RULE 410  Organic Solvents - Adopted 4/18/72, Amended 12/17/74, 11/27/79

I. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds or organic materials in any 1 day from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured, or heat-polymerized in the presence of oxygen, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. These portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances designed for processing continuous web, strip, or wire that emit organic materials in the course of using operations described in this Section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this Section.

II. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 40 pounds of organic materials in any 1 day from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than those described in Paragraph I. of this Section for employing or applying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Paragraph X. of this Section, or material containing such photochemically reactive solvent, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated-drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, or other contrivance described in this Section shall be included in determining compliance with this paragraph. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in Paragraph I. of this Section shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this Section. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip, or wire that emit organic materials in the course of using operations described in this Section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this Section.

III. A person shall not, after August 31, 1986, discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds of organic materials in any 1 day from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance in which any non-photochemically reactive organic solvent or any material containing such a solvent is employed or applied, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated-drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this Section shall be included in determining compliance with this Section. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in Paragraph I. of this Section shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this Section. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip, or wire that emit organic materials in the course of using operations described in this Section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this Section.

IV. Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup with photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Section X., of any article, machine, equipment or other
contrivance described in Sections I., II., or III., shall be included with the other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance with this Rule.

V. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by Sections I., II., or III., shall be reduced by:

A. Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide, or

B. Absorption, or

C. Processing in a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be not less effective than A. or B. above

VI. A person incinerating, absorbing, 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 the Permit to Operate, or as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, for indicating temperatures, pressures, rates of flow or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

VII. Any person using organic solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply the Air Pollution Control Officer, upon request and in the manner and form prescribed by him, written evidence of the chemical composition, physical properties and amount consumed for each organic solvent used.

VIII. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to:

A. The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.

B. The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by Rules 411, 412, 413, and 414, or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said Rules.

C. The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides.

D. The employment, application, evaporation or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.

E. The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in Sections I., II., III., or IV., if:
1. the volatile content of the material consists only of water and organic solvents, and

2. the organic solvents content comprises not more than 20% by volume of the total volatile content, and

3. the volatile content is not photochemically reactive, and

4. the organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.

F. The use of any material in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in Sections I., II., III., or IV. if:

1. until January 1, 1977, the organic solvent content of a material does not exceed 30% by volume of said material after January 1, 1977, the organic solvent content of such material shall not exceed 20% by volume, and

2. the volatile content is not photochemically reactive, and

3. the organic solvent content does not come into contact with flame.

G. The use of equipment or surface coating material for which other requirements are specified by these Rules and Regulations.

IX. For the purpose of this Rule, organic solvents include diluents and thinners and are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials exhibiting a boiling point higher than 220 F at 0.5 millimeters mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220 F.

X. For the purposes of this Rule, a photochemically reactive solvent is any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

A. A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having an olefinic or cyclololefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;

B. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent;

C. A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent.

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Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group; that is, that group having the least allowable percentage of the total volume of solvents.

XI. For the purpose 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.