

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

RULE 407 -- ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS

(Adopted 8/2/76) (Revised 7/5/77, 3/27/78, 6/18/79, 2/23/88, 1/10/89, 7/12/94, 5/22/96 and 3/26/2002)

A. SOLVENTS

1. Organic Solvents

- a. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 3 pounds in any one hour 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. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and using operations described in this Section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this Subsection A.1.a.
- b. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 40 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 8 pounds in any one hour from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in Subsection A.1.a for employing or applying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Subsection A.1.j 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, 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 Subsection A.1.a shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this Subsection A.1.b. Portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and using operations described in this Section, shall be collectively subject to compliance with this Subsection A.1.b.
- c. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 450 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any non-photochemically reactive organic solvent or any material containing such solvent is employed or applied, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emission 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 Subsection A.1.a 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, which emit organic materials and using operations described in this Section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this Subsection A.1.c.

- d. Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup with photochemically reactive solvents, as defined in Subsection A.1.j of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in Subsections A.1.a, b, or c shall be included with the other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance with this Subsection A.1.
- e. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by Subsections A.1.a, b, or c 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; or
 - (2) Adsorption; or
 - (3) Processing in a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be not less effective than (1) or (2) above.
- f. A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials pursuant to this Subsection A.1 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 equipment.
- g. Any person using organic solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply the Air Pollution Control Officer, upon request and in a manner and form prescribed by him, written evidence of the chemical composition, physical properties and amount consumed for each organic solvent used.
- h. The provisions of this Subsection A.1 shall not apply to:
 - (1) The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.
 - (2) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by:
 - Rule 411, Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products,
 - Rule 412, Airborne Toxic Control Measures,
 - Rule 415, Dry Cleaning Solvents,

Rule 416, Degreasing Operations,
Rule 419, Petroleum Pits, Ponds, Sumps, Well Cellars, and Wastewater Separators,
Rule 420, Cutback Asphalt Paving Materials,
Rule 423, Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations,
Rule 424, Storage and Transfer of Gasoline,
Rule 425, Storage of Volatile Organic Compounds,
Rule 432, Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Operations, and
Rule 433, Architectural Coatings,
or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said Rules.

- (3) The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides.
 - (4) The employment, application, evaporation, or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.
 - (5) The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in Subsections A.1.a, b, c, or d, if:
 - (a) The volatile content of such material consists only of water and organic solvents; and
 - (b) The organic solvents comprised of not more than 20 percent by volume of said volatile content; and
 - (c) The volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in Subsection A.1.j; and
 - (d) The organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.
- i. For the purposes of Section A 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 solvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials which exhibit a boiling point higher than 220EF 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 220EF.
 - j. For the purposes of Section A of this Rule, a photochemically reactive solvent is any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

- (1) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones, having an olefinic or cyclolefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;
 - (2) A combination of aromatic compounds with 8 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. Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of any 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, i.e. that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents. The percentage composition of chemical compounds in photochemically reactive solvents may be determined using ASTM Method E-168-67, E-169-87, or E-260-85.
- k. For the purposes of Section A 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.