

exempt compounds, as applied, are the same as those contained in the applicable CTG. Section 17 exempts from the VOC content limits the use of up to 0.95 liter (0.25 gallon), in any 8-hour period, of quick-drying lacquers used for repair of nicks or scratches on large appliances. Section 19 also sets a standard of 0.52 kilogram per liter (4.3 lb/gal) of coating less water and exempt compounds for drum and pail interior coatings. The calculation procedures for daily weighted averaging and for required control device efficiency are provided in section 43. Calculations are required daily to demonstrate daily compliance.

B. Coverage of Section 19, Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products

Section 19 does apply to coatings applied to small and large farm machinery, small appliances, commercial machinery, industrial machinery, fabricated metal products, coating applications at automobile and light-duty truck assembly plants other than prime, primer surfacer, topcoat and final repair, and any other industrial category that coats metal parts or products under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes of Major Groups 33 to 39. Section 19 does not apply to the application of coatings regulated under sections 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18, exteriors of completely assembled aircraft, automobile or truck refinishing, and customized topcoating of automobiles and trucks where the daily production is less than 35 vehicles per day. Section 19 does not apply to primer, primer surfacer, topcoat and final repair operations at automobile and light-duty truck assembly plants covered under section 10. Manufacture of lamps and light fixtures falls under SIC Codes 3645 and 3646. Coatings applied to lamps and light fixtures are regulated under section 19 and are not included in the product mix regulated under section 16.

EPA's Evaluation: The regulations listed above are approvable as SIP revisions because they conform to EPA guidance and comply with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the RACT standards are no less stringent than the applicable CTG and that the standards for coating of metal lamps and light fixtures established under section 19 are no different than that which would have been required under section 16. EPA has determined that the standards for coating of drum and pail interiors represent RACT given the extreme conditions to which these coatings are often exposed.

State Submittal: Sections 21, 22, 23, and 24 cover bulk gasoline plants, bulk gasoline terminals, gasoline dispensing facilities and gasoline tank trucks.

A. Section 21 requires bulk gasoline plants of between 4,000 and 20,000 gallons per day throughput to install a vapor balance system between incoming/outgoing tank trucks and stationary storage tanks, to fill storage vessels by submerged filling, and to incorporate design and operational practices to minimize leaks from storage tanks, loading racks, tank trucks and loading operations.

B. Section 22 requires bulk gasoline terminals, facilities of greater than 20,000 gallons per day throughput, to equip each loading rack with a vapor collection system to control VOC vapors displaced from gasoline tank trucks during product loading. The vapor control system is limited to emissions of 80 milligrams or less of VOC per liter of gasoline loaded.

C. Both bulk plants and terminals are required to inspect vapor balance or loading racks and VOC collection systems monthly for leaks and to repair leaks within 15 days of discovery. Both bulk plants and terminals are restricted to loading only vapor-tight gasoline tank trucks and to loading tank trucks by submerged filling.

D. Section 23 requires gasoline dispensing facilities to install a vapor balance system, submerged drop tubes for gauge well, vapor tight caps and submerged fill loading on all storage vessels. Both sections 21 and 23 prohibit the transfer of gasoline into a storage tank or into a tank truck unless vapor balance systems are properly used.

E. Section 24 requires gasoline tank trucks equipped for vapor collection be tested at least annually for vapor-tightness and display a sticker near the DOT certification plate that shows the date the truck passed the vapor-tightness test, that shows the truck identification number and that does not expire not more than 1 year after the date of the test.

F. Sections 21, 22 and 23 also set standards for smaller facilities and tanks: Bulk plants of less than 4,000 gallons per month are only required to fill storage tanks or tank trucks by submerged filling and to discontinue transfer operations if any leaks are observed. A vapor balance system is not required on any tank with a capacity of 550 gallons or less at a bulk plant. However, such tanks are still subject to the requirement that these tanks be filled by submerged filling. Under section 23, dispensing facilities of less than 10,000 gallons per month

throughput and certain small storage tanks are required to be loaded by submerged fill. These smaller storage tanks are those of less than 2,000 gallon capacity constructed prior to January 1, 1979, of less than 250 gallons capacity constructed after December 31, 1978, and of less than 550 gallons capacity if used solely for fueling implements of agriculture.

EPA's Evaluation: The regulations listed above are approvable as SIP revisions because they conform to EPA guidance and comply with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the RACT standards are no less stringent than the applicable CTG and other EPA guidance. Because the standards set under section 22 are RACT, section 22 in combination with the applicable portions of sections 1 to 9 and 41 to 48 is approvable to replace Series 24 in the West Virginia SIP.

State Submittal: Section 25 applies to any vacuum-producing system, wastewater separator and process unit turnaround at petroleum refineries. Uncondensed vapors from vacuum-producing systems must be piped to a firebox or incinerator or compressed and added to the refinery fuel gas. Wastewater separators must be equipped with covers and seals on all separators and forebays. Lids and seals are required on all openings in separators, forebays and their covers and must be kept closed except when in use. During a process unit turnaround the process unit must be vented to a vapor recovery system, flare or firebox. No emissions are allowed from a process unit until the internal pressure reaches 19.7 psia.

EPA's valuation: The regulation listed above is approvable as SIP revisions because it conforms to EPA guidance and complies with the requirements of the Act. EPA has determined that the RACT standards are no less stringent than the applicable CTG.

State Submittal: Sections 26 and 29 regulate leaks from equipment in VOC service at any process unit at a petroleum refinery or at any natural gas/gasoline processing facility, respectively. Both require open ended lines and valves to be sealed with a second valve, blind flange, cap or plug except during operations requiring process fluid flow. Both require quarterly leak monitoring of pumps in light liquid service, valves, and compressors and require first attempt to repair the leak within five calendar days of discovery and with final repair within 15 calendar days. Both sections reference the leak detection method found in section 46. Both allow less frequent monitoring of unsafe-to-