RULE 66. ORGANIC SOLVENTS (Adopted 7/1/72; Rev. Effective 7/25/95)

(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 a flame or in which any organic solvent is evaporated at temperatures exceeding 200° F (93.3° C), unless emissions of organic materials have 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 shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(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 (a), which exceeds the compositional limitations for photochemically reactive compounds set forth in Section (l), unless emissions of organic materials have 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 shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(c) A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds (1361 kg) in any one day of organic materials from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in Section (a), unless emissions of organic materials have 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 shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(d) **(Reserved)**

(e) Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup of any article, machine, equipment, process, operation, or other contrivance 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 Sections (a), (b), and (c) of this rule.

(f) **(Reserved)**

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

(1) Incineration, provided that the combined collection and reduction efficiency of a control device is at least 85 percent by weight, or

(2) Adsorption, provided that the combined collection and reduction efficiency of a control device is at least 85 percent by weight.

(3) Processing in a manner not less effective than (1) or (2) above.

(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 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 the air pollution control equipment.

(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 APCO, upon request and in the manner and form prescribed by the APCO, written evidence of the chemical composition, physical properties for each organic solvent.

(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, including any prior blending, reducing, thinning, or other preparations for application or employment.

(k) For the purposes of this rule, organic solvents are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions, except materials which exhibit an initial boiling point of 450° F (232°C) or higher at 760 mm Hg unless such materials are exposed to temperatures exceeding 200° F (93.3°C).

(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.

(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.

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

(1) Operations for which other requirements are specified by Rules 61.0 through 61.8, 67.2, 67.6, or 67.15 or operations which are subject to rules that specifically exempt said operations 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 and exempt compounds) 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 and exempt compounds). For purposes of this exemption, "air-dried coating," "baked coating," "exempt compounds" and "volatile organic compounds" shall have the same meaning as defined in Rule 67.3.

(5) Equipment exclusively using aqueous solutions not containing organic solvents 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.

(6) Any equipment, process or operation that has been subjected to New Source Review pursuant to these rules, provided that the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) or Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) requirement for such equipment, process or operation was established during the New Source Review process, was implemented, and is in use. For the purpose of this exemption, BACT and LAER shall have the same meaning as defined in Rule 20.1.

(o) An owner or operator of a stationary source using organic materials subject to this rule shall maintain 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 substrate type.

(2) A current list of adhesives, coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, surface preparation materials or other substances used that contain organic materials, and the manufacturer's name, identification number and the organic material content.

(3) Daily or monthly records of the amount of adhesives, coatings, thinners, cleaning materials, surface preparation materials or other substances used that contain organic materials;

(4) Oven temperature, where applicable;

(5) Daily records of the emission control equipment operating parameters necessary to ensure compliance with this rule such as temperatures, pressures, and/or flow rates; and

(6) 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 or 25A (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) as they exist on July 25, 1995, and with EPA technical document "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency" dated January 9, 1995. Measurement of the emission collection system capture efficiency shall be conducted using a protocol approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Subsequent to the initial compliance demonstration period, applicable key operating system parameters, as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer, shall be used as indirect verification that capture efficiency performance has not been diminished.

(2) Measurement of the initial boiling point of organic solvents 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 260-91, General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis, E 168-92, or General Techniques of Ultraviolet Quantitative Analysis, E 169-93 .

(4) The organic material content of adhesives, coatings, or other substances containing organic materials shall be determined using EPA Test Method 24 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A) as it exists on July 25, 1995.