

SECTION 200 - DEFINITIONS

BOTTOM LOADING - ~~means~~ ~~the~~ filling of a tank through a line entering the bottom of the tank ~~submerged fill line.~~

Commented [LT1]: Matches WAC

BULK GASOLINE PLANT - ~~means a~~ gasoline storage and transfer facility that receives more than 90 ~~ninety~~ percent of its annual gasoline throughput by transport tank, and reloads gasoline into transport tanks. ~~See also "gasoline station" and "gasoline loading terminal."~~

CERTIFIED VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM - ~~means a stage I or II vapor recovery system which has been certified by the California Air Resources Board.~~

Commented [LT2]: Not used in reg

CLOSED REFINERY SYSTEM - ~~means a~~ disposal system that will process or dispose of the ~~ose~~ VOC collected from another system.

CUTBACK ASPHALT - ~~means a~~ asphalt that has been blended with more than 7 ~~seven~~ percent petroleum distillates by weight.

DISPOSAL SYSTEM - ~~means a~~ process or device that reduces the mass quantity of the uncontrolled VOC emissions by at least 90 ~~ninety~~ percent.

GASOLINE - ~~Means a~~ petroleum distillate which having a true vapor pressure greater than 28.0 kilopascals (kPa) (4 pounds per square inch absolute p.s.i.a.) at 20 degrees Celsius (20 C) temperature, that is a liquid at standard conditions, of 102.9 Kpa (14.7 psi) and 20 C, has a true vapor pressure greater than 4 psia at 20 degrees C, and is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITY (GDF) STATION - ~~means any facility dispensing gasoline into fuel tanks of motor vehicles, from stationary storage tanks. See also "bulk gasoline plant" and "gasoline loading terminal." Any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment.~~

Commented [LT3]: Was definition from WAC. Now definition from 6C

GASOLINE LOADING TERMINAL - ~~means a~~ gasoline transfer facility that receives more than 10 ~~ten~~ percent of its annual gasoline throughput solely or in combination by pipeline, ship or barge, and loads gasoline into transport tanks. ~~See also "bulk gasoline plant" and "gasoline station."~~

LEAK FREE - ~~means a liquid leak of less than four drops per minute.~~

Commented [LT4]: Not used in reg

PETROLEUM REFINERY - ~~means a~~ facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, asphalt, or other products by distilling crude oils or redistilling, cracking, extracting, or reforming unfinished petroleum derivatives.

PROCESS UNIT - ~~means a~~All the equipment essential to a particular production process.

PROPER ATTACHMENT FITTINGS - ~~means e~~Connecting hardware for the attachment of fuel transfer or vapor lines which meets or exceeds industrial standards or specifications and the standards of other agencies or institutions responsible for health and safety.

~~REID VAPOR PRESSURE - means the true vapor pressure of volatile organic compounds at 37.8 degrees Celsius (100 degrees Fahrenheit) temperature.~~

Commented [LT5]: Not used in reg

~~STAGE I VAPOR RECOVERY – Vapor recovery system that means the captures of all gasoline vapors at gasoline dispensing facilities during gasoline transfer operations at gasoline dispensing facilities the transfer of gasoline from a transport tank into a stationary storage tank, except motor vehicle refueling.~~

STAGE II VAPOR RECOVERY - ~~means~~Vapor recovery system that captures gasoline vapors during motor vehicle refueling operations from stationary tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities. ~~gasoline vapor recovery during motor vehicle refueling operations from stationary tanks.~~

Commented [LT6]: Not used in reg but is used in permits

SUBMERGED FILL LINE - Any discharge pipe or nozzle which meets either of the following conditions:

Commented [LT7]: From WAC

(A) Where the tank is filled from the top, the end of the discharge pipe or nozzle must be totally submerged when the liquid level is 6 inches from the bottom of the tank, or

(B) Where the tank is filled from the side, the discharge pipe or nozzle must be totally submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches from the bottom of the tank, means a pipe, tube, fitting or other hardware for loading liquid into a tank either a discharge opening flush with the tank bottom; or with a discharge opening entirely below the lowest normal operating drawoff level or that level determined by a liquid depth two and one half times the fill line diameter when measured in the main portion of the tank, but not in sumps or similar protrusions.

SUBMERGED LOADING - ~~means t~~he filling of a tank with a submerged fill line.

SUITABLE CLOSURE or SUITABLE COVER - ~~means a~~ door, hatch, cover, lid, pipe cap, pipe blind, valve or similar device that prevents the accidental spilling or emitting of VOC. Pressure relief valves, aspirator vents or other devices specifically required for safety and fire protection are not included.

TRANSPORT TANK - ~~means a~~ container with a capacity greater than ~~one thousand liters (2640 gallons)~~ used for transporting gasoline, including but not limited to, tank truck, tank trailer, railroad car, and metallic or nonmetallic tank or cell conveyed on a flatbed truck, trailer or railroad car.

Commented [LT8]: Match PSCAA

~~THROUGHPUT - means the amount of material passing through a facility.~~

Commented [LT9]: Unclear and not necessary

~~TRUE VAPOR PRESSURE - means t~~The equilibrium partial pressure ~~exerted by a hydrocarbon at storage conditions. of an organic liquid (determined with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," 1962).~~

Commented [LT10]: Using Section 200 definition

TURNAROUND or PROCESS UNIT TURNAROUNDS - ~~means t~~The shutting down and starting up of process units for periodic major maintenance and repair of equipment, or other planned purposes.

~~UPGRADED - means the replacement or modification gasoline storage tank(s) and/or piping system(s) that exceeds 50% of the replacement cost.~~

Commented [LT11]: Not used in reg

VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM - ~~means a~~A combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and receiving tank such that the vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

~~VAPOR BALANCING - means use of a vapor balance system.~~

Commented [LT12]: Duplicative and unnecessary

VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM - ~~means a~~A process ~~and equipment~~ which prevents emission to the atmosphere of volatile organic compounds released by the operation of any transfer, storage, or process equipment.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) ~~- A carbon compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions as defined in WAC 173-400-030(95). Any carbon compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions as defined in WAC 173-400-030(95).~~ a) Exceptions. The following compounds are not a VOC: Acetone; carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; carbonic acid; metallic carbides or carbonates; ammonium carbonate; methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); perchlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mcc); difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245cb); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ca); 1,1,1,3,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonfluoro-4-methoxybutane (C4F9OCH3); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane

~~((CF3)2CFCF2OCH3); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC2H5); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane((CF3)2CFCF2OC2H5); methyl acetate and perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into these classes:~~

- ~~1) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated alkanes;~~
- ~~2) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;~~
- ~~3) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and~~
- ~~4) Sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.~~

~~b) For the purpose of determining compliance with emission limits, VOC will be measured by the appropriate methods in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A. Where the method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of the compounds is accurately quantified, and the exclusion is approved by Ecology, the NWCAA, or EPA.~~

~~c) As a precondition to excluding these negligibly reactive compounds as VOC or at any time thereafter, Ecology or the NWCAA may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of Ecology or the NWCAA, the amount of negligibly reactive compounds in the source's emissions.~~

WAXY, HEAVY POUR CRUDE OIL - ~~means a~~ crude oil with a pour point of 10 degrees C or higher (determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils").

PASSED: January 8, 1969 AMENDED: October 31, 1969, September 3, 1971, June 14, 1972, July 11, 1973, February 14, 1973, January 9, 1974, October 13, 1982, November 14, 1984, October 13, 1994, February 8, 1996, May 9, 1996, March 13, 1997, November 12, 1998, June 14, 2001, July 10, 2003, July 14, 2005, November 8, 2007, November 17, 2011, March 14, 2013, August 13, 2015, August 11, 2016.
