

RULE 417 ORGANIC SOLVENTS
(Adopted prior to 11/4/77; revised 9/14/99)

A Applicability

This Rule applies to the discharge of Organic Solvent vapors from Equipment that uses Organic Solvents and from the use of materials that contain Organic Solvents.

A.1 The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to

A.1.a The manufacture, transport, or storage of Organic Solvents, or materials containing Organic Solvents.

A.1.b Equipment or processes regulated by other District Rules, including, but not limited to, Rules 415, 416, 424 and 425.

A.1.c The spraying or other use of insecticides, pesticides, or herbicides.

A.1.d The use, application, evaporation or drying of saturated Halogenated Hydrocarbons or Perchloroethylene.

A.1.e The use of any material if:

A.1.e.1 The volatile content of such material consists only of water and Organic Solvents; and

A.1.e.2 The Organic Solvents comprise not more than 20% by volume of said volatile content, and

A.1.e.3 The volatile content is not photochemically reactive, and

A.1.e.4 The Organic Solvent or any material containing Organic Solvent does not come into contact with flame.

B Requirements

B.1 Requirements for Equipment exposing solvent to flame, baking or oxidizing conditions

B.1.a A Person shall not discharge more than 15 pounds in any one day nor more than 3 pounds in any one hour of organic solvent vapors into the atmosphere, 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.

B.1.a.1 Emissions from all Equipment designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

B.1.a.2 Emissions resulting from the cleanup with Photochemically Reactive Solvent, as defined in Rule 101, shall be included with the other emissions from that Equipment for determining compliance with this Rule.

B.2 Requirements for Equipment using Photochemically Reactive Solvents

B.2.a A Person shall not discharge more than 40 pounds in any one day nor more than 8 pounds in any one hour, of Organic Solvent vapors into the atmosphere, from any article, machine, Equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than those described in Section B.1., for using or applying any Photochemically Reactive Solvent, or material containing such solvent.

B.2.a.1 Emissions resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any Equipment using Photochemically Reactive Solvent shall be included in determining compliance with Section B.2.

B.2.a.2 Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing or heat-polymerizing, as described in Section B.1, shall be excluded from determination of compliance with Section B.2.

B.2.a.3 Emissions from all Equipment designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire shall be subject to compliance with this section.

B.2.a.4 Emissions resulting from the cleanup with Photochemically Reactive Solvent, as defined in Rule 101 shall be included with the other emissions from that Equipment for determining compliance with this Rule.

B.3 Requirements pertaining to the use of alternate compliance using Control Equipment

B.3.a The requirements of Sections B.1 and B.2 shall not apply if Control Equipment (other than incineration) is used to control emissions and the overall efficiency (capture and control of emissions) is no less than 85 percent by weight.

B.3.a.1 If incineration is used to reduce emissions, then at least 90 percent of the carbon in the Organic Solvent vapors being incinerated shall be oxidized to carbon dioxide.

B.3.a.2 A Person using Control Equipment pursuant to this Rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration and in good working order, devices as specified in the Authority to Construct or the Permit to Operate, or as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, for indicating and recording temperatures, pressures, rates of flow or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

C Record Keeping

C.1 Any Person using Organic Solvents or any materials containing Organic Solvents shall maintain written evidence of the chemical compositions, physical properties, and amounts consumed for each solvent used. Where compliance with the hourly or daily emission limits is required, usage records shall be sufficient to document compliance with the limit.

C.2 The Air Pollution Control Officer may approve, in writing, an alternative record keeping plan which uses purchase records and product inventories to document the type and quantities of Organic Solvents used at a source. The plan shall be submitted in writing to the District, and shall be adequate to demonstrate compliance with the applicable provisions of this Rule.

C.3 Records must be maintained to substantiate that the Control Equipment is well maintained, well calibrated, and in good working order.

C.4 Records must be maintained for at least two years and made available to the District upon request.

D Test Methods

D.1 The composition of solvents which may be classifiable as Photochemically Reactive Solvents, defined in Rule 101, shall be determined by American Society of Testing and Materials Method E 168-67, E 169-87, or E 260-85, as appropriate.

D.2 The Control Efficiency of air pollution control equipment shall be determined using EPA methods 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D for measuring flow rates and EPA Methods 25, 25A, or 25B for measuring the total gaseous organic concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the Control Device (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).

- D.3 The Organic Solvent content of materials shall be determined by EPA Method 24 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A).