



NOTICE OF WORKSHOP FOR DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULE 66 - ORGANIC SOLVENTS

The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District will hold a public meeting to consider proposed amendments to Rule 66 - Organic Solvents. Comments regarding the proposed changes may be submitted in writing before, or made at the workshop, which is scheduled as follows:

DATE: February 27, 1991
TIME: 8:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.
PLACE: Farm Advisor's Conference Room
County Operations Center
Building #4
5555 Overland Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123

The majority of changes being proposed to Rule 66 are necessary to correct deficiencies identified by the Environmental Protection Agency. Failure to correct the deficiencies noted by EPA may result in the future imposition of sanctions such as a major source construction ban or withholding of federal highway funds.

In addition, certain obsolete provisions in the rule are deleted. Several other Rule 66 provisions, including the definition of photochemically reactive solvents, are not being changed pending the development of recommended changes by the Air Resources Board and a statewide technical committee.

The proposed changes to Rule 66 will:

- Delete sections which address operations now covered by specific District rules. These operations include marine coatings (Rule 67.18), degreasing (Rule 67.6) and drycleaning (Rule 67.8).
- Specify initial boiling point instead of vapor pressure in the definition of "Organic Solvents".
- Specify test methods that will be used to determine compliance with the rule.
- Add recordkeeping requirements.

If you would like a copy of the proposed changes to Rule 66, please call Juanita Ogata at (619) 694-3307. If you have any questions concerning the proposal, please call Natalie Zlotin at (619) 694-3312 or me at (619) 694-3303.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard J. Smith". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

RICHARD J. SMITH
Deputy Director

RJS:jo

Proposed amendments to Regulation IV, Rule 66 is to read as follows:

RULE 66. ORGANIC SOLVENTS

(a) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds (6.8 kg) of organic materials in any one day from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, in which any organic solvent vapor comes into contact with flame in the presence of oxygen or in which any organic solvent is evaporated at temperatures exceeding 200° F (93.3° C) in the presence of oxygen, unless such discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent by weight. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment, processes, operations or other contrivance designed for processing any item, including but not limited to, a continuous web, strip, or wire, which emit organic materials and use operations described in this section ~~subdivision~~ shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section ~~subdivision~~.

(b) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 40 pounds (18.14 kg) in any one day of organic materials from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in Section Subdivision (a), for employing or applying any organic solvent or material containing organic solvent which exceeds the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Section (l) Subdivision (u), unless such discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent by weight.

Emissions of organic materials resulting from any series of articles, machines, equipment, processes, operations or other contrivances designed for processing any item including, but not limited to, a continuous web, strip, or wire and using operations described in this section ~~subdivision~~ shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section ~~subdivision~~.

(c) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds (1351 kg) in any one day of organic materials from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in Section Subdivision (a) for employing or applying any organic solvent or material containing organic solvent which does not exceed the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Section (l) Subdivision (u), unless such discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent by weight. Emissions of organic materials resulting from any series of articles, machines, equipment, processes, operations or other contrivance designed for processing any item including, but not limited to, a continuous web, strip, or wire and using operations described in this section ~~subdivision~~ shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section ~~subdivision~~.

(d) A person shall not use any organic solvent which exceeds the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Section (l) Subdivision (u), to thin or reduce any surface coating in preparation for application of said coating. This does not exempt equipment or processes as described in Subdivision Sections (a), (b), or (c) in which any surface

coating is employed, applied, or dried from the applicable emission limits of Subdivision Sections (a), (b), or (c).

(e) ~~Notwithstanding Subdivisions (a), (b) and (c) of this rule, a person shall not discharge into the atmosphere any organic material from any degreasing operation employing an organic solvent which exceeds the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Subdivision (u), unless such discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent by weight. [Rev. 11/30/77]~~

(f) ~~Notwithstanding Subdivisions (a), (b) and (c) of this rule, a person shall not discharge into the atmosphere any organic material from any dry cleaning operation employing an organic solvent which contains photochemically reactive compounds named in Subdivision (u) in amounts, either individually or in combination, equal to or greater than 4 percent by volume of the total solvent, unless such discharge has been reduced by at least 90 percent by weight. If incineration is used as a control technique 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic compounds being incinerated must be oxidized to carbon dioxide. [Rev. 11/30/77]~~

(g) ~~No person shall use trichloroethylene for any degreasing or dry cleaning operation unless the discharge of trichloroethylene from such operation has been reduced by at least 85 percent by weight. [Rev. 11/30/77]~~

(h) ~~(e)~~ Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup with any organic solvent of any article, machine, equipment, process, operation, or other contrivance described in Subdivision Sections (a), (b), or (c), ~~(e), (f) or (g)~~ of this rule, shall be included with the discharge of organic materials into the atmosphere from that article, machine, equipment, process, operation, or other contrivance for determining compliance with Subdivision Sections (a), (b), and (c), ~~(e), (f) and (g)~~ of this rule.

(i) ~~(f)~~ A person shall not, during any one day, discard, dump, or otherwise dispose of a total of more than one and one-half gallons of any organic solvent which exceed the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Subdivision (u) by any means which will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere. Emissions resulting from the discard, dumping, or other disposal of organic solvents used for any purpose with any article, machine, equipment, process, operation or other contrivance shall be included with the discharge of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment, process, operation or other contrivance for determining compliance with Subdivision Sections (a), (b), and (c), ~~(e), (f), and (g)~~ of this rule.

(j) ~~(g)~~ Discharge of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by Subdivision Sections (a), (b), and (c), ~~(e), (f) and (g)~~ of this rule shall be reduced by:

(1) Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide and the discharge of organic materials is reduced by at least 85 percent by weight, or

(2) Adsorption Absorption, provided that the discharge of organic materials is reduced by at least 85 percent by weight.

(3) Processing in a manner ~~determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be~~ not less effective than (1) or (2) above.

~~(k)~~ (h) A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices as specified in the Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate or as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) for indicating temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

~~(l)~~ A person shall not sell for use in San Diego County, in containers of one quart capacity or larger, any marine coating containing any organic solvent which exceeds the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Subdivision (u). [Rev. 11/30/77]

~~(m)~~ A person shall not employ, apply, evaporate, or dry in San Diego County any marine coating, purchased in containers of one quart capacity or larger, containing any organic solvent which exceeds the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Subdivision (u). [Rev. 11/30/77]

~~(n)~~ A person shall not thin or dilute any marine coating with any organic solvent which exceeds the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Subdivision (u). [Rev. 11/30/77]

~~(o)~~ (i) Any person using, or any person selling for use in San Diego County, any organic solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply the Air Pollution Control Officer APCO, upon request and in the manner and form prescribed by him the APCO, written evidence of the chemical composition, physical properties and amount consumed or sold for each organic solvent.

~~(p)~~ (j) For the purposes of this rule, determination of the organic solvent content and composition of a solvent or material shall be made as of the time that said solvent or material is in its final form for application or employment, notwithstanding any prior blending, reducing, thinning, or other preparations for application or employment.

~~(q)~~ For the purposes of this rule, degreasing means any operation using organic solvent as a surface cleaning agent prior to fabricating, surface coating, electroplating or any other process.

~~(r)~~ A dry cleaning operation means any operation wherein an organic solvent is used in cleaning of garments and other fabric materials.

~~(s)~~ For the purposes of this rule, ~~a marine coating is defined as surface coating used for ships and boats and their appurtenances. [Rev. 11/30/77]~~

~~(t)~~ (k) For the purposes of this rule, organic solvents are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, extractants, or cleaning agents, or are reactants or products in manufacturing processes except ~~that such materials which exhibit an initial boiling point of 450° F (232°C) or higher a boiling point higher than 220° F (104.4° C) at 0.5 millimeter mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 200° F (104.4° C~~ 93.3°C).

~~(u)~~ (l) The compositional limitations of any organic solvent referred to in this rule are the volume percentages of the following photochemically reactive compounds, compared to the total solvent volume:

- (1) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent.
- (2) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule, except ethylbenzene: 8 percent.
- (3) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent.
- (4) Any aggregate of (1), (2), or (3) above, provided their individual volume percentages are not exceeded: 20 percent.

Whenever any organic solvent or constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of photochemically reactive compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive group, that is, that group having the lowest individual percentage limitation.

~~(v)~~ (m) For the purposes of this rule, organic materials are defined as chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

~~(w)~~ (n) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

- (1) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by Rules 61.0 through ~~61.5~~ 61.9, ~~67.0 through 67.2 and or Rule 65~~, 67.6, or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said rules, or which are subject to and comply with rules that specifically exempt said equipment from this rule.
- (2) The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides, or herbicides.
- (3) The use of any surface coating material in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in Sections (a), (b), or (c) of this rule, if:

(i) The organic solvent content of such surface coating material does not exceed 30 percent by volume, excluding water, and

(ii) The organic solvent or any organic material in such surface coating material does not come into contact with flame.

(4) The use of any air-dried coating material which, when applied, contains less than 420 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating applied (excluding water) or the use of any baked coating material which, when applied, contains less than 360 grams of volatile organic compounds per liter of coating applied (excluding water). For purposes of this exemption, "air-dried coating", "baked coating", and "volatile organic compounds" shall have the same meaning as defined in Rule 67.3. In order to qualify for this exemption, coatings manufactured after January 1, 1986 shall have the volatile organic compound content of the coating, as grams per liter of coating (excluding water), as supplied, printed upon the coating container in such manner as to be easily identifiable by the user and the District.

(5) Equipment exclusively using aqueous solutions not containing volatile organic compounds in excess of 10 percent by weight for surface preparation, cleaning, stripping or etching.

Any person claiming exemptions (n)(3), (n)(4), and/or (n)(5) shall maintain current manufacturers' specifications or analyses which substantiate this claim. These specifications and analyses shall be maintained on site and made available to the District upon request.

(o) An owner or operator of a stationary source using organic materials subject to this rule shall maintain daily records of operations subject to this rule. These records shall be maintained on site for not less than three years and made available to the District upon request. These records shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) The method of application and substrate type;

(2) The amount and type of adhesive, coating, thinner, or other substances containing organic materials used for each operation and the equipment involved;

(3) The organic material content of each adhesive, coating, thinner, or other material;

(4) The amount of diluent, surface preparation, cleanup or washup solvents used and the organic material content of each;

(5) Oven temperature, where applicable;

- (6) Emission control equipment operating parameters necessary to ensure compliance with this rule including, but not limited to temperatures, pressures, and flow rates; and
- (7) Inspection and ongoing maintenance schedules for the control equipment.
- (p) For the purpose of determining compliance with this rule, the following test methods shall be used:
- (1) Measurements of organic material emissions subject to this rule shall be conducted in accordance with Methods 18 and 25 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A), and with EPA Guidelines for Determination of Capture Efficiency as they exist on (date of adoption).
- (2) Measurement of the initial boiling point of compounds containing organic materials shall be determined using the ASTM Standard Test Method for Distillation Range of Volatile Organic Liquids, D 1078-86.
- (3) The photochemical reactive compound content shall be determined using the ASTM Standard Recommended Practices for General Gas Chromatography Procedures, E 260-85, General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis, E 168-67, or General Techniques of Ultraviolet Quantitative Analysis, E 169-87.
- (4) The organic material content of adhesives, coatings, thinners, or other substances containing organic materials shall be determined using EPA Test Method 24 (40 CFR60, Appendix A) as it exists on (date of adoption).