"Standard Cubic Foot (scf)": the volume of one cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

"Startup": the setting in operation of an emission source for any purpose.

"Stationary Emission Source": an emission source which is not self-propelled.

"Stationary Storage Tank": any container of liquid or gas which is designed and constructed to remain at one site.

"Submerged Loading Pipe": any loading pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 6 inches above the bottom of the tank. When applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, any loading pipe the discharge of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches or two times the loading pipe diameter, whichever is greater, above the bottom of the tank. The definition shall also apply to any loading pipe which is continuously submerged during loading operations.

"Sulfuric Acid Mist": sulfuric acid mist as measured according to the method specified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 214.101(b).

"Surface Condenser": a device which removes a substance from a gas stream by reducing the temperature of the stream, without direct contact between the coolant and the stream.

"Top Coat": a film of coating material applied in a multiple coat operation other than the prime coat, final repair coat or prime surfacer coat.

"Transfer Efficiency": the weight or volume of coating adhering to the material being coated divided by the weight or volume of coating delivered to the coating applicator and multiplied by 100 to equal a percentage.

"Tread End Cementing": the application of a solvent-based cement to the tire tread ends.

"True Vapor Pressure": the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks" (1962).

"Turnaround": the procedure of shutting down an operating refinery unit, emptying gaseous and liquid contents to do inspection, maintenance and repair work, and putting the unit back into production.

"Undertread Cementing": the application of a solvent-based cement to the underside of a tire tread.

"Unregulated Safety Relief Valve": a safety relief valve which cannot be actuated by a means other than high pressure in the pipe or vessel which it protects.

"Vacuum Producing System": any reciprocating, rotary or centrifugal blower or compressor, or any jet ejector or device that creates suction from a pressure below atmospheric and discharges against a greater pressure.

"Valves Not Externally Regulated": valves that have no external controls, such as in-line check valves.

"Vapor Balance System": any combination of pipes or hoses which creates a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

"Vapor Collection System": all piping, seals, hoses, connections, pressure-vacuum vents, and other possible sources between the gasoline delivery vessel and the vapor processing unit and/or the storage tanks and vapor holder.

"Vapor Control System": any system that prevents release to the atmosphere of organic material in the vapors displaced from a tank during the transfer of gasoline.

"Vapor-Mounted Primary Seal": a primary seal mounted with an air space bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface and the floating roof.

"Vinyl Coating": the application of a topcoat or printing to vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

"Volatile Organic Liquid": any liquid which contains volatile organic material.

"Volatile Organic Material": any organic material which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions unless specifically exempted from this definition. Volatile organic material emissions shall be measured by the reference methods specified under 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (1986) (no future amendments or editions are included), or, if no reference method is applicable, may be determined by mass balance calculations. For purposes of this definition, the following are not volatile organic materials:

Chlorodifluoromethane
Chloropentafluoroethane
Dichlorodifluoromethane
Dichlorotetrafluorethane
Methane
Ethane
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Methylene chloride
Trichlorofluoromethane
Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Trifluoromethane

"Volatile Petroleum Liquid": any petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure that is greater than 1.5 psia (78 millimeters of mercury) at standard conditions.

"Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator": any device or piece of equipment which utilizes the difference in density between oil and water to remove oil and associated chemicals of water, or