:

(1) 65 percent overall control based on a capture efficiency of 75 percent and a control device efficiency of 90 percent for a press that was first installed prior to March 14, 1995 and that is controlled by an add-on control device whose first installation date prior to July 1. 2010; or

(2) 70 percent overall control based on a capture efficiency of 75 percent and a control device efficiency of 95 percent for a press that was first installed prior to March 14, 1995 and that is controlled by an add-on control device whose first installation date was on or after July 1, 2010; or

(3) 75 percent overall control based on a capture efficiency of 85 percent and a control device efficiency of 95 percent for a press that was first installed on or after March 14, 1995 and that is controlled by an add-on control device whose first installation date was prior July 1, 2010; or

(4) 80 percent overall control based on a capture efficiency of 85 percent and a control device efficiency of 95 percent for a press that was first installed on or after March 14, 1995 and that is controlled by an add-on control device whose first installation date was on or after July 1, 2010.

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

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

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff._____.

15A NCAC 02D .0966 is proposed for adoption as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0966 PAPER, FILM AND FOIL COATINGS

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

(1) "Paper, film, and foil coating line" means a series of coating applicators, flash-off areas, and any associated curing/drying equipment between one or more unwind/feed stations and one or more rewind/cutting stations.

(2) "Fabric coating" means applying protective or functional coatings to a textile substance with a knife, roll, rotogravure, rotary screen, or flat screen coater to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, or appearance. Printing on textile fabric for decorative or other purposes is not part of this definition. Saturation operations are included in this definition.

(3) "Flexographic coating" means that the area to be coated is delineated by a raised surface on a flexible plate.

(4) "Rotary screen or flat screen coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of masking the surface and applying a color or finish using a screen either in flat form or rotary form.

(5) "Rotogravure coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is picked up in these recessed areas and is transferred to the substrate.

(b) With the exception in Paragraph (c) of this Rule, this Rule applies to paper, film and foil surface coating operations sources, including related cleaning activity, whose emissions of volatile organic compounds exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b), at the facility that applies:

(1) paper, film, or foil surfaces in the manufacturing of products for pressure sensitive tape and labels (including fabric coated for use in pressure sensitive tapes and labels; photographic film; industrial and decorative laminates; abrasive products (including fabric coated for use in abrasive products) and flexible packaging (including coating of non-woven polymer substrates for use in flexible packaging); and

(2) coatings during miscellaneous coating applications for production of corrugated and solid fiber boxes; die-cut paper paperboard, and cardboard; converted paper and paperboard not elsewhere classified; folding paperboard boxes, including sanitary boxes; manifold business forms and related products; plastic asceptic packaging; and carbon paper and inked ribbons.

(c) The following types of coatings are not covered by this Rule:

(1) coatings performed on or in-line with any offset lithographic, screen, letterpress, flexographic, rotogravure, or digital printing press; or

(2) size presses and on machine coaters that function as part of an in- line papermaking system.

(d) With the exception stated in Paragraph (c) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds from:

(1) pressure sensitive tape and label surface paper, film, and foils with the potential to emit, prior to controls, less than 25 tons per year of volatile organic compounds from coatings shall not exceed 0.20 pounds volatile organic compounds per pound of solids applied (0.067 pounds volatile organic compounds per pound of coating);

(2) paper, film, and foil surface coating lines with the potential to emit, prior to controls less than 25 tons per year of volatile organic compounds from coatings shall not exceed 0.40 pounds of volatile organic compounds per pound of solids(0.08 pounds volatile organic compounds per pound of coating).

(e) EPA Method 24 (CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials used at paper, film and foil coatings facilities unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials from the manufacturer.

(f) Any individual paper, film, and foil with the potential to emit, prior to controls, at least 25 tons per year of volatile organic compounds from coatings shall apply control with overall volatile organic compounds efficiency of 90 percent rather than the emission limits established in Paragraph (d) of this Rule or use a combination of coating and add-on control equipment on a coating unit to meet limits that are equivalent to 90 percent overall control efficiency.

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

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. _____.

15A NCAC 02D .0967 is proposed for adoption as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0967 MISCELLANEOUS METAL AND PLASTIC PARTS COATINGS.

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

(1) "Air dried coating" means coatings which are dried by the use of air or a forced air drier.

(2) "Coating unit" means series one or more coating applicators and any associated drying area and oven wherein a coating is applied, dried, and cured.

(b) This Rule applies to miscellaneous metal and plastic parts surface coating units whose volatile organic compounds emissions exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b) for coating and related cleaning activities of the following types of products:

(1) fabricated metal products, molded plastic parts, small and large farm machinery, commercial and industrial machinery and equipment;

(2) automotive or transportation equipment, interior or exterior automotive parts, construction equipment, motor vehicle accessories, bicycles and sporting goods;

(3) toys, recreational vehicles, pleasure craft (recreational boats), extruded aluminum structural components, railroad cars, heavier vehicles, lawn and garden equipment;

(4) business machines, laboratory and medical equipment; and

(5) electronic equipment, steel drums metal pipes, and numerous other industrial and household products.

(c) This Rule does not apply to:

(1) coatings that are applied to test panels and coupons as part of research and development, quality control;

(2) performance testing activities at paint research or manufacturing facility; or

(3) sources covered by Rules .0921, .0922, .0923, .0935, .0936, .0961 .0962, .0963, .0964, .0965, .0966, .0967, and .0968 of this Section.

(d) With the exception stated in Paragraph (c) of this Rule, emissions of volatile organic compounds before control for surface coating of:

(1) Metal parts and products shall not exceed limits as established in Table 1;

Table 1. Metal Parts and Products Volatile Organic Compounds content Limits

Coating Category	**Air Dried lb VOC/gal coating**	**Baked lb VOC/gal coating**
General One Component; General Multi Component; Military Specification	2.8	2.3
Camouflage; Electric-Insulating Varnish; Etching Filler; High Temperature; Metallic; Mold-Seal; Pan Backing; Pretreatment Coatings; Drum Coating, New, Interior; Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior; Silicone Release; Vacuum-Metalizing	3.5	3.5
Extreme High-Gloss; Extreme Performance; Heat-Resistant; Repair and Touch Up; Solar-Absorbent	3.5	3.0
High Performance Architectural	6.2	6.2
Prefabricated Architectural Multi-Component; Prefabricated Architectural One-Component	3.5	2.3
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	2.8	2.8
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	4.2	4.2

(2) Plastic parts and products shall not exceed limits as established in Table 2;

Table 2. Metal Parts and Products Volatile Organic Compounds content Limits

Coating Category	lbs VOC/gal coating
General One Component	2.3
General Multi Component; Metallic	3.5
Electric Dissipating Coatings and Shock-Free Coatings; Optical Coatings; Vacuum-Metalizing	6.7
Extreme Performance	3.5 (2-pack coatings)
Military Specification	2.8 (1 pack) 3.5 (2 pack)
Mold-Seal	6.3
Multi-colored Coatings	5.7

(3) automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts shall not exceed limits as established in Table 3;

Table 3. Automotive/Transportation and Business Machine Plastic Parts Volatile Organic Compounds content Limits

Coating Category	lbs VOC/gal coating
Automotive/Transportation Coatings	
I. High Bake Coatings – Interior and Exterior Parts	
Non-flexible Primer	3.5
Base Coats; Non-basecoat/clear coat; Flexible Primer	4.3
Clear Coat	4.0
II. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings – Exterior Parts	
Primers; Basecoat; Non-basecoat/clearcoat	4.8
Clearcoats	4.5
III. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings – Interior Parts	5.0
IV. Touchup and Repair Coatings	5.2
Business Machine Coatings	
Primers; Topcoat Texture Coat; Touchup and repair	2.9
Fog Coat	2.2

(4) pleasure craft shall not exceed limits as established in Table 4;

Table 4. Pleasure Craft Surface Coating Volatile Organic Compounds content Limits

Coating Category	lbs VOC/gal coating
Extreme High Gloss Topcoat	4.1
High Gloss Topcoat Finish; Primer/Surfacer; All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	3.5
Pretreatment Wash Primers	6.5
High Build Primer Surfacer; Other Substrate Antifoulant Coating	2.8
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coating	4.7

(5) motor vehicle materials shall not exceed limits as established in Table 5.

Table5. Motor Vehicle Materials Volatile Organic Compounds Content Limits

Coating Category	**lbs VOC/gal coating**
Motor vehicle cavity wax; Motor vehicle sealer; Motor vehicle deadener; Motor vehicle underbody coating; Motor vehicle trunk interior coating	5.4
Motor vehicle gasket/gasket sealing material; Motor vehicle bedliner	1.7
Motor vehicle lubricating wax/compound	5.8

(e) With the exception of motor vehicle materials coatings, any miscellaneous metal and plastic parts coatings operations facility may choose combination of low volatile organic compounds coatings and add-on control equipment on a coating unit. Emissions of volatile organic compounds before control with such combination shall not exceed limits for surface coating of:

(1) Metal parts and products as established in Table 1;

Table 1. Metal Parts and Products Volatile Organic Compounds content Limits

Coating Category	**Air Dried**	**Baked**
	lb VOC/gal solids	**lb VOC/gal solids**
General One Component; General Multi Component; Military Specification;	4.52	3.35
Etching Filler; High Temperature; Metallic; Mold-Seal; Pan Backing; Pretreatment Coatings; Silicone Release; Drum Coating, New, Interior; Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior; Vacuum-Metalizing	6.67	6.67
Extreme High-Gloss; Extreme Performance; Heat-Resistant; Solar-Absorbent	6.67	5.06
High Performance Architectural	38.0	38.0
Prefabricated Architectural Multi-Component	6.67	3.35
Prefabricated Architectural One-Component	6.67	3.35
	6.67	6.67
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	4.52	4.52
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	6.67	9.78

(2) plastic parts and products as established in Table 2;

Table 2. Plastic Parts and Products Volatile Organic Compounds content Limits

Coating Category	**lbs VOC/gal solids**
General One Component	3.35
General Multi Component; Metallic	6.67
Electric Dissipating Coatings and Shock-Free Coatings Optical Coatings; Vacuum-Metalizing	74.7
Extreme Performance	6.67(2-pack)
Military Specification	4.52 (1 pack) 6.67 (2 pack)
Mold-Seal	43.7
Multi-colored Coatings	25.3

(3) automotive/transportation and business machine plastic parts as established in Table 3;

Table 3. Automotive/Transportation and Business Machine Plastic Parts Volatile Organic Compounds content Limits

Coating Category	lbs VOC/gal solids
Automotive/Transportation Coatings1	
I. High Bake Coatings – Interior and Exterior Parts	
Flexible Primer	11.58
Non-flexible Primer; Non-basecoat/clear coat	6.67
Base Coats	10.34
Clear Coat	8.76
II. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings – Exterior Parts	
Primers	13.8
Basecoat; Non-basecoat/clearcoat	15.59
Clearcoats:	11.58
III. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings – Interior Parts	15.59
IV. Touchup and Repair Coatings	17.72
Business Machine Coatings	
Primers; Topcoat; Texture Coat; Touchup and repair	4.8
Fog Coat	3.14

(4) pleasure craft surface coatings as established in Table 4;

Table 4. Pleasure Craft surface Coatings Volatile Organic Compounds content Limits

Coating Category	lbs VOC/gal solids
Extreme High Gloss Topcoat	9.2
High Gloss Topcoat; Finish Primer/Surfacer; All other pleasure craft surface coatings for metal or plastic	6.7
Pretreatment Wash Primers	55.6
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coating	12.8
High Build Primer Surfacer; Other Substrate Antifoulant Coating	4.4

(e) EPA Method 24 (CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials used at miscellaneous metal and plastic part coating facilities unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials from the manufacturer.
(f) With the exception of motor vehicle materials coatings, any miscellaneous metal and plastic parts coatings operations facility may choose to use add-on control equipment with an overall control efficiency of 90 percent in lieu of using low-VOC coatings and specified application methods.
(g) The owner or operator of any facility subject to this rule shall comply with the Rules .0903 and .0958 of this Section.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. _____

15A NCAC 02D .0968 is proposed for adoption as follows:

15A NCAC 02D .0968 AUTOMOBILE AND LIGHT-DUTY TRUCK ASSEMBLY COATINGS

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

(1) "Automobile" means a motor vehicle designed to carry up to eight passengers, excluding vans, sport utility vehicles, and motor vehicles designed primarily to transport light loads of property.

(2) "Electrodeposition" means a process of applying a protective, corrosion-resistantwaterborne primer on exterior and interior surfaces that provides thorough coverage of recessed areas. It is a dip coating method that uses an electrical field to apply or deposit the conductive coating onto the part. The object being painted acts as an electrode that is oppositely charged from the particles of paint in the dip tank.

(3) "Final repair" means the operations performed and coating(s) applied to completely assembled motor vehicles or to parts that are not yet on a completely assembled vehicle to correct damage or imperfections in the coating.

(4) "Light-duty truck" means vans, sport utility vehicles, and motor vehicles designed primarily to transport light loads of property with gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less.

(5) "Primer-surfacer" means an intermediate protective coating applied over the electrodeposition primer (EDP) and under the topcoat. Primer-surfacer provides adhesion, protection, and appearance properties to the total finish.

(6) "Solids turnover ratio (R_T)" means the ratio of total volume of coating solids that is added to the EDP system in a calendar month divided by the total volume design capacity of the EDP system.

(b) This Rule applies to automobile and light-duty truck assembly coating operations and related cleaning activities whose emissions of volatile organic compounds exceed the threshold established in Subparagraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(b) at:

(1) automobile or light-duty assembly plants during the vehicle assembly processes with the following primary coating product applications:

(A) new automobile or new light-duty truck bodies, or body parts for new automobiles or new light-duty trucks; or

(B) other parts that are coated along with these bodies or body parts; or

(C) additional coatings which include glass bonding primer, adhesives, cavity wax, sealer, deadener, gasket/gasket sealing material, underbody coating, trunk interior coating, bedliner, weatherstrip adhesive, and lubricating waxes/compounds; and

(2) coatings used in facilities that perform these coating operations on a contractual basis without coatings used at plastic or composites molding facilities

(c) This Rule does not apply to:

(1) aerosol coatings of automobile and light-truck assembly coatings; or

(2) coatings that are applied to other parts intended for use in new automobiles or new light-duty trucks (e.g., application of spray primer, color and clear coat to fascia or bumpers) on coating lines that are not related to the vehicle assembly process at automobile or light-duty assembly plants. They are covered by Rules .0964, and .0967 of this Section; and

(3) aftermarket repair or replacement parts for automobiles or light-duty trucks that are covered by Rules .0964, and .0967 of this Section.

(d) With the exception of materials supplied in containers with a net volume of 16 ounces or less, or a net weight of one pound or less, emissions of volatile organic compounds before control for:

(1) automobile and light-duty truck assembly coatings shall not exceed limits established in Table 1

Table 1. Volatile Organic Compounds emission limits for automobile and light-duty truckassembly coatings.

Assembly Coating Process	Volatile Organic Compounds Emission Limit		
Electrodeposition primer (EDP) operations (including application area, spray/rinse stations, and curing oven)	When solids turnover ratio (R_T) ≥0.16;	When 0.040≤ R_T <0.160;	When R_T≤0.040;
	0.07lb/gal coatings solids applied.	$0.084^{0.160-R}$ x 8.34 lb/gal coating solids applied.	No VOC emission limit.
Primer-surfacer operations(including application area, flash-off area, and oven)	12.0 lb VOC/gal deposited solids on a daily weighted average basis as determined by following the procedures in the revised Automobile Topcoat Protocol		
Topcoat operations (including application area, flash-off area, and oven)	12.0 lb VOC/gal deposited solids on a daily weighted average basis as determined by following the procedures in the revised Automobile Topcoat Protocol		
Final repair operations	4.8 lb VOC/gallon of coating less water and less exempt solvents on a daily weighted average basis or as an occurrence weighted average.		
Combined primer-surfacer and topcoat operations	12.0 lb VOC/gal deposited solids on a daily weighted average basis as determined by following the procedures in the revised Automobile Topcoat Protocol		

(2) miscellaneous materials used at automobile and light-duty truck assembly coatings facilities shall not exceed limits established in Table 2.

Table 2. Volatile Organic Compounds emission limits for miscellaneous materials used at automobile and light-duty truck assembly coating facility (grams of VOC per liter of coating excluding water exempt compounds, as applied)

Material	Recommended VOC Emission Limit
Automobile and light-duty truck glass bonding primer	900
Automobile and light-duty truck adhesive	250
Automobile and light-duty truck cavity wax	650
Automobile and light-duty truck sealer	650
Automobile and light-duty truck deadener	650
Automobile and light-duty truck gasket/gasket sealing material	200
Automobile and light-duty truck underbody coating	650
Automobile and light-duty truck trunk interior coating	650
Automobile and light-duty truck bediner	200
Automobile and light-duty truck weatherstrip adhesive	750
Automobile and light-duty truck lubricating wax/compound	700

(e) EPA Method 24 (CFR Part 60, Appendix A-7) shall be used to determine the volatile organic compounds content of coatings, other than reactive adhesives used at automobile and light-duty truck coating facilities unless the facility maintains records to document the volatile organic compounds content of coating materials from the manufacturer.

(f) The emission limits established in Paragraph (d) of this Rule can be achieved with a combination of higher-solid solvent-borne coatings, efficient application equipment and bake oven exhaust control.

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

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);*
Eff.

15A NCAC 02Q .0306 is proposed for amendment as follows:

15A NCAC 02Q .0306 PERMITS REQUIRING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(a) The Director shall provide for public notice for comments with an opportunity for the public to request a public hearing on draft permits for the following:

(1) any source that may be designated by the Director based on public interest relevant to air quality;
(2) a source to which 15A NCAC 02D .0530 or .0531 applies;
(3) a source whose emission limitation is based on a good engineering practice stack height that exceeds the height defined in 15A NCAC 02D .0533(a)(4)(A), (B), or (C);
(4) a source required to have controls more stringent than the applicable emission standards in 15A NCAC 02D .0500 according to 15A NCAC 02D .0501 when necessary to comply with an ambient air quality standard under 15A NCAC 02D .0400;
(5) alternative controls different than the applicable emission standards in 15A NCAC 02D .0900 according to 15A NCAC 02D .0952;
(6) a limitation on the quantity of solvent-borne ink that may be used by a printing unit or printing system according to 15A NCAC 02D ~~.0936;~~ .0961and .0965;
(7) an allowance of a particulate emission rate of 0.08 grains per dry standard cubic foot for an incinerator constructed before July 1, 1987, in accordance with 15A NCAC 02D .1204(c)(2)(B) and .1208 (b)(2)(B):
(8) an alternative mix of controls under 15A NCAC 02D .0501(f);
(9) a source that is subject to the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .1109 or .1112;
(10) a source seeking exemption from the 20-percent opacity standard in 15A NCAC 02D .0521 under 15A NCAC 2D .0521(f);
(11) a source using an alternative monitoring procedure or methodology under 15A NCAC 02D .0606(g) or .0608(g); or
(12) the owner or operator requests that the draft permit go to public notice with an opportunity to request a public hearing.

(b) On the Division's website, the Director shall post a copy of the draft permit that changes classification for a facility by placing a physical or operational limitation in it to avoid the applicability of rules in 15A NCAC 02Q .0500. Along with the draft permit, the Director shall also post a public notice for comments with an opportunity to request a public hearing on that draft permit. The public notice shall contain the information specified in 15A NCAC 02Q .0307(c) and shall allow at least 30 days for public comment.

(c) If EPA requires the State to submit a permit as part of the North Carolina State Implementation Plan for Air Quality (SIP) and if the Commission approves a permit containing any of the conditions described in Paragraph (a) of this Rule as a part of the SIP, the Director shall submit the permit to the EPA on behalf of the Commission for inclusion as part of the federally approved SIP.

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1),(3); 143-215.108; 143-215.114A; 143-215.114B; 143-215.114C;*
Temporary Adoption Eff. March 8, 1994 for a period of 180 days or until the permanent rule becomes effective, whichever is sooner;
Eff. July 1, 1994;
Amended Eff. January 1, 2007; August 1, 2004; July 1, 2000; July 1, 1999; July 1, 1998.
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