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NY-CRR

OFFICIAL COMPILATION OF CODES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
TITLE 6. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
CHAPTER III. AIR RESOURCES
SUBCHAPTER A. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AIR CONTAMINATION AND AIR POLLUTION
PART 229. PETROLEUM AND VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID STORAGE AND TRANSFER

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229.2 Definitions.

(a) For the purpose of this Part, the general definitions of Part 200 of this Title apply.

(b) For the purpose of this Part, the following definitions also apply:

(1) *Annual.* Refers to a period of time based upon a calendar year commencing January 1st and terminating midnight December 31st.

(2) *Annual throughput.* The amount of petroleum or volatile organic liquid transferred into or dispensed from a defined source or facility during 12 consecutive months.

(3) *Barrel.* A unit of measurement equal to 42 gallons.

(4) *Daily throughput.* The average daily amount of petroleum or volatile organic liquid transferred into or dispensed from a defined source or facility. The daily throughput is calculated by dividing the annual throughput by the number of workdays during the 12-month period, which begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st.

(5) *Equivalent control.* The use of alternate operational and/or equipment controls that have been approved by the commissioner for the reduction of petroleum or volatile organic liquid vapor emissions such that the aggregate emissions of petroleum or volatile organic liquid vapor from the facility do not exceed those from the application of defined reasonably available control technology.

(6) *External floating roof tank.* An open top tank with a cover or roof which rests or floats above the petroleum or volatile organic liquid in the tank and is equipped with one or more closure seals between the roof edge and tank wall.

(7) *Fixed roof storage tank.* A petroleum or volatile organic liquid storage vessel consisting of a vertical steel cylindrical shell with a permanent affixed roof.

(8) *Gasoline.* Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds per square inch (28 kilopascals) or higher, used as a motor fuel.

(9) *Gasoline bulk plant.* A gasoline storage and distribution facility with an average daily throughput of 20,000 gallons of gasoline or less. A gasoline dispensing site subject to Part 230 of this Title is not considered to be a gasoline bulk plant.

(10) *Gasoline loading terminal.* A gasoline storage and distribution facility with an average daily throughput of greater than 20,000 gallons of gasoline. A gasoline dispensing site subject to Part 230 of this Title is not considered to be a gasoline loading terminal.

(11) *Gasoline transport vehicle.* Any delivery vessel, tank truck, trailer, or railroad tank car, with a capacity of 300 gallons or more, used for the transportation of gasoline.

(12) *Internal floating roof tank.* A fixed roof tank with a cover or roof which rests or floats upon the petroleum or volatile organic liquid in the tank and is equipped with one or more closure seals between the roof edge and tank wall.

(13) *Liquid-mounted seal.* A primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof around the circumference of the tank.

(14) *Lower Orange County metropolitan area.* The area including the towns of Blooming Grove, Chester, Highlands, Monroe, Tuxedo, Warwick, and Woodbury.

(15) *Marine delivery vessel.* Any vessel which is specifically constructed or converted to transport liquid cargo in tanks, which is designed to move on water, including but not limited to, barges and tankers. This does not include water borne vessels containing only tanks designed to carry liquid necessary for operation of the vessel.

(16) *Metallic shoe seal.* A petroleum or volatile organic liquid storage vessel seal, which consists of a metal sheet held vertically against the tank wall by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(17) *Petroleum liquid.* Any crude oil, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured or extracted in a petroleum refinery whose true vapor pressure is between 1.5 and 12 psia (10.5-83 kilopascals) at 70°F. Petroleum liquids do not include Nos. 2 through 6 fuel oils or those volatile organic compounds which are given an environmental rating of A pursuant to Part 212 of this Title.

(18) *Potential to emit.* The maximum capacity of an air contamination source to emit any air contaminant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or air contamination source to emit any air contaminant, including air pollution control equipment and/or restriction on the hours of operation, or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of the design only if the limitation is contained in enforceable permit conditions. Fugitive emissions, to the extent that they are quantifiable, are included in determining the potential to emit.

(19) *Storage tank.* Any vessel, reservoir or container used for the storage of petroleum and/or volatile organic liquids.

(20) *True vapor pressure.* The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum or volatile organic liquid at 70°F. True vapor pressure of a petroleum or volatile organic liquid is to be determined by methods acceptable to the commissioner. The methods described in Bulletin 2517 of the American Petroleum Institute (API) are considered to be acceptable methods for determining true vapor pressure for petroleum liquids.

(21) *Vapor-mounted seal.* A primary seal, mounted so there is a ring-shaped vapor space beneath the seal, bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface and the floating roof.

(22) *Volatile organic liquid.* Any organic liquid including, but not limited to, liquids that produce vapors which participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions, or which are measured by an applicable test method, but excluding petroleum liquids. The following are not considered to be volatile organic liquids for the purpose of this regulation: Gasoline, Nos. 2 through 6 fuel oil, commercial and military grades of diesel and aviation fuels and those compounds specifically exempted from the definition of volatile organic compound in Part 200 of this Title.

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Current through September 15, 2020

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