

*Intermediate release coating*—A thin coating applied beneath topcoats to assist in removing the topcoat in depainting operations and generally to allow the use of less hazardous depainting methods.

*Lacquer*—A clear or pigmented coating formulated with a nitrocellulose or synthetic resin to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction. Lacquers are resoluble in their original solvent.

*Metalized epoxy coating*—A coating that contains relatively large quantities of metallic pigmentation for appearance and/or added protection.

*Mold release*—A coating applied to a mold surface to prevent the molded piece from sticking to the mold as it is removed.

*Nonstructural adhesive*—An adhesive that bonds nonload bearing aerospace components in noncritical applications and is not covered in any other specialty adhesive categories.

*Optical anti-reflection coating*—A coating with a low reflectance in the infrared and visible wavelength ranges, which is used for anti-reflection on or near optical and laser hardware.

*Part marking coating*—Coatings or inks used to make identifying markings on materials, components, and/or assemblies. These markings may be either permanent or temporary.

*Pretreatment coating*—An organic coating that contains at least 0.5 percent acids by weight and is applied directly to metal or composite surfaces to provide surface etching, corrosion resistance, adhesion, and ease of stripping.

*Rain erosion-resistant coating*—A coating or coating system used to protect the leading edges of parts such as flaps, stabilizers, radomes, engine inlet nacelles, etc. against erosion caused by rain impact during flight.

*Rocket motor bonding adhesive*—An adhesive used in rocket motor bonding applications.

*Rocket motor nozzle coating*—A catalyzed epoxy coating system used in elevated temperature applications on rocket motor nozzles.

*Rubber-based adhesive*—Quick setting contact cements that provide a strong, yet flexible, bond between two mating surfaces that may be of dissimilar materials.

*Scale inhibitor*—A coating that is applied to the surface of a part prior to thermal processing to inhibit the formation of scale.

*Screen print ink*—Inks used in screen printing processes during fabrication of decorative laminates and decals.

*Seal coat maskant*—An overcoat applied over a maskant to improve abrasion and chemical resistance during production operations.

*Sealant*—A material used to prevent the intrusion of water, fuel, air, or other liquids or solids from certain areas of aerospace vehicles or components. There are two categories

of sealants: extrudable/rollable/brushable sealants and sprayable sealants.

*Silicone insulation material*—Insulating material applied to exterior metal surfaces for protection from high temperatures caused by atmospheric friction or engine exhaust. These materials differ from ablative coatings in that they are not "sacrificial."

*Solid film lubricant*—A very thin coating consisting of a binder system containing as its chief pigment material one or more of the following: molybdenum, graphite, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), or other solids that act as a dry lubricant between faying surfaces.

*Specialized function coatings*—Coatings that fulfill extremely specific engineering requirements that are limited in application and are characterized by low volume usage. This category excludes coatings covered in other Specialty Coating categories.

*Structural autoclavable adhesive*—An adhesive used to bond load-carrying aerospace components that is cured by heat and pressure in an autoclave.

*Structural nonautoclavable adhesive*—An adhesive cured under ambient conditions that is used to bond load-carrying aerospace components or for other critical functions, such as nonstructural bonding in the proximity of engines.

*Temporary protective coating*—A coating applied to provide scratch or corrosion protection during manufacturing, storage, or transportation. Two types include peelable protective coatings and alkaline removable coatings. These materials are not intended to protect against strong acid or alkaline solutions. Coatings that provide this type of protection from chemical processing are not included in this category.

*Thermal control coating*—Coatings formulated with specific thermal conductive or radiative properties to permit temperature control of the substrate.

*Touch-up and Repair Coating*—A coating used to cover minor coating imperfections appearing after the main coating operation.

*Wet fastener installation coating*—A primer or sealant applied by dipping, brushing, or daubing to fasteners that are installed before the coating is cured.

*Wing coating*—A corrosion-resistant topcoat that is resilient enough to withstand the flexing of the wings.

[63 FR 15026, Mar. 27, 1998]

## Subpart HH—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities

SOURCE: 64 FR 32628, June 17, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 63.760 Applicability and designation of affected source.**

(a) This subpart applies to the owners and operators of the emission points, specified in paragraph (b) of this section that are located at oil and natural gas production facilities that meet the specified criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and either (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section.

(1) Major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) as determined using the maximum natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput, as appropriate, calculated in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iii) of this section. A facility that is determined to be an area source based on emission estimates using the maximum natural gas or hydrocarbon throughput calculated as specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, but subsequently increases emissions or potential to emit above the major source levels (without first obtaining and complying with other limitations that keep its potential to emit HAP below major source levels), becomes a major source and must comply thereafter with all applicable provisions of this subpart starting on the applicable compliance date specified in paragraph (f) of this section. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to preclude a source from limiting its potential to emit through other appropriate mechanisms that may be available through the permitting authority.

(i) If the owner or operator documents, to the Administrator's satisfaction, a decline in annual natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput, as appropriate, each year for the 5 years prior to June 17, 1999, the owner or operator shall calculate the maximum natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput used to determine maximum potential emissions according to the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) of this section. In all other circumstances, the owner or operator shall calculate the maximum throughput used to determine whether a facility is a major source in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(B) of this section.

(A) The maximum natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput is the average of the annual natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput for the 3 years prior to June 17, 1999, multiplied by a factor of 1.2.

(B) The maximum natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput is the highest annual natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput over the 5 years prior to June 17, 1999, multiplied by a factor of 1.2.

(ii) The owner or operator shall maintain records of the annual facility natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput each year and upon request submit such records to the Administrator. If the facility annual natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput increases above the maximum natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput calculated in paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) or (a)(1)(i)(B) of this section, the maximum natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput must be recalculated using the higher throughput multiplied by a factor of 1.2.

(iii) The owner or operator shall determine the maximum values for other parameters used to calculate emissions as the maximum for the period over which the maximum natural gas or hydrocarbon liquid throughput is determined in accordance with paragraph (a)(1)(i)(A) or (B) of this section. Parameters shall be based on either highest measured values or annual average.

(2) Facilities that process, upgrade, or store hydrocarbon liquids prior to the point of custody transfer.

(3) Facilities that process, upgrade, or store natural gas prior to the point at which natural gas enters the natural gas transmission and storage source category or is delivered to a final end user. For the purposes of this subpart, natural gas enters the natural gas transmission and storage source category after the natural gas processing plant, when present. If no natural gas processing plant is present, natural gas enters the natural gas transmission and storage source category after the point of custody transfer.

(b) The affected sources to which the provisions of this subpart apply shall comprise each emission point located at a facility that meets the criteria specified in paragraph (a) of this section and listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Each glycol dehydration unit;

(2) Each storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions;

(3) The group of all ancillary equipment, except compressors, intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant service (as defined in §63.761), which are located at natural gas processing plants; and

(4) Compressors intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant service (as defined in §63.761), which are located at natural gas processing plants.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) The owner and operator of a facility that does not contain an affected source as specified in paragraph (b) of this section are not subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(e) *Exemptions.* The facilities listed in paragraphs (e)(1) and (e)(2) of this section are exempt from the requirements of this subpart. Records shall be maintained as required in §63.10(b)(3).

(1) A facility that exclusively processes, stores, or transfers black oil (as defined in §63.761) is not subject to the requirements of this subpart. For the purposes of this subpart, a black oil facility that uses natural gas for fuel or generates gas from black oil shall qualify for this exemption.

(2) A facility, prior to the point of custody transfer, with a facilitywide actual annual average natural gas throughput less than 18.4 thousand standard cubic meters per day and a facilitywide actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput less than 39,700 liters per day.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected source shall achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart by the dates specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected source, the construction or reconstruction of which commenced before February 6, 1998, shall achieve compliance with provisions of this subpart no later than June 17, 2002 except as provided for in §63.6(i). The owner or operator of an area source, the construction or reconstruction of which commenced before February 6, 1998, that increases its emissions of (or its potential to emit) HAP such that the source becomes a major source that is subject to this subpart shall comply

with this subpart 3 years after becoming a major source.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source, the construction or reconstruction of which commences on or after February 6, 1998, shall achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart immediately upon initial start-up or June 17, 1999, whichever date is later. Area sources, the construction or reconstruction of which commences on or after February 6, 1998, that become major sources shall comply with the provisions of this standard immediately upon becoming a major source.

(g) The following provides owners or operators of an affected source with information on overlap of this subpart with other regulations for equipment leaks. The owner or operator shall document that they are complying with other regulations by keeping the records specified in §63.774(b)(9).

(1) After the compliance dates specified in paragraph (f) of this section, ancillary equipment and compressors that are subject to this subpart and that are also subject to and controlled under the provisions of 40 CFR part 60, subpart KKK, are only required to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart KKK.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in paragraph (f) of this section, ancillary equipment and compressors that are subject to this subpart and are also subject to and controlled under the provisions of 40 CFR part 61, subpart V, are only required to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 61, subpart V.

(3) After the compliance dates specified in paragraph (f) of this section, ancillary equipment and compressors that are subject to this subpart and are also subject to and controlled under the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, are only required to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart H.

(h) An owner or operator of an affected source that is a major source or is located at a major source and is subject to the provisions of this subpart is also subject to 40 CFR part 70 or part 71 operating permit requirements.