20(k)

P-35 REV. 1/77

IMPORTANT: Read Instructions on bottom of Certification Page before completing this form. Failure to comply with instructions may cause disapproval of proposed Regulations.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
REGULATION
OF #2630

NAME OF AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Concerning

SUBJECT MATTER OF REGULATION
ABATEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

SECTION 19-508-20

Section 1

Subparagraph 19-508-20(f)(9)(i) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

(f)(9)(i) The use of equipment for which other requirments are specified by subsections (a) through (e) inclusive and subsections (m) through [r] (v) inclusive or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements under those subsections.

Section 2

Subsection 19-508-20(k) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

(k) [Reserved]

(NEW) Restrictions on Cutback Asphalt

(1) Definitions:

As used in this subsection:

"Asphalt" means a dark-brown cementitious material which is solid, semisolid, or liquid in consistency and in which the predominating constituents are bitumens which occur in nature as such or which are obtained as residue in refining petroleum.

"Class 8 Bituminous Concrete" means material specified as Class 8 Bituminous Concrete in the most current version

"Cutback Asphalt" means asphalt which has been liquefied by blending with more than seven percent organic compounds by volume.

"Medium-Curing Cutback Asphalt" means the material which meets the specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials Designation D 2028.

"Penetrating Prime Coat" means an application of low-viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface which is used to prepare an untreated base prior to the application of an asphalt surface.

(2) After October 1, 1985 no person shall store, use or apply cutback asphalt during the months of June, July, August and September except that:

(a) Medium-Curing Cutback Asphalt may be used solely as a penetrating prime coat for aggregate bases prior to paving

(b) Medium-Curing Asphalt may be used for the manufacture of materials for long-period storage or stockpiling of patching mixes used in pavement maintenance.

(c) Class 8 Bituminous Concrete may be used at any time for surface treatments under one inch, for crack filling, relief joints, minor leveling or pothole patching.

Section 3

Subdivision 19-508-20 (1) (2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

(1)(2) The provisions of this subsection apply with the following exceptions.

(i) Open top vapor degreasers with an open area similar than one (1) square meter (10.8 square feet) ARE EXEMPT FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SUBPARAGRAPH (1)(4)(iii);

(ii) Conveyorized degreasers with an air/vapor interface smaller than 2.0 square meters (21.6 square feet) ARE EXEMPT FROM THE PROVISIONS OF SUBDIVISION (1)(5)(i);

(iii) Metal cleaning equipment in operation prior to July 1, 1980 which meets the requirements of subsection (f);

(iv) METAL CLEANING EQUIPMENT WHICH USES 1,1,1 TRICHLOROETHANE, METHYLENE-CHLORIDE, OR TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE.

Section 4

Subsection 19-508-20(s) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

19-508-20 (s) [Reserved]

(NEW)

Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products

(s)(1) Definitions

For the purpose of this subsection:

"Air dried coating" means coatings which are dried by the use of air or forced warm air at temperatures up to 90°C (194°F);

"Clear coat" means a coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color;

"Coating application system" means all operations and equipment which applies, conveys, and dries a surface coating, including, but not limited to, spray booths, flow coaters, flashoff areas, air dryers and ovens;

"Extreme environmental conditions" means, exposure to any of; the weather all of the time, temperatues consistently above 95°C, detergents, abrasive and scouring agents, solvents, corrosive atmospheres, or similar environmental conditions as determined by the Commissioner.

"Extreme performance coatings" means coatings designed for harsh exposure or extreme environmental conditions;

"Heat sensitive material" means materials which cannot consistently be exposed to temperature greater than 95°C (203°F) for more than 30 seconds;

"Low solvent coating" means coatings which contain 0.4 to 4.4 lbs. of solvent/gal. or 20% by weight or less. Low solvent coatings include water-borne, higher solids, electrodeposition and powder coatings;

"Prime coat" means the first of two or more films of coating applied to a metal surface;

"Single coat" means one film of coating applied to a metal surface;

"Topcoat" means the final film or series of films of coating applied in a two-coat (or more) operation;

"Transfer efficiency" means the portion of coating solids which adheres to the metal surface during the application process, expressed as a percentage of the total volume of coating solids delivered by the applicator;

(s)(2) Applicability. For the purpose of this subsection:

"Miscellaneous metal parts and products" includes the following industrial categories;

"Large farm machinery (harvesting, fertilizing and planting machines, tractors, combines, etc.);

Small farm machinery (lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers, rototillers, etc.);

Small appliances (fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers, vacuum cleaners, etc.);

Commercial machinery (office equipment, computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators, vending machines, etc.);

Industrial machinery (pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers, transformers, etc.);

Fabricated metal products (metal covered doors, frames, ect.); and

Any other industrial category which coats metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of Major Group 33 (primary metal industries), Major Group 34 (fabricated metal products), Major Group 35 (nonelectric machinery), Major Group 36 (electrical machinery), Major Group 37 (transportation equipment), Major Group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), Major Group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries), Major Group 40 (Railroad Transportation) and Major Group 41 (Transit Passenger Transportation).

The following categories are not included;

automobiles and light-duty trucks;
metal cans;
flat metal sheets and strips in the form of rolls or coils;

plastic and glass objects;
small metal components having a lacquer surface less than 10 square inches;
magnet wire for use in electrical machinery;
metal furniture;
interior and exterior of airplanes;
automobile refinishing;
customized top coating of automobiles and trucks, if production is less than 5 vehicles per day; and

(s)(3) Emission standards. No owner or operator of a facility engaged in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products may operate a coating application system subject to this regulation that emits volatile organic compounds in excess of:

(i) 0.52 kg/l (4.3 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;

(ii) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that is air dried or forced warm air dried at temperatures up to 90°C (194°F);

(iii) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings; and,

(iv) 0.36 kg/l (3.0 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings and coating application systems.

(s)(4) This subsection applies to all application areas, flashoff areas, air and forced air driers, and ovens used in the surface coating of the metal parts and products listed in subdivision (s)(2). This regulation also applies to prime coat, top coat, and single coat operations.

(s)(5) If more than one emission limitation is subsection (s)(3) applies to a specific coating, then the least stringent emission limitation shall be applied.

(s)(6) All volatile organic compound emissions from solvent washings shall be considered in the emission limitations in subdivision (s)(3) unless the solvent is directed into

Section 5

Subsection 19-508-20(t) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

19-508-20(t) [Reserved]

(NEW)

(t) Manufacture of synthesized pharmaceutical products.

(t)(1) Definitions

For the purpose of this subsection:

"Condenser" means a device which cools a gas stream to a temperature which removes specific volatile organic compounds by condensation;

"Control system" means any number of control devices, including condensers, which are designed and operated to reduce the quantity of volatile organic compounds emitted to the atmosphere;

"Process equipment exhaust system" means a device for collecting or directing out of the work area, air laden with fugitive emissions of volatile organic compounds from reactor openings, centrifuge openings, and other vessel openings for the purpose of protecting workers from excessive volatile organic compounds exposure.

"Reactor" means a vat or vessel, which may be jacketed to permit temperature control, designed to contain chemical reactions;

"Separation operation" means a process that separates a mixture of compounds and solvents into two or more components. Specific mechanisms include extraction, centrifugation, filtration, decantion, and crystallization;

"Synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing" means manufacture of pharmaceutical products and intermediates by chemical systheses. The production and recovery of materials produced via fermentation, extraction of organic chemicals from vegetative materials or animal tissues, and formulation and packaging of the product are not covered by this regulation.

(t)(2) The owner or operator of a synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing facility shall control the volatile organic compound emissions from all operations including but not limited to all reactors, distillation operations, crystallizers, extraction equipment, centrifuges, decanters, and vacuum dryers. Surface condensers or equivalent controls shall be used, provided that:

(i) If surface condensers are used, the condenser outlet gas temperature at the condenser must not exceed:

(1) -25°C when condensing volatile organic compounds having a vapor pressure of 40.0 kPa (5.8 psi) or greater at 20°C,

(2) -15°C when condensing volatile organic compounds having a vapor pressure of 20.0 kPa (2.9 psi) or greater at 20°C,

(3) 0°C when condensing volatile organic compounds having a vapor pressure of 10.0 kPa (1.5 psi) or greater at 20°C,

(4) 10°C when condensing volatile organic compounds having a vapor pressure of 7.0 kPa (1.0 psi) or greater at 20° C, or

(5) 25°C when condensing volatile organic compounds having a vapor pressure of 3.50 kPa (0.5 psi) or greater at 20°C, or

(ii) If equivalent controls are used, the volatile organic compound emissions must be reduced by at least as much as they would be by using a surface condenser which meets the requirements of subparagraph (t)(2)(i).

(t)(3) The owner or operator of a synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing facility subject to this regulation shall reduce the volatile organic compound emissions from each air dryer and each process equipment exhaust system;

(i) by at least 90 percent if emissions are 150 kg/day, (330 lb/day) or more of volatile organic compounds; or,

(ii) to 18.2 kg/day (40 lb/day) or less if emissions are less than 150 kg/day (330 lb/day) of volatile organic compounds.

(t)(4) The owner or operator of a synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing facility subject to this regulation shall:

(i) Provide a vapor balance system or equivalent control so that the amount of volatile organic compounds released to the ambient air is less than 80 milligrams per liter of liquid loaded from truck or railcar deliveries to storage tanks with capacities greater than 7,500 liters (2,000 gallons) that store volatile organic compounds with vapor pressures of 28.0 kPa (4.1 psi) or greater at 20°C; and,

(ii) Install pressure/vacuum conservation vents on all storage tanks that store volatile organic compounds with vapor pressures of 10.0 kPa (1.5 psi) or greater at 20°C, unless a more effective control system is used which meets state fire marshall standards.

(t)(5) The owner or operator of a synthesized pharmaceutical facility subject to this regulation shall enclose all centrifuges, rotary vacuum filters, and other filters having an exposed liquid surface, where the liquid contains volatile organic compounds and has a vapor pressure of 3.50 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 20°C.

(t)(6) The owner or operator of a synthesized pharmaceutical facility subject to this regulation shall install covers on all in-process tanks containing a volatile organic compound at any time. These covers must remain closed, unless production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(t)(7) The owner or operator of a synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing facility subject to this regulation shall repair all leaks from which a liquid, containing volatile organic compounds can be observed running or dripping immediately or as subject to the conditions of Sec. 19-508-7.

Section 6

Subsection 19-508-20(u) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

19-508-20(u) [Reserved]

(NEW)

(u) Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires

(u)(1) For the purpose of this subsection;

"Bead dipping" means the dipping of an assembled tire bead into a solvent based cement;

"Green tires" means assembled tires before molding and curing have occurred.

"Green tire spraying" means the spraying of green tires, both inside and outside, with release compounds which help remove air from the tire during molding and prevent the tire from sticking to the mold after curing.

"Passenger type tire" means agricultural, airplane, industrial, mobile home, light and medium duty truck, and passenger vehicle tires with a bead diameter up to 20.0 inches and cross section dimension up to 12.8 inches.

"Pneumatic rubber tire manufacture" means the production of pneumatic rubber, passenger type tire on a mass production basis;

"Tread end cementing" means the application of a solvent based cement to the tire tread ends.

"Undertread cementing" means the application of a solvent based cement to the underside of a tire tread;

"Water based sprays" means release compounds, sprayed on the inside and outside of green tires, in which solids, water, and emulsifiers have been substituted for organic solvents so that the volatile organic compound content is less than four percent by weight for an inside spray and less than twelve percent by weight for an outside spray.

(u)(2)(a) The owner or operator of an undertread cementing, tread end cementing, or bead dipping operation subject to this regulation shall:

(1) Install and operate a capture system, designed to achieve maximum reasonable capture, up to 70 percent by weight of volatile organic compounds emitted, from all undertread cementing, tread end cementing and bead dipping operations. Maximum reasonable capture shall be consistent with the following documents:

(i) Industrial ventilation, a manual of recommended practices, 14th edition, American Federation of Industrial Hygienists.

(ii) Recommended industrial ventilation guidelines, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

(2) Install and operate a control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

(i) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated in a manner such that there is at least a 90.0 percent removal of volatile organic compounds by weight from the gases ducted to the control device; or,

(ii) An incineration system that oxidizes at least 90.0 percent of the nonmethane volatile organic compounds (measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator to carbon dioxide and water.

(iii) An alternative volatile organic compounds emission reduction system certified by the owner or operator to have at least a 90.0 percent reduction efficiency, measured across the control system, and has been approved by the Commissioner.

(u)(2)(b) The owner or operator of a green tire spraying operation subject to this regulation must implement one of the following means of reducing volatile organic compound emissions:

(1) Substitute water-based sprays for the normal solvent-based mold release compound; or,

(2) Install a capture system designed and operated in a manner that will capture and transfer at least 70.0 percent of the volatile organic compounds emitted by the green tire spraying operation to a control device, and, in addition, install and operate a control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

(i) a carbon adsorption system designed and operated in a manner such that there is at least 90.0 percent removal of volatile organic compounds by weight from the gases ducted to the control device; or,

(ii) An incineration system that oxidizes at least 90.0 percent of the nonmethane volatile organic compounds (measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

(iii) an alternative volatile organic compound emission reduction system certified by the owner or operator to have at least a 90.0 percent reduction efficiency, measured across the control system, that has been approved by the commissioner.

(u)(2)(c) The provisions of this regulation do not apply to the production of specialty tires for antique or other vehicles when produced on an irregular basis or with short production runs. This exemption applies only to tires produced on equipment separate from normal production lines for passenger type tires.

(u)(2)(d) The provisions of subdivision (u)(2)(a) shall not apply to the following operations, provided that the total volatile organic compound emissions from all such operations within a facility, as determined before the application of control equipment is less than:

(i) 200 pounds per day for undertread cementing;

(ii) 200 pounds per day for tread end cementing;

(iii) 200 pounds per day for green tire spraying;

(iv) 100 pounds per day for bead cementing.

Section 7

Subsection 19-508-20 (v) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

19-508-20(v) [Reserved]

(NEW)

(v) Graphic Arts Rotogravers and Flexography

(v)(1) For the purpose of this subsection:

"Flexographic Printing" means the application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials;

"Packaging rotogravure printing" means rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into packaging products and labels for articles to be sold.

"Publication rotogravure printing" means rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, and other types of printed materials;

"Roll printing" means the application of workds, designs and pictures to a substrate usually by means of a series of hard rubber or steel rolls each with only partial coverage.

"Rotogravure printing" means the application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves an intaglio or recessed image areas in the form of cells.

(v)(2) The owner or operator of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure or flexographic printing facility subject to this regulation and employing solvent containing ink shall not cause, or permit the discharge into the atmosphere, of any volatile organic compounds unless;

(i) The volatile fraction of ink, as it is applied to the substrate, contains 25.0 percent by volume or less of organic solvent and 75.0 percent by volume or more of water; or

(ii) The ink as it is applied to the substrate, less water, contains 60.0 percent by volume or more nonvolatile material; or,

(iii) The owner or operator installs and operates;

(1) A carbon adsorption system which reduces the volatile organic emissions from the capture system by at least 90.0 percent by weight; or

(2) An incineration system provided that 90.0 percent of the nonmethane volatile organic compounds (measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water; or,

(3) A system demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than the above and approved by the Commissioner.

(v)(3) A capture system must be used in conjunction with the emission control systems in part (v)(2)(iii). The design and operation of a capture system must be consistent with good engineering practice, and shall be required to provide for an overall reduction in volatile organic compound emissions of at least:

(i) 75.0 percent where a publication rotogravure process is employed;

(ii) 65.0 percent where a packaging rotogravure process is employed; or,

(iii) 60.0 percent where a flexographic printing process is employed.

Section 8

Subsection 19-508-20(w) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended as follows:

19-508-20(w) [Reserved]

(NEW)

Dry cleaning facilities

(w)(1) For the purpose of this subsection:

"Dry cleaning facility" means a facility engaged in the

solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes but is not limited to any washer, dryer, filter and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves. Dry cleaning facility includes those which are coin-operated and intended for general public use.

(w)(2) Dry cleaning facilities using perchloroethylene

(w)(2)(i) The owner or operator of a dry cleaning facility which uses perchloroethylene shall;

(1) vent all dryer exhausts through carbon adsorption systems or equally effective control devices and maintain emissions of volatile organic compounds at all times no greater than 100 ppmv as measured before dilution.

(2) maintain all system components so as to prevent the leaking of liquid volatile organic compounds and where applicable, prevent excessive vapor losses from gaskets, seals, ducts and related equipment;

(3) treat all diatomaceous earth filters so that the residue contains no greater than 25 Kg of volatile organic emissions per 100 Kg of wet waste material;

(4) reduce the volatile organic compounds from all solvent stills to no greater than 60 Kg of wet waste material; and

(5) drain all filtration cartridges, in the filter [illegible] for at least [illegible] before disposal [illegible]

(w)(2)(ii) The provisions of subsection (2)(i)(1) shall not apply to dry cleaning facilities which lack adequate space or sufficient steam capacity to accommodate adsorber systems, or any facility shich could demonstrate economic hardship due to compliance with this subsection. An exemption pursuant to this subsection shall be approved at the discretion of the Commissioner after demonstration by the owner or operator of applicability to the conditions ot this exemption.

(w)(2)(iii) Compliance with this section shall be determined by:

(1) a visual inspection, for subsections (2)(i)(2) and (2)(i)(5); and

(2) a test consistent with EPA Guideline series document, "Measurement of Volatile Organic Compounds," EPA-450/2-78-041 or use of a system which has been demonstrated to meet the emission limits for sub-section (2)(i)(1); and

(3) use of the procedure in the American National Standards Institute paper, "Standard Method of Test for Dilution of Gasoline Engine Crankcase Oils" for subsections (2)(i)(3) and (2)(i)(4).

Section 9

Subsections 19-508-20 (aa) thru (dd) inclusive of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies are amended as follows:

(aa) Applicability. The provisions of subsections (m) through [(r)](v) inclusive apply to any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance which emits volatile organic compounds in excess of 8 pounds in any one hour or in excess of 40 pounds in any one day.

(bb) Compliance methods. The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to subsections (m) through [(r)](v) inclusive shall achieve the emission limit under the appropriate paragraph by:

(i) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or,

(ii) Incineration, provided that 90 percent of the non-methane volatile organic compounds (measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water; or,

(iii) A system demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than the above and approved by the commissioner.

(cc) Alternative emission reductions.

(cc)(1) The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to the provisions of subsections (m) through [(r)](v) inclusive may submit for the consideration of the commissioner an alternative emission reduction plan which would achieve the same net emission reduction as the owner or operator would achieve by having each emission source comply with the prescribed emission limitations provided in these regulations. Approval of the alternative plan is discretionary

with the commissioner, but at a minimum, the owner or operator of the stationary source must demonstrate that:

(i) By means of an approved material balance or acceptable emission test, sufficient reductions in volatile organic compound emissions will be obtained by controlling other existing emission sources of similar volatile organic compounds within the stationary source to the extent necessary to compensate for all excess emissions which result from one or more emission sources not achieving the prescribed emission limitation. This demonstration must be submitted in writing and must include:

(a) A description of the emission source or sources hich which will not comply with the prescribed emission limitations,

(b) Pounds per hour of volatile organic compounds emitted which are in excess of permissible emissions for each emission source,

(c) A description of each emission source and the related control system's if any, for those emission sources within the stationary source where emissions will be decreased to compensate for excess emissions from each emission source,

(d) Pounds per hour of volatile organic compounds, for each emission source both before and after the improvement or installation of any applicable control system, or any physical or operational changes at the facility to reduce emissions and the date on which these reductions will be achieved; and

(e) A description of the procedures and methods used to determine the emissions of volatile organic compounds; and

(ii) The alternative emission reduction plan does not include decreases in emissions resulting from requirements of other applicable air pollution regulations. The alternative emission reduction plan may include decreases in emissions accomplished through installation or improvement of a control system or through physical or operational changes at the stationary source such as increased transfer efficiencies;

(iii) The alternative emission reduction plan does not include provisions for the trade off of any volatile organic compound such as benzene which the administrator has determined to be a hazardous material;

(iv) The alternative emission plan does not delay or defer the compliance deadlines for any emission source or sources.

(cc)(2) The implementation of an alternative emission reduction plan instead of compliance with the emissions limitation prescribed in subsections (m) through [(r)](v) must be expressly approved by the commissioner through the issuance of an order in accordance with the provisions of section 19-508-12. After approval, any emissions in excess of those established for each emission source under the plan will be a violation of these regulations.

(cc)(3) Where it can be shown to the satisfication of the commissioner

with subsections (m) through [(r)](v) inclusive of this section for reasons of technological and economic feasibility, the commissioner may accept a lesser degree of control upon the submission of satisfactory evidence that the stationary source owner has applied reasonably available control technology and has a plan to develop the technologies necessary to comply with the above subsections.

(dd) Seasonal operation of afterburners.

(dd)(1) The owner or operator of any stationary source which uses a natural gas-fired afterburner to meet the requirements of subdivisions (f)(1), (f)(2), (f)(4) or subsections (m) through [(r)](v) inclusive may petition the commissioner for permission to discontinue the operation of the afterburner during the months of December, January, and February. The owner or operator shall submit the petition in writing and shall include the following information:

(i) Information on the nature and location of the facility of process for which the application is made;

(ii) The type and quantity of emissions that will occur during the period of shutdown;

(iii) The quantity of natural gas saved as a result of the shutdown;

(iv) Any other relevant information the commissioner may request in order to make a determination regarding the petition.

(dd)(2) The owner or operator of any stationary source for which a petition has been submitted in accordance with subdivision (dd)(1) shall:

(i) Publish by prominent advertisement in the region affected a notice that the petition has been submitted;

(ii) Have made available for public inspection for thirty (30) days a copy of the petition.

(dd)(3) The commissioner shall not grant a petition to discontinue the operation of a gas-fired afterburner which:

(i) Is required to meet the requirements of any other section of these regulations; or

(ii) Will prevent or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of any federal or state ambient air quality standard;

(iii) Has not met the requirements of subsection (dd)(2).

(dd)(4) The commissioner may attach any reasonable conditions he deems necessary or desirable to any approval of a petition under this subsection, including but not limited to:

(i) Requirements for special control measures to be taken by the owner or operator to minimize emissions during the period of the petition;

(ii) Requirements for periodic reports submitted by the owner or operator relating to emissions, to compliance with any

other conditions under which the petition is granted, or to any other relevant information the commissioner deems necessary.

(dd)(5) Following his decision to approve or deny the petition the commissioner shall cause an order to be issued in accordance with the provisions of section 19-508-12.

Purpose: To establish standards to control the emission of volatile organic compounds from certain industries and to make technical amendments to implement these regulations.

CERTIFICATION
R-39 REV. 1/77

Page 28 of 28 pages

Be it known that the foregoing:

[X] Regulations [ ] Emergency Regulations

Are:

[ ] Adopted [X] Amended as hereinabove stated [ ] Repealed

By the aforesaid agency pursuant to:

[X] Section 19-508 of the General Statutes.

[ ] Section _____ of the General Statutes, as amended by Public Act No. _____ of the _____ Public Acts.

[ ] Public Act No. _____ of the Public Acts.

After publication in the Connecticut Law Journal on March 25 19 80, of the notice of the proposal to:

[ ] Adopt [X] Amend [ ] Repeal such regulations

(If applicable): [X] And the holding of an advertised public hearing on 25 day of April 19 80

WHEREFORE, the foregoing regulations are hereby:

[ ] Adopted [X] Amended as hereinabove stated [ ] Repealed

Effective:

[X] When filed with the Secretary of the State.

(OR)

[ ] The _____ day of _____ 19____

In Witness Whereof:	DATE 8/4/80	SIGNED (Head of Board, Agency or Commission) Stanley J. Pac	OFFICIAL TITLE, DULY AUTHORIZED Commission
Approved by the Attorney General as to legal sufficiency in accordance with Sec. 4-169, as amended, C.G.S.:		SIGNED [illegible]	OFFICIAL TITLE, DULY AUTHORIZED Deputy Attorney General

AUG 14 1980

[X] Approved

[ ] Disapproved

[ ] Disapproved in part, *(Indicate Section Numbers disapproved only)*

[ ] Rejected without prejudice.

By the Legislative Regulation Review Committee in accordance with Sec. 4-170, as amended, of the General Statutes.	DATE 9/30/80	SIGNED (Clerk of the Legislative Regulation Review Committee) Elizabeth J. Bauer

Two certified copies received and filed, and one such copy forwarded to the Commission on Official Legal Publications in accordance with Section 4-172, as amended, of the General Statutes.

DATE October 10, 1980	SIGNED (Secretary of the State) Barbara B. Kennelly	BY Laura J. Sapp

INSTRUCTIONS

1. One copy of all regulations for adoption, amendment or repeal, except emergency regulations, must be presented to the Attorney General for his determination of legal sufficiency. Section 4-169 of the General Statutes.

2. Seventeen copies of all regulations for adoption, amendment or repeal, except emergency regulations, must be presented to the standing Legislative Regulation Review Committee for its approval. Section 4-170 of the General Statutes.

3. Each regulation must be in the form intended for publication and must include the appropriate regulation section number and section heading. Section 4-172 of the General Statutes.

4. Indicate by "(NEW)" in heading if new regulation. Amended regulations must contain new language in capital letters and deleted language in brackets. Section 4-170 of the General Statutes.