

FINDINGS:

The Clean Air Act as amended in 1977 specifically Section 107(d)(1), required the identification of all air quality with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in all areas of the States. This requirement led to the designation of Pulaski County, Arkansas as a non-attainment area for ozone and a notice to this effect was published in the Federal Register on March 3, 1978. Such a designation required that the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control be revised to describe the actions that would be taken to reduce the emission of volatile organic compounds to the extent that the standard for ozone would be attained.

In March of 1979, the Department revised its implementation plan to incorporate reasonable available control for those stationary sources of VOC that existed in Pulaski County for which control technology guidelines had been issued. In September, 1979, EPA issued guidance documents for ten (10) additional source categories that had been designated as sources of volatile organic compounds. Of the ten sources listed, there were only two (2) of these source categories found in Pulaski County - surface coating miscellaneous metal parts and gasoline tank trucks. Therefore, Section 5 of the VOC Regulations is being revised to include regulations for surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and gasoline tank trucks.

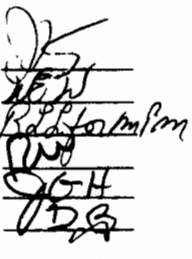
EPA has also expanded the list of exemptions for chlorofluorocarbons or fluorocarbons that do not appreciably contribute to the formation of ambient ozone. Therefore controlling emission from these compounds would not contribute to the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone. Therefore revision of Section 4.2(a) of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) is necessary to exempt these compounds from the regulations.

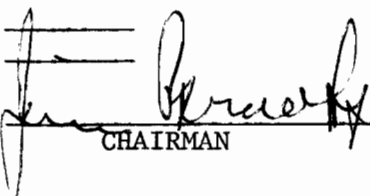
All applicable public participation requirements, if any, with respect to these revisions have been complied with.

ORDER:

Section 4.2(a) and Section 5 of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are hereby amended as set forth in the attachment hereto.

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SIONERS

  
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CHAIRMAN

SUBMITTED BY Wilson Tolefree

DATE PASSED 9-26-80

REVISIONS TO  
REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF POLLUTION CONTROL AND ECOLOGY  
8001 NATIONAL DRIVE  
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72209

AUGUST 27, 1980

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

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## REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

### Section 1. TITLE

The following rules and regulations, adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, shall be known as the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds.

### Section 2. PURPOSE

The Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds are designed to provide for the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Photochemical Oxidants in those areas of Arkansas which have been designated as non-attainment areas by the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act and are further designed to bring the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control into compliance with the provisions of said Act.

### Section 3. DEFINITIONS

When used in these regulations, the following definitions apply:

- (a) "Clear Coat" means a coating which lacks color and opacity.
  - (b) "Coating Application System" means all operations and equipment which applies, conveys, and dries a surface coating.
  - (c) "Commission" means the Commission on Pollution Control and Ecology of the State of Arkansas.
  - (d) "Control Technique Guideline" means any of the guideline series
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documents describing an emission control technology for a specific source or category of sources; which documents being published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(e) "Cutback Asphalt" means asphalt cement which has been liquified by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent). Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions, the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function.

(f) "Department" means the Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology.

(g) "Director" means the Director of the "Department".

(h) "Delivery Vessel" means tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks of gasoline dispensing facilities.

(i) "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(j) "Existing Source" means any source of volatile organic compounds other than a new source.

(k) "Extreme Performance Coating" means coatings designed for harsh exposure or extreme environmental conditions.

(l) "Gasoline" means a petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 k Pa (4 psi) or greater that is used as fuel for internal combustion engines.

(m) "Gasoline Dispensing Facility" means any site where gasoline

is dispensed to motor vehicle gasoline tanks from stationary storage tanks.

(n) "Gasoline Tank Truck" means tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks or to gasoline bulk facilities.

(o) "Low Solvent Coating" means coatings which contain less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the industry. Low solvent coatings include water borne, high solids, electrodeposition and powder coatings.

(p) "Lowest Achievable Emission Rate" means for any source, that rate of emissions which reflects the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any State for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable, or the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable New Source Standards of Performance.

(q) "Major Source" means any stationary source which has the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic compounds.

(r) "Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases the amount of any volatile organic compound emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any other volatile organic compound not previously emitted.

(s) "New Source" means any stationary source of volatile organic compounds, the construction or modification of which is commenced after July 1, 1979.

(t) "New Source Standard of Performance" means those standards which are adopted by the EPA pursuant to the provisions of Section 111 of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(u) "Operator" means any person who leases, operates, controls, or supervises any source, facility or equipment affected by these regulations.

(v) "Owner" means any person who has legal or equitable title to any source, facility, or equipment affected by these regulations.

(w) "Person" means any individual or other legal entity or their legal representative or assignee.

(x) "Plan" means the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control.

(y) "Potential to Emit" means the capability at maximum capacity to emit a pollutant in the absence of air pollution control equipment. "Air pollution control equipment" includes control equipment which is not, aside from air pollution control laws and regulations, vital to production of the normal product of the source or to its normal operation. Annual potential shall be based on the maximum annual rated capability of the source, unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the annual hours of operation. Enforceable permit conditions on the type or amount of material combusted or processed may be used in

determining the potential emission rate of a source.

(z) "Prime Coat" means the first of two or more films of coating applied to a metal surface.

(aa) "Reasonably Available Control Technology" (RACT) means the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. It may require technology that has been applied to similar, but not necessarily identical source categories.

(bb) "Single Coat" means one film coating applied to a metal surface.

(cc) "Source" means any structure, building, facility, equipment, process, installation, or operation (or combination thereof) which is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, which is under common management, and which emits volatile organic compounds.

(dd) "Top Coat" means the final film or series of films or coatings applied in a two coat (or more operation).

(ee) "Vapor Collection System" means a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the gasoline being transferred to force vapors from the vessel being loaded into either a vessel being unloaded or a vapor control system or vapor holding tank.

(ff) "Vapor Control System" means a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of gasoline vapors in excess of 80 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded (4.7 grains per liter).

(gg) "Volatile Organic Compounds" (VOC) means any compound of carbon that has a vapor pressure greater than 0.1 millimeters of mercury at standard conditions excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonates. The term includes hydrocarbons controlled by New Source Standards of Performance and by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(hh) Unless manifestly inconsistent therewith, terms and phrases used herein shall have same meaning as used in the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and the Federal Clean Air Act.

#### Section 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### 4.1 Applicability and Effective Dates

(a) Sources which are subject to the provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds include:

- (1) any source for which controls are governed by Section 5 hereof,
- (2) any source which is subject to the terms of a Commission Order issued pursuant to Subsection 4.4(a) hereof, and
- (3) any new major source.

(b) The provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds shall be limited to Pulaski County, except as provided in Subsection 4.4(a) and shall go into full force and effect on the effective date provided, however, that the provisions of Subsection 4.4(a) shall go into full force and effect on April 1, 1979. The effective date

for Subsections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 is July 1, 1979 and for Subsections 5.4 and 5.5 is October 1, 1980.

#### 4.2 Exemptions and Variances

(a) For the purposes of these Regulations, the following will not be considered Volatile Organic Compounds:

- (1) methane,
- (2) ethane,
- (3) 1, 1, 1 - trichloroethane (methyl chloroform),
- (4) trichlorotrifluoromethane (freon 113)
- (5) dichloromethane (methylene chloride),
- (6) trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),
- (7) dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12),
- (8) chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22),
- (9) trifluoromethane (FC-23),
- (10) trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113),
- (11) dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114), and
- (12) chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)

(b) The requirements of Section 5 are based upon information presented in the Control Technique Guidelines as published by the EPA and are intended to be consistent with reasonably available control technology. The owner or operator of equipment affected by the provisions of Section 5 may be granted a variance from the specific provisions of such section provided that such owner or operator can demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commission that full and strict compliance is technologically or economically infeasible or that alternative techniques to be employed by such owner or operator will result in substantially the same environmental benefits as would be achieved with full and strict compliance with the provisions of Section 5. In no event, however, shall the Commission issue variances from the requirements of Section 5 if such variances will prevent reasonable further progress for the attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Photochemical Oxidants.

#### 4.3 Toxic Compounds

The Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds are not intended as appropriate controls for sources which emit volatile organic compounds which are hazardous air pollutants. For such sources, the Commission may prescribe more restrictive requirements than contained herein where, in the judgement of the Commission, such more restrictive requirements are necessary to protect the public health or welfare.

#### 4.4 Determination of Reasonably Available Control Technology

(a) Where the Department proposes the existence of reasonably available control technology for existing sources, other than the sources for which the provisions of Section 5 are applicable, the Department shall give public notice of such determination and shall, in such notice, describe the nature of such technology and shall list by size, type, source, category or by individual source name, the affected sources. The public notice shall also give notice of public hearing concerning the subject proposals. If, after review of the information produced through the public hearing process, the Commission determines that such technology does exist and that the application of such technology is necessary to maintain reasonable further progress toward the attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Photochemical Oxidants, the Commission shall issue an order requiring the installation of such technology.

(b) Any order issued pursuant to Subsection (a) above may require the owner or operator of sources affected by such order to file such schedules and reports as the Commission feels necessary to assure that the subject technology is placed into operation as expeditiously as practicable. The terms of such orders may be modified where the Commission

finds that such modifications are necessary to avoid economic hardship and where such modification would not interfere with reasonable further progress toward the attainment of the previously cited standards.

#### 4.5 Permits and Compliance Schedules

(a) Existing Sources:

(1) No person shall cause or permit the operation or use of an existing source to which any provision of Section 5 applies unless the owner or operator of such source shall have submitted to the Department, prior to the applicable date below, a compliance schedule indicating what steps have been, or will be taken to bring the operation of such source into compliance with the provisions of Section 5. The compliance schedule shall be of such form and contain such information as the Commission may reasonably require. The applicable date for Subsections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 is October 1, 1979. The applicable date for Subsections 5.4 and 5.5 is January 1, 1981.

(2) No person shall cause the operation or use of an existing source which is affected by any provision of Section 5 after the approval date if a compliance schedule of such source under Subsection (a) above has been disapproved by the Commission. No compliance schedule for any source shall be approved by the Commission

unless the Commission finds that the controls proposed by the owner or operator will be installed, placed in operation, and that the source will be in compliance with the provisions of Section 5 prior to the final compliance date. Extensions beyond the final compliance date may be granted by the Commission provided the Commission finds that such extensions are necessary to avoid economic hardship and that such extensions will not prevent reasonable further progress toward the attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Photochemical Oxidants. The approval date for Subsections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 is February 1, 1981 and for Subsections 5.4 and 5.5 is February 1, 1982. The final compliance date for Subsections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 is June 1, 1981, for Subsection 5.4 is January 1, 1982 and for Subsection 5.5 is July 1, 1982.

(3) No person shall cause or permit the operation of an existing source in a manner which violates the terms of a compliance schedule which has been approved or amended by the Commission or which violates the terms of a Commission Order issued pursuant to the provisions of Subsection 4.4(a).

(b) New Sources

Except as provided herein, no person shall commence the construction, installation or modification of a new source after July 1, 1979 unless that person has first received a permit from the Commission. Application for permit shall be of such form and contain such information as the Commission may reasonably require.

(1) New Major Sources

No permit shall be issued for the construction, installation or modification of a new major source after July 1, 1979 unless the Commission determines the following conditions to have been met:

(A) The emissions resulting from the proposed source when considered together with all other existing and proposed emissions of volatile organic compounds in Pulaski County will not cause or contribute to emission levels which exceed the allowance permitted for volatile organic compounds under the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, as revised to comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

(B) The emissions resulting from the proposed new source will comply with the lowest achievable emission rate.

(C) The owner or operator of the proposed new or modified source has demonstrated that all major stationary sources owned or operated by such person

(or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in Arkansas are in compliance, or on a schedule of compliance with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the Federal Clean Air Act, including the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control.

(D) A permit may be issued to a new major source which would otherwise cause or contribute to emission levels which exceed the allowable levels for Pulaski County, as described in the State Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control, as amended, if the owner or operator of that source first submits legally binding agreements to the Commission which reflect emission reductions from other sources in Pulaski County, or from sources within seventy-two (72) miles of the North Little Rock Municipal Airport, which would more than offset the emissions from such proposed new major source. Emission reductions claimed by such owner or operator may not include those emission reductions in Pulaski County which are necessary to reduce the total Volatile Organic Compound emission to the allowable level in Pulaski County.

(2) Other New Sources

(A) No permit shall be issued for a new source of the

size, type, class, or category for which the provisions of Section 5 apply unless the Commission finds that such new source incorporates reasonably available control technology developed for the kind and amount of Volatile Organic Compounds to be emitted by the source and that, as a minimum, the source will be designed, constructed and operated such that the emissions therefrom, will not exceed the allowable emission rate provided by such Section for existing sources.

(B) No permit shall be issued for a new source of the size, type, class or category for which a Commission Order has been issued pursuant to Subsection 4.4(a), unless the Commission finds that such source incorporates "reasonably available" control technology developed for the kind and amount of Volatile Organic Compounds to be emitted by such source and that, as a minimum, the source will be designed, constructed and operated such that the emissions therefrom will not exceed the rate required of existing sources by such order.

#### 4.6 Compliance Testing and Reporting Requirements

(a) Any person owning or operating sources which are affected

by the provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds shall, upon the request of the Director, furnish such information as may be required to demonstrate compliance with said Regulations. For purposes of this section, the provisions of Section 7 of the Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control shall apply.

(b) For purposes of administering the provisions of the Regulations for the control of Volatile Organic Compounds, the Director shall not be limited to the results obtained from emission tests but may, where appropriate, determine the compliance status of any source with respect to the emission limitations contained herein by the results of engineering evaluations, by inspection reports or by such information submitted, and certified, by the source owner or operator. For purposes of this Section, a source may be deemed to be in compliance with the emission limitations of said Regulations if the equipment of such source is designed and operated in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 or, where Section 5 is not applicable, is designed and operated in accordance with the provisions of a Commission Order or a permit issued hereunder, provided however, where an emission limitation is applicable to a certain source and where emission testing has been conducted in a manner approved by the Department and where such tests demonstrate compliance with such limitations, the source shall be deemed to be in compliance with such limitations.

(c) To test the leak tightness of gasoline tank trucks as required in Subsection 5.4, the following method and procedures should be followed:

(1) The owner or operator shall, at his own expense demonstrate compliance with Subsection 5.4 by the methods of Part 3 of this Subsection or an alternative method approved by the Director.

(2) The owner or operator of a tank truck subject to this regulation must notify the Director in writing of the date and location of a certification test at least thirty (30) days before the anticipated test date.

(3) Test procedures to determine compliance with Subsection 5.4 must be approved by the Director and consistent with the test procedures described in Appendix A or C of the OAQPS Guideline Series document, "Control of Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", EPA-450/2-78-051.

(4) Monitoring to confirm the continuing existence of leak tight conditions shall be consistent with the procedures described in Appendix B of the OAQPS Guideline Series document, "Control of Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", EPA-450/2-78-051.

(d) To test for compliance with Subsection 5.5 procedures outlined in EPA guideline series document "Measurement of Volatile Organic Compounds", EPA - 450/2-78-041 and Appendix A of "Control of Volatile Organics from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume II - "Surface Coating of

Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles and Light Trucks", EPA 450/2-77-008 shall be used.

#### 4.7 Circumvention

(a) No owner or operator subject to these Regulations may build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, process or method, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of these Regulations.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) above includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous dilutents to achieve compliance and the piece-meal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a Regulation that applies only to operations larger than a specified size.

#### 4.8 Malfunctions, Breakdowns, Upsets

(a) Emissions in excess of these Regulations which are temporary and result solely from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown, malfunction or upset of process or emission control equipment, or sudden and unavoidable upset of operation will not be considered a violation of these Regulations provided:

(1) the owner or operator notifies the Department of any such occurrence within twenty-four (24) hours of the occurrence; and

(2) the owner or operator demonstrates to the Director that the suggested period of time for correction is as expeditious as practicable; and,

(3) the breakdown or upset is determined by the

Director to be unavoidable and not the result of negligence; and

(4) within five (5) days after the beginning of the occurrence, a written report is submitted to the Director which includes the cause and nature of the event, estimated quantity of volatile organic compounds emitted, time of emission and steps taken to control the emission and to prevent recurrence; and

(5) the Director is immediately notified when corrective measures have been accomplished.

(b) If the occurrence to be reported under (a)(1) above involves the release of volatile organic compounds in such quantities to pose a hazard to the public safety or to the environment or if the volatile organic compounds are released into the waters of the State or are likely to enter such waters, the owner or operator shall notify the Department as quickly as reasonably possible, but in no event shall the period for notification exceed 24 hours.

## Section 5. PROVISIONS FOR SPECIFIC PROCESSES

### 5.1 Gasoline Storage and Marketing

(a) No person shall cause or permit the loading of gasoline into a storage tank of a gasoline storage or marketing facility with a monthly throughput in excess of 10,000 gallons except through a submerged fill pipe or by bottom loading. This provision shall not apply to storage tanks of less than 4,000 liter capacity (approximately 1,000 gallons).

(b) No person shall cause or permit the operation of a gasoline bulk facility of less than 87,000 liters (23,000 gallons) per day throughput unless all gasoline delivery vessels are loaded by submerged fill pipe or bottom filling.

(c) No person shall cause or permit the operation of a gasoline bulk facility having a daily throughput equal to greater than 87,000 liters (23,000 gallons) per day unless a vapor control system is in place, is properly maintained and is used to prevent gasoline vapors from being emitted into the atmosphere at a rate in excess of 80 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded (4.7 grains per gallon).

## 5.2 Petroleum Liquid Storage

(a) No person shall cause or permit the storage of volatile organic compounds having a true vapor pressure in excess of 10.5 kilo Pascals (1.52 psia) in tanks having a capacity equal to or greater than 150,000 liters (approximately 39,000 gallons) unless such tanks:

(1) meet the requirement specifications and maintenance requirements of the Federal standards of performance for new stationary sources - Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids, 40 CFR 60.110, as amended by proposed rule change, Federal Register, May 18, 1978, pages 21617 through 21625; or

(2) are retrofitted with a floating roof or internal floating cover using a non-metallic resilient seal as a primary seal which meets the equipment specifications in the federal standards

referred to in (1) on the previous page,  
or its equivalent, or

(3) have a covered floating roof or internal cover which is maintained in effective working order and which meets the manufacturer's equipment specifications in effect at the time it was installed.

(b) All seals necessary to meet the requirements of (a) (2) and (3) of this subsection are to be maintained in good operating condition.

(c) All openings, except stub drains and those related to safety, are to be sealed with suitable closures when not in use.

### 5.3 Cutback Asphalt

No person shall mix, use or apply cutback asphalt for roadway paving except where the cutback asphalt is used solely as a penetrating prime coat or when the maximum ambient temperature on the day of application is less than 15°C (59°F).

### 5.4 Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems

(a) No person shall allow a gasoline tank truck subject to this regulation to be filled or emptied unless the gasoline tank truck:

(1) is tested on a schedule acceptable to the Director according to the test procedure referenced in Subsection 4.6(c);

(2) sustains a pressure change of no more than 750 Pascals (3 in. of H<sub>2</sub>O) in five minutes when

pressurized to a gauge pressure of 4,500 Pascals (18 in. of H<sub>2</sub>O) or evacuated to a gauge pressure of 1,500 Pascals (6 in. of H<sub>2</sub>O) during the testing required in Subparagraph (a) (1) of this section;

(3) is repaired by the owner or operator and retested within 15 days of testing if it does not meet the criteria of subparagraph (a) (2) of this section;

(b) The owner or operator of a vapor collection system subject to this regulation shall:

(1) design and operate the vapor collection system and the gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

(i) gauge pressure from exceeding 4,500 Pascals (18 in. H<sub>2</sub>O) and vacuum from exceeding 1,500 Pascals (6 in. of H<sub>2</sub>O) in the gasoline tank truck;

(ii) a reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL, measured as propane) at 2.5 centimeters from all points on the perimeter of a potential leak source when measured by the method referenced in Subsection 4.6(c) during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants and bulk terminals;

(iii) avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants and bulk terminals, and

(2) within 15 days, repair and retest a vapor collection or control system that exceeds the limit in Subparagraphs (b) (1) (ii) of this section.

(c) The Director may, at any time, monitor a gasoline tank truck, vapor collection system, or vapor control system, by the method referenced in Subsection 4.6(c) to confirm continuing compliance with paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section.

#### 5.5 Surface Coating Miscellaneous Metal Parts

(a) No owner or operator of a major source engaged in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products may operate a coating application system subject to this regulation that emits VOC in excess of:

(1) 0.52 kg/l (4.3 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;

(2) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that utilizes air or forced air driers;

(3) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings; and,

(4) 0.36 kg/l (3.0 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings and coating application systems.

(5) the above emission limitations shall include all VOC emissions from both coating and solvent washing unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation.

(b) If more than one emission limitation in paragraph (a) applies to a specific coating, then the least stringent emission limitation shall be applied.

(c) The emission limits set forth in paragraph (a) shall be achieved by:

(1) the application of low solvent coating technology;

(2) an incineration system which oxidizes at least 90.0 percent of the non-methane volatile organic compounds (VOC measured as total combustible carbon to carbon dioxide and water; or

(3) an equivalent means of VOC removal.

The equivalent means must be certified by the owner or operator and approved by the Director.

(d) A capture system must be used in conjunction with the emission control systems in parts (c) (2) and (c) (3). The design and operation of a capture system must be consistent with good engineering practice, and shall be required to provide for an overall VOC emission reduction efficiency of at least 80 percent.

Section 6. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds are declared to be severable.

This amendment to the Regulations of the Plan shall be in full force and effect as of the date of promulgation, September 26, 1980.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION  
ON POLLUTION CONTROL AND  
ECOLOGY

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Jim Brooks, Chairman

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jarrell E. Southall, Director

APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Clinton, Governor  
State of Arkansas