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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
REGULATION 3939
OF

NAME OF AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Concerning

SUBJECT MATTER OF REGULATION

ABATEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

SECTION 1

Control of Volatile Organic Compounds

Section 22a-174-20 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is amended to read as follows:

(a) Storage of "volatile organic compounds" and restrictions for the Reid Vapor Pressure of gasoline.

(a)(1) Definitions. For the purpose of this section:

"Approved control system" means, a vapor balance system or a vapor recovery system.

"Delivery vehicle" means a tank truck, tank-equipped trailer, railroad tank car, or other "mobile source" equipped with a storage "tank" used for the transportation of gasoline from "sources" of supply to any stationary storage "tank".

"Dispensing facility" means any site where gasoline is delivered to motor vehicles other than agricultural vehicles from any stationary storage "tank" with a capacity of 250 gallons or more.

"Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a reid vapor pressure of four pounds or greater and used as a motor vehicle fuel.

"Gasoline storage tank farm" means a "premise" with any individual "gasoline" storage "tank" with a capacity equal to or greater than forty thousand (40,000) gallons.

"Reid Vapor Pressure" or "RVP" means the vapor pressure of a liquid in pounds per square inch absolute at one hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit as determined by American Society for Testing and Materials method D323-82.

"Throughput" means the number of gallons delivered through all equipment at a dispensing facility or a loading facility over a specified time interval.

"Vapor balance system" means a combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed connection between the vapor spaces of an unloading "tank" and receiving "tank" such that vapors displaced from the receiving "tank" are transferred to the "tank" being unloaded AND FOR WHICH THE VAPOR SPACE CONNECTIONS ON THE UNLOADING TANK, THE RECEIVING TANK AND THE PIPES OR HOSES USED ARE EQUIPPED WITH FITTINGS WHICH ARE VAPOR TIGHT AND WHICH WILL AUTOMATICALLY AND IMMEDIATELY CLOSE UPON DISCONNECTION SO AS TO PREVENT THE RELEASE OF VAPORS. The complete system as a whole and not just the individual components shall have been tested and approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

"Vapor recovery system" means a device or system of devices with attendant valves, fittings, piping, and other appurtenances incorporating a means for the incineration of vapors or the liquefaction of vapors by absorption, adsorption, condensation or other means. The complete system as a whole and not just the

individual components shall have been tested and approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(a)(2) No "person" shall place, store or hold in any stationary "tank", reservoir or other container of more than 40,000 gallons (150,000 liters) capacity any "volatile organic compound" with a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions unless the "tank", reservoir or other container is a pressure "tank" capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere or is designed, and equipped, with one of the [following] vapor loss control devices [:] LISTED IN SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (D) BELOW. IF THE CONTROL DEVICES SPECIFIED IN SUBPARAGRAPHS 22a-174-20(a)(2)(A) OR (a)(2)(D) ARE USED TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBDIVISION, THEN THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBDIVISION 22a-174-20(a)(8) MUST ALSO BE MET.

(A) A fixed roof and a floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof or internal floating cover, which will rest on the surface of the liquid contents and be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and "tank" wall. This control equipment is not permitted if the "volatile organic compound" has a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute (568 mm. Hg), or greater under actual storage conditions. All "tank" gauging or sampling devices must be gas-tight except when "tank" gauging or sampling is taking place.

(B) A "vapor recovery system" WHICH COLLECTS ALL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND VAPORS AND GASES DISCHARGED FROM THE TANK AND A VAPOR RETURN OR DISPOSAL SYSTEM WHICH IS DESIGNED TO PROCESS SUCH VAPORS SO AS TO REDUCE THEIR EMISSION TO THE ATMOSPHERE BY AT LEAST 95 PERCENT BY WEIGHT.

(C) Other equipment or means [of equal] WITH AN efficiency EQUAL TO THAT REQUIRED UNDER SUBPARAGRAPH 22a-174-20(a)(2)(B) for purposes of "air pollution" control as may be approved by the "Commissioner" by permit or order.

(D) On or after June 1, 1985 a floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof or external floating cover, which will rest on the surface of the liquid contents and be equipped with primary and secondary closure seals to close the space between the roof edge and the tank wall. This control equipment is not permitted if the volatile organic compound has a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute (568 mm. Hg), or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging or sampling devices must be gas-tight except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place. The owner or operator of any tank subject to this provision shall ensure that:

(i) [There are no visible holes, tears or other openings in any seal fabric;

(ii)] Any seal is intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank wall;

[(iii)] (ii) The total area of gaps, DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBDIVISION 22a-174-20(a)(9), exceeding 0.125 inches in width between the secondary closure seal and the tank wall does not exceed 1.0 square inch per foot of tank diameter;

[(iv)] (iii) A secondary closure seal gap measurement as specified in [(iii)] (ii) above is made annually;

[(v)] (iv) A visual inspection of the secondary closure seal is conducted semi-annually;

[(vi) Rim vents are set to open when the roof is on the roof leg supports; and

(vii)] (v) Any emergency roof drain is provided with a slotted fabric cover which covers at least ninety percent (90%) of the area opening.

(a)(3) No "person" shall place, store, or hold in any stationary storage vessel of more than 250-gallon (950 liter) capacity any "volatile organic compound" with a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or greater under actual storage conditions unless such vessel is equipped with a permanent "submerged fill pipe" WITH A DISCHARGE POINT EIGHTEEN (18) INCHES OR LESS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE STORAGE VESSEL or is a pressure "tank" as described in [subsection] SUBDIVISION 22a-174-20(a)(2).

(a)(4) The provisions of subdivision 22a-174-20(a)(3) shall not apply to the loading of "volatile organic compounds" into any storage vessel having a capacity of less than one-thousand (1,000) gallons which was installed prior to June 1, 1972, nor to any underground storage vessel installed prior to June 1, 1972, where the fill pipe between the fill connection and the storage vessel is an "offset fill pipe".

(a)(5) Between May 1 and September 15 the owner or "operator" of any "gasoline storage tank farm" shall not offer for sale, sell or deliver to any "dispensing facility" in Connecticut "gasoline" with a "Reid Vapor Pressure" in excess of 9.0 pounds per square inch.

(a)(6) In addition to the requirements of section 22a-174-4, the "Commissioner" may by permit or order require the owner or "operator" of any "gasoline storage tank farm" to provide records of the analysis of "gasoline" samples to determine compliance with the provisions of subdivision 22a-174-20(a)(5).

(a)(7) Any "person" who samples or tests "gasoline" for the purposes of determining compliance with subdivision 22a-174-20(a)(5) shall use the following American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) test methods:

(A) ASTM Method D323-82, "Standard Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)";

(B) ASTM Method D4057-81, "Standard Practice for Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products"; or

(C) ASTM Method D270 "Standard Method of Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products".

(a)(8) THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY "TANK" WHICH USES THE CONTROL DEVICES SPECIFIED IN SUBPARAGRAPHS 22a-174-20(a)(2)(A) OR (a)(2)(D) SHALL ENSURE THAT SUCH "TANK" MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (F) OF THIS SUBDIVISION.

(A) THERE ARE NO VISIBLE HOLES, TEARS OR OTHER OPENINGS IN THE SEAL OR ANY SEAL FABRIC OR MATERIALS.

(B) ALL OPENINGS EXCEPT STUB DRAINS ARE EQUIPPED WITH COVERS, LIDS OR SEALS SUCH THAT:

(i) THE COVER, LID OR SEAL IS IN THE CLOSED POSITION AT ALL TIMES EXCEPT IN ACTUAL USE; AND

(ii) AUTOMATIC BLEEDER VENTS ARE CLOSED AT ALL TIMES EXCEPT WHEN THE ROOF IS BEING FLOATED OFF OR BEING LANDED ON THE ROOF LEG SUPPORTS; AND

(iii) RIM VENTS, IF PROVIDED, ARE SET TO OPEN WHEN THE ROOF IS BEING FLOATED OFF THE ROOF LEG SUPPORTS OR AT THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED SETTING.

(C) ROUTINE INSPECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED THROUGH ROOF HATCHES ONCE PER MONTH.

(D) A COMPLETE INSPECTION OF COVER AND SEAL IS CONDUCTED WHENEVER THE "TANK" IS EMPTIED FOR NONOPERATIONAL REASONS BUT IN ANY EVENT AT LEAST ONCE PER YEAR; AND

(E) RECORDS OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY STORAGE TEMPERATURE, TRUE VAPOR PRESSURE, MONTHLY THROUGHPUT AND TYPE OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS STORED ARE MAINTAINED AND KEPT FOR A MINIMUM OF TWO (2) YEARS AFTER SUCH RECORD IS MADE.

(F) RECORDS OF THE RESULTS OF THE INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED UNDER SUBPARAGRAPHS (C) AND (D) OF THIS SUBDIVISION ARE MAINTAINED AND KEPT FOR A MINIMUM OF TWO (2) YEARS AFTER SUCH RECORD IS MADE.

(a)(9) COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING THE TOTAL AREA OF GAPS UNDER SUBPARAGRAPH 22a-174-20(a)(2)(D) SHALL BE DETERMINED BY PHYSICALLY MEASURING THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF ALL GAPS AROUND THE ENTIRE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE SECONDARY SEAL IN EACH PLACE WHERE A 0.32 CM (1/8 IN.) UNIFORM DIAMETER PROBE PASSES FREELY (WITHOUT FORCING OR BINDING AGAINST THE SEAL) BETWEEN THE SEAL AND THE TANK WALL AND SUMMING THE AREA OF THE INDIVIDUAL GAPS. ANY PERSON WHO PROPOSES TO CONDUCT THIS TEST SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT'S AIR COMPLIANCE UNIT NOT LESS THAN THIRTY (30) DAYS BEFORE THE TEST SO THE DEPARTMENT MAY, AT ITS OPTION, OBSERVE THE TEST.

(a)(10) THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY TANK WITH A CAPACITY IN EXCESS OF 40,000 GALLONS AND WHICH IS EQUIPPED WITH AN EXTERNAL FLOATING ROOF SHALL MAINTAIN RECORDS OF THE AVERAGE MONTHLY STORAGE TEMPERATURE, THE TYPE OF LIQUID STORED AND ITS VAPOR PRESSURE, FOR ANY "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND" WITH A VAPOR PRESSURE UNDER ACTUAL STORAGE CONDITIONS WHICH IS GREATER THAN 1.0 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH BUT LESS THAN 1.5 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

(b) Loading of gasoline and other "volatile organic compounds."

(b)(1) No "person" shall load or permit the loading of any "volatile organic compound" with a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or greater under actual storage conditions into any "delivery vehicle" from any loading facility with a throughput of 10,000 gallons or more in any one day unless [:] such loading facility is equipped with a vapor collection and disposal system or its equivalent, properly installed, in good working order, and in operation, and

[(i)] (A) The vapors discharged from the "delivery vehicle" during loading are processed by a "vapor recovery system"; and

[(ii)] (B) The amount of "volatile organic compounds" released to the "ambient air" is less than 80 milligrams per liter of liquid loaded OVER A SIX (6) HOUR PERIOD. TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE WITH THIS REQUIREMENT THE REFERENCE METHODS AND TEST PROCEDURES FOUND IN TITLE 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 60.503(c) AND PART 60.503(e), RESPECTIVELY SHALL BE USED.

(b)(2) No "person" shall load or permit the loading of any "volatile organic compounds" with a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or greater under actual storage conditions into any "delivery vehicle" having a capacity in excess of 200 gallons (760 liters) from any loading facility with a throughput of 10,000 gallons or more in any one day unless such loading facility is equipped with a loading arm with a vapor collection adaptor, pneumatic, hydraulic, or other mechanical means to force a vapor-tight seal between the adaptor and the hatch. A means shall be provided to prevent liquid "organic compounds" drainage from the loading device when it is removed from the hatch of any "tank," truck, or trailer, or to accomplish complete drainage before such removal. When loading is effected through means other than hatches, all loading and vapor lines shall be equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which close automatically when disconnected.

(b)(3) Subdivisions (b)(1) and (b)(2) shall apply only to the loading of "volatile organic compounds" with a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or greater under actual storage conditions at a facility from which at least 10,000 gallons of such "organic compounds" are loaded in any one day. THE APPLICABILITY OF SUBDIVISIONS (1) AND (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE BASED UPON A THIRTY DAY ROLLING AVERAGE AND ONCE A PREMISE HAS EXCEEDED THIS LIMIT, THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBDIVISIONS (1) AND (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL ALWAYS APPLY. "Loading facility", for the purpose of this subsection, shall mean any aggregation or combination of organic liquid loading equipment which is [both (i)] possessed by one "person" [and (ii) located so that all the organic liquid loading outlets for such aggregation or combination of loading equipment can be encompassed within any circle of three hundred (300) feet in diameter].

(b)(4) After April 1, 1982, no "person" shall [load or permit the loading of] TRANSFER OR ALLOW THE TRANSFER OF gasoline [into] TO OR FROM any "delivery vehicle" TO OR from any loading facility with a throughput of less than 10,000 gallons a day and more than 4,000 gallons a day unless the [loading] TRANSFER takes place through a "submerged fill pipe" and a "vapor balance system"

is used. THE THROUGHPUT OF A LOADING FACILITY SHALL BE BASED UPON A THIRTY DAY ROLLING AVERAGE AND ONCE A A LOADING FACILITY HAS EXCEEDED THIS LIMIT, THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBDIVISION SHALL ALWAYS APPLY.

(b)(5) By December 31, 1982, any "person" who owns or operates any "dispensing facility" with a stationary storage "tank" for gasoline having a capacity of more than two thousand (2,000) gallons and [an annual] A "throughput" of [one hundred twenty thousand (120,000)] TEN THOUSAND (10,000) gallons or more PER THIRTY (30) DAY PERIOD shall install at each stationary storage "tank" an "approved control system". THE APPLICABILITY OF THIS SUBDIVISION SHALL BE BASED UPON A THIRTY DAY ROLLING AVERAGE AND ONCE A PREMISE HAS EXCEEDED THIS LIMIT, THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBDIVISION SHALL ALWAYS APPLY.

(b)(6) After December 31, 1982, no "person" shall install any stationary storage "tank" for gasoline with a capacity of more than two hundred fifty (250) gallons and [an annual] A throughput of [one hundred twenty thousand (120,000)] TEN THOUSAND (10,000) gallons or more PER THIRTY (30) DAY PERIOD unless the "tank" has an "approved control system". THE THROUGHPUT OF A LOADING FACILITY SHALL BE BASED UPON A THIRTY DAY ROLLING AVERAGE AND ONCE A LOADING FACILITY HAS EXCEEDED THIS LIMIT, THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBDIVISION SHALL ALWAYS APPLY.

(b)(7) Effective May 31, 1983, no "person" shall transfer or allow the transfer of gasoline from a "delivery vehicle" to a stationary storage "tank" subject to the provisions of subdivisions (b)(5) [and] OR (b)(6) unless [the transfer is made through]:

[(i)] (A) THE TRANSFER IS MADE THROUGH a properly maintained and operated "approved control system" WHICH IS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER, CONNECTED AND OPERATING; and

[(ii)] (B) [piping, valves, fittings, and connections on the delivery vehicle so that the rated collection efficiency of the control system is attained for any transfer] THERE ARE NO LEAKS IN THE TANK TRUCKS' OR TRAILERS' PRESSURE/VACUUM RELIEF VALVES AND HATCH COVERS, NOR IN THE TRUCK TANKS, STORAGE TANK OR ASSOCIATED VAPOR AND LIQUID LINES DURING LOADING OR UNLOADING.

(b)(8) No "person" shall dispense gasoline to a stationary storage "tank" having an "approved control system" in such a manner as to impair the collection efficiency of the control system.

(b)(9) The owner or "operator" of a "delivery vehicle" shall ensure that:

[(i)] (A) The delivery vehicle is designed and maintained to be vapor-tight at all times; and,

[(ii)](B) The hatches are closed at all times during loading AND UNLOADING operations; and,

[(iii)] (C) The pressure relief valves are set to release at no less than 0.7 pounds per square inch; and

[(iv)] (D) The vapor laden "delivery vehicle" is refilled only at facilities which meet the requirements of subdivisions (b)(1) or (b)(4).

(b)(10) The "Commissioner" may provide an exemption to the provisions of subdivisions (b)(4) or (b)(5) for economic or technological impracticability. ANY EXEMPTION GRANTED UNDER THIS SUBDIVISION SHALL REQUIRE THE APPROVAL OF THE "ADMINISTRATOR".

(b)(11) [(A)] On and after July 1, 1985, no person who owns or operates a tank truck that receives gasoline from a loading facility described in [subsections (b)(1) or (b)(2)] SUBDIVISIONS (b)(1) OR (b)(4) of this section or delivers gasoline to a "dispensing facility" subject to the provisions of [subsections] SUBDIVISIONS (b)(5) or (b)(6) of this section OR ANY LOADING FACILITY SUBJECT TO SUBDIVISION (b)(4) OF THIS SECTION shall cause or permit the tank truck to load or unload gasoline unless:

[(i)(1)] (A) during the preceding period of January 1 to June 30, the tank was tested in accordance with Method 27 as [specified in the Federal Register of August 18, 1983 on page 37597 (48 FR 37597)] FOUND AT APPENDIX A OF TITLE 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 60 or another manner ACCEPTED BY THE "ADMINISTRATOR" AND approved by the Commissioner in [writing] ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 22a-174-5; or

[(2)] (B) the tank has been tested in accordance with the requirements of Massachusetts, New Jersey or New York within the preceding twelve months; and

[(ii)] (C) during the test specified in [(i)] (A) OR (B) above, the tank sustains a pressure change of no more than three (3) inches of water in five (5) minutes when pressurized to a gauge pressure of eighteen (18) inches of water or when evacuated to a gauge pressure of six (6) inches of water; and

[(iii)] (D) the tank truck displays a marking near the U.S. Department of Transportation markings required by Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 177.824 which shows the initials "DEP" and the date of the last test or comparable markings as required by the State in which the tank was tested.

[(B)](b)(12) The owner or operator of any tank truck which fails to meet the requirements of subdivision (b)(11) [(A)(ii)] above or [(b)(11)(D)(ii)] SUBDIVISION (b)(14) below shall repair and retest the tank truck within fifteen (15) days.

[(C)](b)(13) Any person who performs a test required by [subsection] SUBDIVISION (b)(11) of this section shall:

[(i)] (A) notify the Department's Air Compliance Unit of the time and location of the test at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance; and

[(ii)](B) submit a copy of the test report to the "Commissioner" within ten (10) days after performing a test.

[(D)](b)(14) The owner or operator of any tank truck subject to the provisions of [subsection] SUBDIVISION (b)(11) of this section shall ensure that:

[(i)] (A) during loading and unloading operations the tank is not subject to a pressure in excess of eighteen (18) inches of water, nor a vacuum in excess of six (6) inches of water;

[(ii)](B) during loading and unloading operations there ARE NO VISIBLE LIQUID LEAKS AND THERE is never a reading equal to or greater than the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL, MEASURED AS PROPANE) at one (1) inch from any source of potential leaks AS DETECTED BY A COMBUSTIBLE GAS DETECTOR USING THE TEST PROCEDURE DESCRIBED IN APPENDIX B TO "CONTROL OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND LEAKS FROM GASOLINE TANK TRUCKS AND VAPOR COLLECTION SYSTEMS" (EPA-450/2-78-051); and

[(iii)]
(C) records of all tests performed under [subsection] SUBDIVISION (b)(11) of this section are maintained for a minimum of two (2) years.

(c) "Volatile organic compound" water separation. No "person" shall use any compartment of any single or multiple compartment "volatile organic compound" "waste water separator" which receives effluent water containing 200 gallons (760 liters) a day or more of any "volatile organic compound" with a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or more from any equipment processing, refining, treating, storing, or handling "volatile organic compounds" unless such compartment is equipped with one or more of the following vapor loss control devices, properly installed, in good working order, and in operation:

(1) A container having all openings sealed and totally enclosing the liquid contents. All gauging and sampling devices SHALL be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(2) A container equipped with a floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof, or internal floating cover, which will rest on the surface of the contents and be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and container wall. All gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(3) A container equipped with a "vapor recovery system" WHICH COLLECTS ALL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND VAPORS DISCHARGED FROM THE CONTAINER AND WHICH PROCESSES SUCH VAPORS TO REDUCE THEIR EMISSIONS BY AT LEAST 95 PER CENT BY WEIGHT.

(4) A container having other equipment of equal efficiency for purposes of "air pollution" control as REQUIRED BY SUBDIVISION (3) OF THIS SUBSECTION may be approved by the "Commissioner" BY PERMIT OR ORDER.

(d) Pumps and compressors. All pumps and compressors handling "volatile organic compounds" with a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or greater under actual storage conditions shall have mechanical seals or other equipment of equal efficiency for purposes

of "air pollution" control as may be approved by the "Commissioner", except that in cases where mechanical seals are impractical because of the abrasive or corrosive nature of the liquid handled, best available technology for the reduction of "organic compound" "emissions" shall be deemed equivalent to the use of mechanical seals.

(e) Waste gas disposal.

(e)(1) No "person" shall cause or permit any "emission" from any ethylene producing plant or other ethylene "emission" "source" unless the waste gas stream is properly burned at 1300 degrees F. (704 degrees C) for 0.3 second or greater in a direct-flame after-burner or an equally effective device as approved by the "Commissioner." This provision shall not apply to emergency reliefs and vapor blowdown systems.

(e)(2) No "person" shall cause or permit the "emission" of organic gases from a vapor blowdown system or emergency relief unless these gases are burned by smokeless "flares" or an equally effective control device as approved by the "Commissioner." Exemptions to this section will be considered when the frequency of venting and the quantity of potential release are low, and all occurrences are reported to the "Commissioner." In the case of emergency reliefs, exemptions will also be considered if the "Commissioner" determines that addition of control equipment would constitute an explosion hazard or other safety hazard.

(f) Organic solvents.

(f)(1) No "person" shall cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of more than 40 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor of more than 8 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 OVERALL. 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 subsection are collectively subject to compliance with this subdivision.

(f)(2) No "person" shall cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of more than 40 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor of more than 8 pounds in any one hour, from any article or machine, other than described in subsection (f)(1), for employing or applying any HIGHLY photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in subdivision (i)(1) OR (i)(2) OF THIS SECTION [and photochemically reactive solvent,] unless the discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent OVERALL. "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 subdivision are included in determining compliance with this subdivision. "Emissions" resulting from baking, heatcuring, or heat-polymerizing as described in subdivision (f)(1) are excluded from determination of compliance with this subdivision. Those portions of any series or 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

subdivision shall be collectively subject to compliance with this subdivision.

(f)(3) [Reserved]

(f)(4) On or after June 1, 1973, no "person" shall cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of more than 800 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 160 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any [nonphotochemically reactive] organic solvent or any materials containing such solvent is employed or applied, unless the discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent OVERALL. "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 subsection are included in determining compliance with this subdivision. "Emissions" resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heatpolymerizing as described in subsection (f)(1) are excluded from determination of compliance with this subdivision. 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 subsection shall be collectively subject to compliance with this subdivision.

(f)(5) "Emissions" of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in subdivisions (f)(1) through (f)(4) inclusive are included with the other "emissions" of organic materials from that article, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance.

(f)(6) The owner or "operator" of a "source" subject to subdivision (f)(1), (f)(2) or (f)(4) shall achieve the "emission" limits under those paragraphs by:

[(i)] (A) Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide EACH HOUR. However, incineration is not acceptable for halogenated hydrocarbons [.] ;

[(ii)](B) Adsorption, PROVIDED THAT ORGANIC EMISSIONS ARE REDUCED BY 90 PERCENT OR MORE EACH HOUR ; or

[(iii)] (C) A system demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than the above and approved by the "Commissioner" BY PERMIT OR ORDER.

(f)(7) A "person" incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials pursuant to subdivision (f)(6) shall provide, properly install, and maintain in calibration, in good working order, and in operation, devices or procedures as specified by the "Commissioner" for indicating and recording temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of "air pollution" control.

(f)(8) Any "person" using or supplying solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply the "Commissioner," 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.

(f)(9) The provisions of subsection (f) shall not apply to:

[(i)] (A) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by subsections 22a-174-20 (a) through (e) inclusive, [and] subsections [(m)] 22a-174-20(k) through [(v)] (y) inclusive or FOR WHICH "REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY" IS REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION 22a-174-20(ee) [which are exempt from air pollution control requirements under those subsections]

[(ii)](B) The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides, or herbicides.

[(iii)]
(C) The "emission" of "organic compounds" from coating operations where the "VOLATILE organic compound" portion of the coating solvent is 20 percent or less by weight.

(f)(10) [(i)] For the purposes of subsection (f), organic materials are defined as chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

[(ii)]
(f)(11) For the purposes of subsection (f), 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 which exhibit a boiling point higher than 220 degrees F. [at 0.5 millimeters mercury absolute pressure] UNDER STANDARD CONDITIONS or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220 degrees F.

[(iii)]
(f)(12) For the purpose of subdivisions (f)(1) and (f)(4), 85 percent reduction of organic materials "emissions" shall mean 85 percent reduction of total organic materials "emissions" present when operations are conducted according to good industrial practice.

[(iv)]
(f)(13) For the purpose of subdivision (f)(2) 85 percent reduction of "emissions" shall mean 85 percent reduction of HIGHLY photochemically reactive solvent "emissions" present when operations are conducted according to good industrial practice, utilizing the maximum proportion of HIGHLY photochemically reactive solvent appropriate to such good practice. Substitution of a NONHIGHLY photochemically [unreactive] REACTIVE solvent shall be considered 100 percent reduction of the HIGHLY photochemically reactive "emissions" involved.

[(v)]
(f)(14) For the purposes of subsection (f), a continuous web, strip or wire means a product which contains at least one unbroken web, strip or wire from beginning to end of an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance (or series of) irrespective of the addition of any other materials during processing.

(g) "Architectural coatings."

(g)(1) On or after January 1, 1974, no "person" shall sell or offer for sale to the final user in containers greater than 1-quart (0.95 liter) capacity any "architectural coating" or solvent for the purpose of thinning or diluting any "architectural coating" unless the solvent composition is NONHIGHLY photochemically [unreactive] REACTIVE, as defined in subdivision (i)(4) OF THIS SECTION.

(g)(2) On or after January 1, 1975, no "person" shall employ, apply, evaporate, or dry any "architectural coating" purchased in containers of greater than 1-quart (0.95 liter) capacity unless the solvent composition is NONHIGHLY photochemically [unreactive] REACTIVE, as defined in subdivision (i)(4) OF THIS SECTION.

(g)(3) On or after January 1, 1975, no "person" shall thin or dilute for application any "architectural coating" with a HIGHLY photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in subdivisions (i)(1) and (i)(2) OF THIS SECTION, purchased in containers of greater than 1-quart (0.95 liter) capacity.

(h) Exemptions. If the "Commissioner" determines that NONHIGHLY photochemically [unreactive] REACTIVE solvents are not available for a particular application or class of applications, THEN THE COMMISSIONER [he] may issue AN ORDER PROVIDING FOR an exemption, provided that this shall not prevent the "attainment" or maintenance of the national "ambient air quality standard" for photochemical oxidants.

(i) Classification of solvents.

(i)(1) The following solvents shall be considered HIGHLY photochemically reactive:

[(i)] (A) Group R1: Any hydrocarbons, alcohols; aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones, having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation.

[(ii)] (B) Group R2: Any aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene, phenyl acetate, and methyl benzoate.

[(iii) (C) Group R3: Any ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, and ethylbenzene, trichloroethylene, and toluene.

(i)(2) Any solvent mixture will be considered HIGHLY photochemically reactive if the composition of such mixture exceeds any of the following limits by volume:

[(i)] (A) 5 percent of any combination of chemical compounds in group R1.

[(ii)](B) 8 percent of any combination of chemical compounds in group R2.

[(iii)]
(C) 20 percent of any combination of chemical compounds in group R3.

[(iv)](D) 20 percent of any combination of chemical compounds in groups R1, R2, and R3.

(i)(3) 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 a member of the most reactive chemical group, which is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.

(i)(4) Any solvent not classified in SUBDIVISION (i)(1) and any solvent mixture which does not exceed any of the limits in SUBDIVISION (i)(2) OF THIS SECTION shall be considered NONHIGHLY photochemically [nonreactive] REACTIVE.

(j) Disposal and evaporation of solvents. A "person" shall not, during any one day, dispose of more than one and one-half gallons (5.7 liters) of any [organic solvent] VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND or of any material containing more than one and one-half gallons (5.7 liters) of any such [organic solvent] VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND by any means which will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere.

(k) Restrictions on cutback asphalt.

(k)(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 of the state of Connecticut, Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads, Bridges and Incidental Construction".

"Cutback Asphalt" means asphalt which has been liquefied by blending with more than seven percent "organic compounds" by volume AS DETERMINED BY AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS' DISTILLATION TEST D-244.

"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.

(k)(2) After October 1, 1985 no "person" shall store, use or apply cutback asphalt during the months of June, July, August and September unless less than five percent (5%) of the total solvent contained in such cutback asphalt evaporates at a temperature up to and including five hundred degrees Fahrenheit (500°F) as determined by ASTM Method D-402, 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 Cutback 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.

(1) Metal cleaning.

(1)(1) Definitions. For the purpose of this subsection:

"Cold cleaning" means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by spraying, brushing, flushing or immersion while maintaining the degreasing solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning is not included in this definition.

"Conveyorized degreasing" means the continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized degreasing solvents.

"Degreasing solvent" means any "volatile organic compound" used for metal cleaning.

"FREEBOARD HEIGHT" MEANS, FOR A COLD CLEANER, THE DISTANCE FROM THE LIQUID SOLVENT IN THE DEGREASER TANK TO THE LIP OF THE TANK. FOR AN OPEN TOP VAPOR DEGREASER IT IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE SOLVENT VAPOR LEVEL IN THE TANK DURING IDLING TO THE LIP OF THE TANK. FOR A VAPOR CONVEYORIZED DEGREASER, IT IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE VAPOR LEVEL TO THE BOTTOM OF THE ENTRANCE OR EXIT OPENING WHICHEVER IS LOWER. FOR A COLD CONVEYORIZED DEGREASER, IT IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE LIQUID SOLVENT LEVEL TO THE BOTTOM OF THE ENTRANCE OR EXIT OPENING WHICHEVER IS LOWER.

"Freeboard ratio" means the freeboard height divided by the [width of the degreaser] SMALLER INTERIOR DIMENSION (LENGTH, WIDTH OR DIAMETER) OF THE DEGREASER.

"Open top vapor degreasing" means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by condensing hot degreasing solvent vapor on the colder metal parts.

"Metal cleaning" means the process of cleaning soils from metal surfaces by cold cleaning or open top vapor degreasing or conveyorized degreasing.

"REFRIGERATED CHILLER" MEANS A DEVICE WHICH IS MOUNTED ABOVE THE WATER JACKET AND THE PRIMARY CONDENSER COILS, CONSISTING OF SECONDARY COILS WHICH CARRY A REFRIGERANT TO PROVIDE A CHILLED AIR BLANKET ABOVE THE SOLVENT VAPOR TO REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM THE DEGREASER BATH. THE CHILLED AIR BLANKET TEMPERATURE, MEASURED AT THE CENTROID OF THE DEGREASER AT THE COLDEST POINT, SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN THIRTY (30) PERCENT OF THE SOLVENT'S BOILING POINT IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

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

[(i)](A) Open top vapor degreasers with an open area smaller than one (1) square meter (10.8 square feet) are exempt from the provisions OF PARTS (ii), (iv) AND (v) of subparagraph [(1)(4)(iii)] (1)(4)(C) OF THIS SECTION;

[(ii)]
(B) Conveyorized degreasers with [an air/vapor] A SOLVENT/AIR interface smaller than two (2) square meters (21.6 square

feet) are exempt from the provisions of subparagraph [(1)(5)(i)] (1)(5)(A);

[iii) Metal cleaning equipment in operation prior to July 1, 1980 which meets the requirements of subsection (f) is exempt from the provisions of subdivisions (1)(4) and (1)(5);

(iv)]
(C) Metal cleaning equipment which uses 1,1,1 trichloroethane, methylene-chloride, or trichlorotrifluoroethane [;] .

[(v) Cold cleaning equipment which is used in a licensed automobile repair facility is exempt from the provisions of subdivision (1)(3).]

(1)(3) [After] BETWEEN July 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1990 the owner or "operator" of [a] ANY cold cleaning [facility] UNIT shall [:] MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (F) OF THIS SUBDIVISION. AFTER JULY 1, 1990 THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY COLD CLEANING UNIT SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (K) OF THIS SUBDIVISION.

[(i)](A) Equip the [cleaner] CLEANING DEVICE with a cover designed so that it can be easily operated with one hand [; and].

[(ii)]
(B) Equip the [cleaner] CLEANING DEVICE with a facility for draining cleaned parts constructed internally so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system [; and,].

[(iii)]
(C) Store waste degreasing solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste degreasing solvent or transfer it to another party, in a manner such that greater than 20 percent of the waste degreasing solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere [;and,].

[(iv)]
(D) Close the cover whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner FOR TWO (2) MINUTES OR MORE, OR WHEN THE DEVICE IS NOT IN USE [; and,].

[(v)]
(E) Drain the cleaned parts for at least 15 seconds or until dripping ceases, WHICHEVER IS LONGER[;and,].

[(vi)]
(F) If used, supply a degreasing solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower type spray) at a pressure which does not [cause excessive splashing] EXCEED TEN (10) POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH AS MEASURED AT THE PUMP OUTLET AND PERFORM SUCH SPRAYING WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE COLD CLEANING UNIT.

[(vii)]
(G) INSTALL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CONTROL DEVICES IF THE SOLVENT VAPOR PRESSURE IS GREATER THAN 4.3 KILO PASCALS (33 MILLIMETERS OF MERCURY OR 0.6 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH) MEASURED AT 38 DEGREES CELSIUS (100 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT) OR IF THE SOLVENT IS HEATED ABOVE 50 DEGREES CELSIUS (120 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT):

(i) FREEBOARD THAT GIVES A FREEBOARD RATIO GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 0.7; OR

(ii) WATER COVER (SOLVENT MUST BE INSOLUABLE IN AND HEAVIER THAN WATER); OR

(iii) OTHER SYSTEMS OF EQUIVALENT CONTROL, EQUAL TO THAT OF A "REFRIGERATED CHILLER" OR CARBON ADSORPTION APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONER BY PERMIT OR ORDER.

(H) MINIMIZE THE DRAFTS ACROSS THE TOP OF EACH COLD CLEANING UNIT SUCH THAT WHENEVER THE COVER IS OPEN THE UNIT IS NOT EXPOSED TO DRAFTS GREATER THAN 40 METERS PER MINUTE, AS MEASURED BETWEEN 1 AND 2 METERS UPWIND, AND AT THE SAME ELEVATION AS THE TANK LIP.

(I) DO NOT OPERATE THE UNIT UPON THE OCCURRENCE OF ANY VISIBLE SOLVENT LEAK UNTIL SUCH LEAK IS REPAIRED.

(J) PROVIDE A PERMANENT, CONSPICUOUS LABEL ON OR POSTED NEAR EACH UNIT SUMMARIZING THE APPLICABLE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS.

(K) MAINTAIN A MONTHLY RECORD OF THE AMOUNT OF SOLVENT ADDED TO EACH UNIT AND KEEP SUCH RECORD FOR A MINIMUM OF TWO (2) YEARS AFTER SUCH RECORD IS MADE.

(1)(4) [After] BETWEEN July 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1990 the owner or "operator" of [an] ANY open top vapor degreaser shall [:] MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (E) OF THIS SUBDIVISION. AFTER JULY 1, 1990 THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY OPEN TOP VAPOR DEGREASER SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (P) OF THIS SUBDIVISION.

[(i)]
(A) Equip the vapor degreaser with a cover that can be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone [; and,].

[(ii)]
(B) Provide the following safety switches:

[(a)] (i) A condenser flow switch and [thermostat] DEVICE which [shut] SHUTS off the SUMP heat if the condenser coolant is [either] not circulating or [is too warm] IF THE VAPOR LEVEL RISES ABOVE THE HEIGHT OF THE PRIMARY CONDENSER; and [,]

[(b)] (ii) A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops more than 10 centimeters (4 inches) below the lowest condensing coil [; and,].

[(iii)]
(C) Install one of the following control devices:

[(a)] (i) Powered cover, if the freeboard ratio is greater than or equal to 0.75, and if the degreaser opening is greater than 1 square meter (10 square feet); or [,]

[(b)] (ii) "Refrigerated chiller"; or [,]

[(c)] (iii) Enclosed design (cover or door opens only when the dry part is actually entering or exiting the degreaser);or [,]

[(d)] (iv) Carbon adsorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to 15 cubic meters per minute per square meter (50 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of [air/vapor] SOLVENT/VAPOR area (when cover is open), and exhausting less than 25 parts per million of degreasing solvent averaged [over one] EACH complete adsorption cycle; or

[(e)] (v) A control system, demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than [any] THAT REQUIRED of the CARBON ADSORPTION SYSTEM REQUIRED IN THIS SUBPARAGRAPH [above, and] WHICH IS approved by the "Commissioner" BY PERMIT OR ORDER. [; and,]

[(iv)]
(D) Keep the cover closed at all times except when processing work loads through the degreaser[;and,].

[(v)]
(E) Store waste degreasing solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste degreasing solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than 20 percent of the waste degreasing solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere.

(F) MINIMIZE SOLVENT CARRYOUT BY:

(i) RACKING PARTS TO ALLOW COMPLETE DRAINAGE; AND

(ii) MOVING PARTS IN AND OUT OF THE DEGREASING UNIT AT LESS THAN 3.3 METERS PER MINUTE (11 FEET PER MINUTE); AND

(iii) HOLDING THE PARTS IN THE VAPOR ZONE AT LEAST THIRTY (30) SECONDS OR UNTIL CONDENSATION CEASES, WHICHEVER IS LONGER; AND

(iv) TIPPING OUT ANY POOLS OF SOLVENT ON THE CLEANED PARTS BEFORE REMOVAL FROM THE VAPOR ZONE; AND

(v) ALLOWING PARTS TO DRY WITHIN THE DEGREASING UNIT FOR AT LEAST FIFTEEN SECONDS OR UNTIL VISUALLY DRY, WHICHEVER IS LONGER.

(G) DO NOT DEGREASE POROUS OR ABSORBENT MATERIALS, SUCH AS CLOTH, LEATHER, WOOD OR ROPE.

(H) DO NOT OCCUPY MORE THAN HALF OF THE DEGREASER UNIT'S OPEN TOP AREA WITH A WORKLOAD.

(I) DO NOT LOAD THE DEGREASING UNIT TO THE POINT WHERE THE VAPOR LEVEL WOULD DROP MORE THAN TEN (10) CENTIMETERS (4 INCHES) WHEN THE WORKLOAD IS REMOVED FROM THE VAPOR ZONE.

(J) ALWAYS SPRAY WITHIN THE VAPOR LEVEL.

(K) OPERATE THE DEGREASING UNIT SO AS TO PREVENT WATER FROM BEING VISUALLY DETECTIBLE IN SOLVENT EXITING THE WATER SEPARATOR.

(L) DO NOT EXPOSE THE DEGREASING UNIT TO DRAFTS GREATER THAN FORTY (40) METERS PER MINUTE (131 FEET PER MINUTE) AS MEASURED BETWEEN 1 AND 2 METERS UPWIND AND AT THE SAME ELEVATION AS THE TANK LIP, NOR PROVIDE EXHAUST VENTILATION EXCEEDING TWENTY (20) CUBIC METERS PER MINUTE PER SQUARE METER (65 CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE PER SQUARE FOOT) OF DEGREASING UNIT OPEN AREA, UNLESS NECESSARY TO MEET OSHA REQUIREMENTS; AND

(M) DO NOT OPERATE THE UNIT UPON THE OCCURRENCE OF ANY VISIBLE SOLVENT LEAK UNTIL SUCH LEAK IS REPAIRED; AND

(N) PROVIDE A PERMANENT, CONSPICUOUS LABEL ON OR POSTED NEAR EACH UNIT SUMMARIZING THE APPLICABLE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS.

(O) MAINTAIN A MONTHLY RECORD OF THE AMOUNT OF SOLVENT ADDED TO EACH UNIT AND KEEP SUCH RECORD FOR A MINIMUM OF TWO (2) YEARS AFTER SUCH RECORD IS MADE.

(P) IF THE OPEN TOP VAPOR DEGREASER IS EQUIPPED WITH A LIP EXHAUST, THE COVER REQUIRED IN SUBPARAGRAPH (A) OF THIS SUBDIVISION SHALL BE LOCATED BELOW THE LIP EXHAUST.

(1)(5) [After] BETWEEN July 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1990 the owner or "operator" of [a] ANY conveyorized degreaser shall [:] MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (G) OF THIS SUBDIVISION. AFTER JULY 1, 1990 THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY CONVEYORIZED DEGREASER SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (M) OF THIS SUBDIVISION.

[(i)](A) Install one of the following control devices:

[(a)] (i) "Refrigerated chiller"; or

[(b)] (ii) Carbon adsorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to fifteen (15) cubic meters per minute per square meter (50 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of [air/vapor] SOLVENT/AIR area (when downtime covers are open), and exhausting less than twenty five (25) parts per million of degreasing solvent by volume averaged over [a] EACH complete adsorption cycle; or,

[(c)] (iii) A system, demonstrated to have a control efficiency equivalent to or greater than the THAT REQUIRED of the CARBON ADSORPTION SYSTEM REQUIRED IN THIS SUBPARAGRAPH [above, and] WHICH IS approved by the "Commissioner" BY PERMIT OR ORDER [; and,].

[(ii)]
(B) Provide the following safety switches:

[(a)] (i) A condenser flow switch and [thermostat] DEVICE which shuts off the SUMP heat if the condenser coolant is [either] not circulating or [too warm] IF THE VAPOR LEVEL RISES ABOVE THE HEIGHT OF THE PRIMARY COIL; and [,]

[(b)] (ii) A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops more than ten (10) centimeters (4 inches) below the lowest condensing coil [; and,] .

[(iii)]
(C) Store waste degreasing solvent only in covered containers and not dispose of waste degreasing solvent or transfer it to another party, such that greater than twenty (20) percent of the waste degreasing solvent (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere [; and].

[(iv)]
(D) Rack parts [for best] TO ALLOW COMPLETE drainage[;and].

[(v)]
(E) Maintain conveyor speed at less than eleven (11) feet per minute [; and].

[(vi)]
(F) Use either a drying tunnel, rotating basket, or other equivalent method to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent liquid [; and].

[(vi)]
(G) Place covers over entrances and exits immediately [following] AFTER CONVEYORS AND EXHAUSTS ARE shutdown, leaving them in place until just prior to start-up.

(H) MINIMIZE OPENINGS DURING OPERATION SO THAT ENTRANCES AND EXITS WILL SILHOUETTE WORKLOADS WITH AN AVERAGE CLEARANCE BETWEEN THE PARTS AND THE EDGE OF THE DEGREASING UNIT OPENING OF LESS THAN TEN (10) CENTIMETERS (4 INCHES) OR LESS THAN TEN (10) PERCENT OF THE WIDTH OF THE OPENING.

(I) PREVENT WATER FROM BEING VISUALLY DETECTIBLE IN SOLVENT EXITING THE WATER SEPARATOR.

(J) DO NOT PROVIDE EXHAUST VENTILATION EXCEEDING TWENTY (20) CUBIC METERS PER MINUTE PER SQUARE METER (65 CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE PER SQUARE FOOT) OF DEGREASING UNIT OPEN AREA, UNLESS NECESSARY TO MEET OSHA REQUIREMENTS.

(K) DO NOT OPERATE THE UNIT UPON THE OCCURRENCE OF ANY VISIBLE SOLVENT LEAK UNTIL SUCH LEAK IS REPAIRED.

(L) PROVIDE A PERMANENT, CONSPICUOUS LABEL ON OR POSTED NEAR EACH UNIT SUMMARIZING THE APPLICABLE OPERATING REQUIREMENTS.

(M) MAINTAIN A MONTHLY RECORD OF THE AMOUNT OF SOLVENT ADDED TO EACH UNIT AND KEEP SUCH RECORD FOR TWO (2) YEARS AFTER SUCH RECORD IS MADE.

(m) Can coating.

[(m)](1) For the purpose of this subsection:

"End sealing compound" means a synthetic rubber compound which is coated on to can ends and which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.

"Exterior base coating" means a coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide exterior protection to the metal and to provide background for the lithographic or printing operation.

"Interior base coating" means a coating applied by roller coater or spray to the [interior of a can] METAL SHEETS FOR THREE-PIECE CANS to provide a protective lining between the can metal and product.

"Interior body spray" means a coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can.

"Overvarnish" means a coating applied directly over ink to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide gloss [and] OR to protect the finish against abrasion and corrosion.

"Three-piece can side-seam spray" means a coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.

"Two-piece can exterior end coating" means a coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.

[(m)](2) The owner or "operator" of a can coating facility shall not cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any "volatile organic compounds" FROM ANY COATING in excess of;

[(i)](A) 0.34 kilograms per liter of coating (2.8 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from sheet basecoat (exterior and interior) and overvarnish or two-piece can exterior (basecoat and overvarnish) operations.

[(ii)]
(B) 0.51 kilograms per liter of coating (4.2 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from two- and three-piece can interior body spray and two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat) operations.

[(iii)]
(C) 0.66 kilograms per liter of coating (5.5 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from three-piece can side-seam spray operations.

[(iv)]
(D) 0.44 kilograms per liter of coating (3.7 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from end sealing compound operations.

(3) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ANY PREMISE WHICH HAS ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF FIFTEEN (15) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY FROM CAN COATING OPERATIONS. AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1989 ANY PREMISE WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAILY ACTUAL EMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1990, TO COMPLY WITH THE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR THAT PIECE OF EQUIPMENT.

(n) Coil coating.

[(n)](1) For the purpose of this subsection:

"Coil coating" means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

[(n)](2) The owner or "operator" of a coil coating facility shall not cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any "volatile organic compounds" FROM ANY COATING in excess of 0.31 kilograms per liter of coating (2.6 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single coat operations.

(3) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ANY PREMISE WHICH HAS ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF FIFTEEN (15) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY FROM COIL COATING OPERATIONS. AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1989 ANY PREMISE WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAILY ACTUAL EMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1990, TO COMPLY WITH THE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR THAT PIECE OF EQUIPMENT.

(o) Fabric and vinyl coating.

[(o)](1) For the purpose of this section;

"Fabric coating" means the coating of a textile substrate with a knife, roll or rotogravure coater to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellency, or appearance.

"Knife coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a knife that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.

"Roll coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

"Rotogravure coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is picked up in these recessed areas and is transferred to the substrate.

"Vinyl coating" means applying a decorative, FUNCTIONAL or protective [topcoat,] COATING or printing on vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

[(o)](2) The owner or "operator" of a fabric coating line or a vinyl coating line shall not cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any "volatile organic compounds" FROM ANY COATING in excess of;

[(i)](A) 0.35 kilograms per liter of coating (2.9 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1,

delivered to the coating applicator from a fabric coating line.

[(ii)]
(B) 0.45 kilograms per liter of coating (3.8 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from a vinyl coating line.

(3) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ANY PREMISE WHICH HAS ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF FIFTEEN (15) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY FROM FABRIC OR VINYL COATING OPERATIONS. AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1989 ANY PREMISE WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAILY ACTUAL EMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1990, TO COMPLY WITH THE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR THAT PIECE OF EQUIPMENT.

(p) Metal furniture coating

[(p)](1) For the purpose of this section:

"Application area" means the area where the coating is applied by spraying, dipping, or flowcoating techniques.

"Metal furniture coating" means the surface coating of any furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic or glass parts to form a furniture piece.

[(p)](2) The owner or "operator" of a metal furniture coating line shall not cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any "volatile organic compounds" FROM ANY COATING in excess of 0.36 kilograms per liter of coating (3.0 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single coat operations.

(3) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ANY PREMISE WHICH HAS ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF FIFTEEN (15) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY FROM METAL FURNITURE OPERATIONS. AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1989 ANY PREMISE WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAILY ACTUAL EMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1990, TO COMPLY WITH THE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR THAT PIECE OF EQUIPMENT.

(q) Paper coating.

[(q)](1) For the purpose of this subsection:

"Knife coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a knife that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.

"Paper coating" means coatings put on paper and pressure sensitive tapes regardless of substrate by knife, roll or rotogravure coating. Related web coating processes on plastic film and decorative, PROTECTIVE OR FUNCTIONAL coatings on metal foil are included in this definition.

"Roll coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate ACROSS THE ENTIRE WIDTH OF A WEB by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

"Rotogravure coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is picked up in these recessed areas and is transferred to the substrate.

[(q)](2) The owner or "operator" of a paper coating facility shall not cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any "volatile organic compounds" FROM ANY COATING in excess of 0.35 kilograms per liter of coating (2.9 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from a paper coating line.

(3) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ANY PREMISE WHICH HAS ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF FIFTEEN (15) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY FROM PAPER COATING OPERATIONS. AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1989 ANY PREMISE WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAILY ACTUAL EMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1990, TO COMPLY WITH THE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR THAT PIECE OF EQUIPMENT.

(4) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION DO NOT APPLY TO ANY COATING LINE WITH A CONTINUOUS WEB WHICH HAS BOTH PAPER COATING AND PRINTING STATIONS AND WHICH IS SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION 22a-174-20(v).

(r) Wire coating.

[(r)](1) For the purpose of this section:

"Wire coating" means the process of applying a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

[(r)](2) The owner or "operator" of a wire coating oven shall not cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of any "volatile organic compounds" FROM ANY COATING in excess of 0.20 kilograms per liter of coating (1.7 pounds per gallon), excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to the coating applicator from wire coating operations.

(3) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ANY PREMISE WHICH HAS ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF FIFTEEN (15) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY FROM WIRE COATING OPERATIONS. AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1989 ANY PREMISE WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS

SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAILY ACTUAL EMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1990, TO COMPLY WITH THE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR THAT PIECE OF EQUIPMENT.

(s) 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 degrees C (194 degrees F)[;].

"Clear coat" means a BASE OR TOP coating which EITHER lacks color and opacity or WHICH is transparent and uses the [undercoat] SURFACE TO WHICH IT IS APPLIED 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[;].

"EXPOSURE TO [Extreme] EXTREME environmental conditions" means [,] exposure to: [any of;] the weather all of the time[,]; temperatures consistently above 95 degrees C[,]; detergents[,]; abrasive and scouring agents[,]; solvents[,]; corrosive atmospheres[,]; or similar environmental conditions as determined by the "Commissioner" AND THE "ADMINISTRATOR".

"Extreme performance coatings" means coatings designed for [harsh exposure or] "EXPOSURE TO extreme environmental conditions"[;] .

"Heat sensitive material" means materials which cannot consistently be exposed to temperature greater than 95 degrees C (203 degrees 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, etc.); 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] THE exterior SURFACE of [airplanes] ASSEMBLED AIRCRAFT;
automobile refinishing;
customized top coating of automobiles and trucks, if production is less than 5 vehicles per day; and
THE exterior SURFACE of ASSEMBLED marine vessels.

[(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" FROM ANY COATING in excess of:

[(i)](A) 0.52 kg/l (4.3 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to a coating applicator that applies A clear [coatings] COAT;

(ii)]
(B) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that is air dried or forced warm

air dried at temperatures up to 90 degrees C (194 degrees F);

[(iii)]
(C) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings; and,

[(iv)]
(D) 0.36 kg/l (3.0 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings, ADHESIVES, FILLERS OR SEALANTS 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] OPERATIONS PERTAINING TO MISCELLANEOUS 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" in 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 containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere.

(7) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ANY "PREMISE" WHICH HAS ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS" OF FIFTEEN (15) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY FROM ALL MISCELLANEOUS METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS ON SUCH "PREMISE" UNLESS (A) THE TOTAL "POTENTIAL EMISSIONS" FROM ALL SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS ARE LIMITED BY PERMIT OR ORDER OF THE "COMMISSIONER" TO 1,666 POUNDS OR LESS IN ANY CALENDAR MONTH, AND (B) THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" IS AND HAS AT ALL TIMES BEEN IN COMPLIANCE WITH SUCH LIMITATION SINCE THE ISSUANCE OF THE PERMIT OR ORDER, AND (C) THE TOTAL "ACTUAL EMISSIONS" FROM ALL SUCH SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS HAVE NOT EXCEEDED 1,666 POUNDS IN ANY CALENDAR MONTH SINCE JANUARY 1987. HOWEVER, ANY SURFACE COATING OPERATION ON SUCH "PREMISE" WHICH EMITTED 40 POUNDS OR MORE IN ANY DAY AND WHICH WAS SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1989, SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION.

(8) AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1989 ANY "PREMISE" WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION UNLESS THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBPARAGRAPHS (7)(A), (B) AND (C) OF THIS SUBSECTION.

(9) THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY SURFACE COATING OPERATION WHICH WAS NOT SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1990, TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR SUCH SYSTEM.

(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;

"PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT AND INTERMEDIATE" MEANS ANY DRUG OR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE OR ANY INTERMEDIATE USED TO MAKE A DRUG OR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE ADMINISTERED TO A PERSON OR ANIMAL TO PREVENT OR CURE DISEASE OR OTHERWISE ENHANCE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL WELFARE;

"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 syntheses. 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)](A) If surface condensers are used, the [condenser] outlet gas temperature [at] FROM the condenser must not exceed:

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

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

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

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

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

[(ii)](B) If equivalent controls are used, the "volatile organic compound" "emissions" must be reduced OVER EACH HOUR by at least as much as they would be by using a surface condenser which meets the requirements of subparagraph [(t)(2)(i)] (A) OF THIS SUBDIVISION.

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

[(i)](A) by at least 90 percent OVER EACH HOUR if ACTUAL "emissions" are 150 kg/day, (330 lb/day) or more of "volatile organic compounds"; or,

[(ii)](B) to [18.2] 15.0 kg/day ([40] 33.3 lb/day) or less if ACTUAL "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)](A) 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 PER DELIVERY 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 degrees C; and,

[(ii)](B) 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 degrees C, unless a more effective control system is used which meets state fire [marshall] MARSHAL standards.

[(t)](5) The owner or "operator" of a synthesized pharmaceutical MANUFACTURING 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 degrees C.

[(t)](6) The owner or "operator" of a synthesized pharmaceutical MANUFACTURING 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] EXCEPT WHEN 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. 22a-174-7.

(8) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ALL "SYNTHESIZED PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING" EQUIPMENT WHICH HAS POTENTIAL EMISSIONS OF FIFTEEN (15) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY. AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1989 ANY "SYNTHESIZED PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING" EQUIPMENT WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAILY ACTUAL EMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1, 1990, TO ACHIEVE FINAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR THAT PIECE OF EQUIPMENT.

(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)](2) The owner or "operator" of [an] ANY undertread cementing, tread end cementing, or bead dipping operation [subject to this regulation] shall:

[(u)(2)(a)(1)] (A) Install and operate a capture system, designed to achieve maximum reasonable capture, [up to 70] OF AT LEAST 85 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.

[(u)(2)(a)(2)] (B) 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 FOR EACH ADSORPTION CYCLE OR 24 HOURS WHICHEVER IS SHORTER; or,

(ii) An incineration system that oxidizes at least 90.0 percent PER HOUR of the nonmethane "volatile organic compounds" (measured [at] 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 PER HOUR, measured across the control system, and has been approved by the "Commissioner."

[(u)(2)(b)](3) The owner or "operator" of [a] ANY green tire spraying operation [subject to this regulation] must implement one of the following means of reducing "volatile organic compound" "emissions":

[(u)(2)(b)(1)] (A) Substitute water-based sprays for the normal solvent-based mold release compound; or,

[(u)(2)(b)(2)] (B) Install a capture system designed and operated in a manner that will capture and transfer at least [70.0] 90.0 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 OVER EACH CYCLE 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) PER HOUR 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, PER HOUR AS measured across the control system, that has been approved by the "Commissioner."

[(u)(2)(c)](4) 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.]

(v) Graphic arts [rotogravers] ROTOGRAVURES and flexography

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

"Flexographic Printing" means the application of words, designs [and] OR 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, paperboard, metal foil, plastic film, [and] OR other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into packaging products [and] OR 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] OR other types of printed materials;

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

[(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)](A) The volatile fraction of EACH ink, as it is applied to the substrate, contains 25.0 percent by volume or less of [organic solvent] VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS and 75.0 percent by volume or more of water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1; or

[(ii)](B) [The] EACH ink as it is applied to the substrate, less water AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS LISTED ON TABLE 1(a)-1 in SECTION 22a-174-1, contains 60.0 percent by volume or more nonvolatile material; or,

[(iii)] (C) The owner or "operator" installs and operates;

[(1)](i) A carbon adsorption system which reduces the volatile organic "emissions" from the capture system by at least 90.0 percent by weight OVER THE ADSORPTION CYCLE OR 24 HOURS WHICHEVER IS SHORTER; or

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

[(3)] (iii) A system demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than the above REQUIRED 90 PERCENT and approved by the "Commissioner" BY PERMIT OR ORDER.

[(v)] (3) A capture system must be used in conjunction with the "emission" control systems in [part (v)(2)(iii)] SUBPARAGRAPH 22a-174-20(v)(2)(C). 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" PER HOUR FROM EACH PRINTING PRESS of at least:

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

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

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

(4) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY TO ANY PRINTING LINE WHICH HAS ACTUAL EMISSIONS OF FORTY (40) POUNDS PER DAY OR MORE IN ANY ONE DAY OR TO A PREMISE WHICH HAS POTENTIAL EMISSIONS OF ONE HUNDRED TONS PER YEAR OR MORE FROM ALL PRINTING OPERATIONS. AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1989 ANY PRINTING LINE WHICH IS OR BECOMES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL REMAIN SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION REGARDLESS OF THE DAILY ACTUAL EMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING THE ABOVE, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PIECE OF EQUIPMENT THAT WAS NOT REQUIRED TO MEET CONTROL REQUIREMENTS BY THIS SUBSECTION PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1, 1989, SHALL HAVE UNTIL OCTOBER 1,

1990, TO COMPLY WITH THE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBSECTION FOR THAT PIECE OF EQUIPMENT.

(w) Dry cleaning facilities

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

"Dry cleaning facility" means a facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in solvent, extraction of 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 (i)]

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

[(1)]
(A) 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)]
(B) maintain all system components so as to prevent the leaking of liquid "volatile organic compounds" and where applicable, prevent [excessive] PERCEPTIBLE vapor losses from gaskets, seals, ducts and related equipment;

[(3)]
(C) 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)]
(D) reduce the "volatile organic compounds" from all solvent stills to no greater than 60 Kg PER 100 KG of wet waste material; and

[(5)]
(E) drain all filtration cartridges [,] in the filter housing [,] for at least 24 hours before discarding the cartridges SUCH THAT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS ARE NOT EMITTED TO THE ATMOSPHERE

[(ii)](3) The provisions of [subsection (2)(i)(1)] SUBPARAGRAPH (2)(A) OF THIS SUBSECTION shall not apply to dry cleaning facilities which lack adequate space or sufficient steam capacity to accommodate adsorber systems, or any facility which 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" AND THE ADMINISTRATOR after demonstration by the owner or "operator" of applicability to the conditions of this exemption.

[(iii)] (4) Compliance with this section shall be determined by:

[(1)](A) a visual inspection, for [subsections (2)(i)(2) and (2)(i)(5)] SUBPARAGRAPHS (2)(B) AND (2)(E) ABOVE; and

[(2)](B) 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)] SUBPARAGRAPH (2)(A) ABOVE ; and

[(3)](C) 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).] AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM) METHOD D-322-67 FOR SUBPARAGRAPHS (2)(C) AND (2)(D) ABOVE WITH THE FOLLOWING MODIFICATIONS: A SAMPLE OF THE WET WASTE TO BE DISPOSED OF IS TAKEN FROM EACH OF THREE DIFFERENT BATCHES OF WASTE MATERIALS; EACH OF THE THREE SAMPLES IS ANALYZED USING ASTM METHOD D322-67 MODIFIED BY USING A BIDWELL-STERLING TYPE DISTILLATION TRAP IN PLACE OF A GASOLINE DILUTION TRAP AND BY ADDING A KNOWN SAMPLE MASS TO THE SAMPLE FLASK INSTEAD OF A KNOWN SAMPLE VOLUME SO AS TO OBTAIN A PERCENT BY WEIGHT OF PERCHLOROETHYLENE IN THE WASTE MATERIAL.

(x) Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical & Polymer Manufacturing Equipment.

(1) Definitions.

For purposes of this subsection:

"CANNED PUMPS" MEANS THOSE PUMPS NOT HAVING AN EXTERNALLY ACTIVATED SHAFT PENETRATING THE PUMP HOUSING.

"Fugitive emission source" means each pump, valve, safety/relief valve, open-ended valve, flange or other connector, seals, compressor, or sampling system;

"Gaseous VOCs" means VOCs which are or will become entirely gaseous before reaching the ambient air;

"Hydrocarbon detector" means a portable hydrocarbon analyzer for identifying leaks of VOC and meets the criteria given in EPA Reference Method 21;

"In light liquid service" means that a component is in contact with a fluid containing 10% or greater light liquid by weight.

"In VOC service" means that a component is in contact with a fluid containing 10% or greater VOC by weight.

"Light liquids" means a fluid whose vapor pressure is greater than 0.044 psia (0.3 kilopascals) at 20 C;

"Quarter" means a consecutive three month period beginning in either January, April, July or October;

"Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing" means the industry that produces, AS INTERMEDIATES OR FINAL PRODUCTS methyl

tert-butyl ether (MTBE), polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, one or more of the chemicals listed in 40 CFR Part 60.489 or such other industries as the "Commissioner" may determine to be sources of significant VOC leakage;

(2) Applicability.

Except as provided in subdivision (x)(13) of section 22a-174-20, on or after the effective date of this subsection, the provisions of subsection 22a-174-20(x) apply to synthetic organic chemical and polymer manufacturing facilities.

(3) Leak prevention.

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing facility shall not cause, allow, or permit any evidence of leakage as determined through the use of test methods required in subdivision (x)(8) of section 22a-174-20.

(4) Pump repair.

Except as provided in subparagraph (x)(13)(F) of section 22a-174-20, the owner or operator shall visually inspect every pump in light liquid service each week. If indications of liquid leakage are found, the pump shall be repaired within fifteen (15) days after detection except as provided in subdivision (x)(12) of section 22a-174-20. Record keeping under this subsection shall be required only for those pumps found leaking.

(5) Monitoring.

(A) Except as provided in subdivisions (x)(9) and (x)(13) of section 22a-174-20, the owner or operator shall monitor each pump, valve, compressor, and safety/relief valve in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service for gaseous leaks at least once each quarter. The owner or operator shall notify the Department's Air Compliance Unit of such monitoring at least ten (10) days prior to the scheduled monitoring. If there is evidence of leakage, the owner or operator shall repair the component within fifteen (15) days of detection, except as provided in subdivision (x)(12) of section 22a-174-20. The monitoring procedure shall be in accordance with EPA Method 21.

(B) Safety/relief valves shall be monitored after each over-pressure relief to ensure the valve has been properly reseated so that a concentration of volatile organic compounds is less than 1000 ppm. The monitoring procedure shall be in accordance with EPA Method 21.

(6) Requirements for an open-ended valve.

The owner or operator shall install on each open-ended valve or line a cap, a blind flange, a plug, or a second closed valve which must remain attached to seal the open ended valve at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open line [unless] EXCEPT IN CIRCUMSTANCES, AS APPROVED BY THE "COMMISSIONER" BY PERMIT OR ORDER, WHERE this may cause a safety problem.

(7) Leak detection.

The owner or operator of any fugitive emission source which appears to be leaking on the basis of sight, smell, or sound shall repair such leak within fifteen (15) days after detection except as provided in subdivision (x)(10) of section 22a-174-20.

(8) Test methods.

The owner or operator of the source shall either use:

(A) a soap solution to detect gaseous VOCs leaks at all points of potential leakage where this test method is determined to be valid by the Commissioner or his representative and where any bubble formation during a three (3) minute observation period is deemed evidence of leakage; or

(B) a hydrocarbon detector test to detect gaseous VOCs and light liquid leaks where any measured concentration in excess of ten thousand (10,000) ppm is deemed to be evidence of leakage.

(9) Exemption from Quarterly Testing.

If after four consecutive quarters of monitoring less than two percent of the valves in gas/vapor or light liquid service show evidence of leakage then the owner or operator may monitor the valves for gaseous leaks only once a year during the third or fourth quarter. If the number of valves showing evidence of leakage remains at two percent or less, then these valves need only be monitored once a year during the third or fourth quarter. However, if more than two percent of these valves show evidence of leakage, they shall be monitored every quarter until four consecutive quarters are monitored which have no more than two percent of these valves showing evidence of leakage.

(10) Delaying repairs.

A request to delay a repair of a fugitive emission source until the next turnaround if the repair is infeasible for technical or safety reasons without a complete or partial shutdown of the process unit can be made to the Commissioner.

(11) Record keeping.

The owner or operator of the facility shall maintain for two (2) years records which will be available to Department personnel on request and shall include:

A) identification of the source being inspected or monitored;

B) dates of inspection or monitoring;

C) result of inspection or monitoring;

D) what action was taken if a leak was detected;

E) type of repair made and date of repair;

F) if the repair was delayed, an explanation as to why; and

G) test method.

(12) Notice and retests.

Any evidence of leakage as described in this subsection shall also be treated as a malfunction of control equipment or methods as described in section 22a-174-7. Corrective actions shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of subsection 22a-174-7(c). A retest in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (x)(8) of section 22a-174-20 must be performed immediately after all required repairs are complete.

(13) Exemptions.

(A) The owner or operator of any facility exempted under 40 CFR Part 60.480(d) shall be exempt from subsection (x) of section 22a-174-20.

(B) When a fugitive emission source is unsafe to monitor because of extreme temperatures, pressure, or because it is more than 12 feet above a permanent support surface, or other reasons, the owner or operator may request a waiver from quarterly testing from the Commissioner who may allow monitoring less frequently than each quarter provided the source is monitored once a year.

(C) No monitoring will be required under conditions where no leakage can occur such as fugitive emission sources under vacuum. If such tests are run, leak free conditions will not be counted toward reductions in testing frequency.

(D) Safety relief valves that are isolated from the process by a frangible disc or rupture disc are exempted from the quarterly monitoring requirements of subparagraph (x)(5)(A) of section 22a-174-20 provided they are monitored on an annual basis.

(E) Canned pumps which have demonstrated compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.482-2(e)(2) may be exempted from the requirements of subparagraph (x)(5)(A) of section 22a-174-20 provided they meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60.482-2(e)(3).

(F) Canned pumps which have demonstrated compliance with 40 CFR Part 60.482-2(e)(2)are exempted from the provisions of subdivision (x)(4) of section 22a-174-20 provided they meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60.482-2(e)(3).

(y) Manufacture of Polystyrene Resins.

(1) Definitions.

For purposes of this subsection:

"Continuous polystyrene resin manufacturing facility" means a facility that utilizes a continuous, co-polymerization process for the manufacture of polystyrene resin from styrene and other monomers and/or polymers.

"Styrene condenser vent stream" means the exhaust stream from the vacuum system on the vacuum devolatilizer condenser.

"Styrene recovery unit condenser vent stream" means the exhaust stream from a vacuum system on a styrene recovery system.

(2) Emission Standards.

On or after the effective date of this subsection the owner or operator of a continuous polystyrene resin manufacturing facility subject to this subsection shall not cause or permit the discharge of any volatile organic compounds in excess of 0.12 kg of VOC/1000 kg of product (0.24 lbs. of VOC/2000 lbs. of product) OVER ANY ONE (1) HOUR PERIOD in total from:

(A) the styrene condenser vent stream; and

(B) the styrene recovery unit condenser vent stream.

(3) Control Methods.

The owner or operator of a continuous polystyrene resin manufacturing facility subject to this subsection shall achieve the emission limitation by the use of:

(A) surface condensers; or

(B) a system demonstrated to have a control efficiency equivalent to or greater than the above, and approved by the Commissioner.

(4) Testing.

The owner or operator of the source shall determine compliance with this subsection by means of an emissions test made in accordance with the methods in subdivision (y)(6) of section 22a-174-20 and which has been approved by the Commissioner under the provisions of section 22a-174-5.

(5) Test Conditions.

The production rate during emission testing shall be determined from the current plant production records. If the plant production records show minor variation in the rate of polymer production, [than] THEN an average or typical value may be [assumed] USED BY THE "COMMISSIONER" WHEN APPROVING THE TEST METHOD UNDER SECTION 22a-174-5.

(6) Test Methods.

The emission rate for total volatile organic compounds measured as organic carbon per quantity of polystyrene produced shall be determined using either of the methods described in subparagraphs (y)(6)(A) or (y)(6)(B) of section 22a-174-20 as follows:

(A) $$M = \frac{(C)(Qsd)(0.50 \times 10^{-3})}{S}$$

Where:

M = Emission of volatile organic compound emissions per quantity of product produced (Kg VOC/1000 Kg product).

C = Total gaseous non-methane organic concentration of the effluent (ppm carbon equivalent) AS MEASURED BY METHOD 25

AS FOUND AT APPENDIX A OF TITLE 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 60.

Qsd = Dry volumetric stack gas flow rate corrected to standard conditions (dcsm/hr).

S = Production rate during the emission test (Kg/hr).

(B) $$M = \frac{(2.494 \times 10^{-3})(\sum_{i=1}^{n} Ci\ Wi)(Qs)}{S}$$

Where:

M = Emission of volatile organic compound emissions per quantity of product produced (Kg VOC/1000 Kg product).

Ci = Concentration of sample component i, (ppm) AS MEASURED BY METHOD 18 AS FOUND AT APPENDIX A OF TITLE 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 60.

Wi = Molecular weight of sample component i, (g VOC/gmole VOC).

Qs = Volumetric stack gas flow rate corrected to standard conditions (scm/min).

S = Production rate during the emission test (Kg/hr).

(7) Record keeping.

(A) The owner or operator of the source shall monitor the operating parameters of the air pollution control equipment on the polystyrene production operation. The parameters monitored shall included, but not be limited to, the outlet temperature of the styrene condenser vent and the styrene recovery unit condenser vent or the outlet temperature of all condensers used to control these exhaust streams. The Commissioner may allow periodic monitoring if continuous monitoring is technologically or economically infeasible. The Commissioner may require additional monitoring as needed.

(B) The owner or operator of the source shall maintain monitoring records for a period of two years and shall make the records available to Department personnel upon request.

(z) [Reserved]

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

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS.

(1) THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PREMISE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS (m) THROUGH (s) INCLUSIVE AND SUBSECTION (v) OF SECTION 22a-174-20 SHALL MAINTAIN DAILY RECORDS OF ALL COATINGS AND DILUENTS USED. SUCH RECORDS SHALL BE KEPT FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL MACHINE, OPERATION OR COATING LINE. THE RECORDS MUST CONTAIN THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BELOW.

(A) DESCRIPTION OF THE COATING INCLUDING THE COATING NAME AND THE COATING DENSITY IN POUNDS PER GALLON;

(B) "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND" CONTENT BY WEIGHT;

(C) WATER AND EXEMPT VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND CONTENT BY WEIGHT;

(D) NON-VOLATILE CONTENT BY VOLUME AND BY WEIGHT;

(E) AMOUNT OF EACH COATING USED IN GALLONS;

(F) TOTAL AMOUNT OF DILUENT USED FOR EACH COATING IN POUNDS AND IN GALLONS.

(2) ANY OWNER OR "OPERATOR" MAY REQUEST SAMPLE FORMS FROM THE "COMMISSIONER" .

(3) THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PREMISE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SUBDIVISION 22a-174-20(b)(1) SHALL MAINTAIN THE FOLLOWING RECORDS FOR THE PREMISE:

(A) DAILY THROUGHPUT OF ALL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS HAVING A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 1.5 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH OR GREATER UNDER ACTUAL STORAGE CONDITIONS; AND

(B) RECORDS OF BOTH SCHEDULED AND UNSCHEDULED MAINTENANCE OF THE "VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM".

(4) THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PREMISE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SUBDIVISION 22a-174-20(b)(4) SHALL MAINTAIN THE FOLLOWING RECORDS FOR THE PREMISE:

(A) DAILY THROUGHPUT OF ALL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS HAVING A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 1.5 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH OR GREATER UNDER ACTUAL STORAGE CONDITIONS; AND

(B) RECORDS OF BOTH SCHEDULED AND UNSCHEDULED MAINTENANCE OF THE "VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM".

(5) THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PREMISE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SUBDIVISIONS 22a-174-20(b)(5) OR (b)(6) SHALL MAINTAIN THE FOLLOWING RECORDS FOR THE PREMISE:

(A) DAILY THROUGHPUT OF GASOLINE; AND

(B) RECORDS OF BOTH SCHEDULED AND UNSCHEDULED MAINTENANCE OF THE "VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM" AND OTHER SYSTEM COMPONENTS.

(6) FOR DETERMINING THE VOLATILE CONTENT OF SURFACE COATINGS, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PREMISE SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION SHALL USE EITHER REFERENCE METHOD 24 OR 24A AS FOUND AT APPENDIX A OF TITLE 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 60. WHEN DETERMINING THE VOLATILE FRACTION OF A COATING USING AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS METHOD D-2369, THE BAKE TIME MUST BE ONE (1) HOUR.

(7) FOR DETERMINING THE "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND" EMISSION CONTROL EFFICIENCY, THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PREMISE SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION SHALL DETERMINE THE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY OF THE CONTROL DEVICE BY USING REFERENCE METHODS 18, 25, 25A OR 25B AS FOUND AT APPENDIX A OF TITLE 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 60. THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY PREMISE SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION SHALL DETERMINE CAPTURE EFFICIENCY USING A TEST METHOD RECOMMENDED OR APPROVED BY THE "ADMINISTRATOR".

(8) THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY "MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE" SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION SHALL CONTINUOUSLY MONITOR AND RECORD THE FOLLOWING:

(A) FOR THERMAL INCINERATORS, THE EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE.

(B) FOR CATALYTIC INCINERATORS, THE EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE AND THE TEMPERATURE RISE ACROSS THE CATALYST BED.

(C) FOR CONDENSERS OR REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS, THE INLET TEMPERATURE OF THE COOLING MEDIUM AND THE EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE.

(D) FOR CARBON ABSORBERS, THE PRESSURE DROP ACROSS THE ABSORBER AND THE HYDROCARBON LEVEL NEEDED TO DETERMINE BREAKTHROUGH.

(9) THE OWNER OR "OPERATOR" OF ANY "STATIONARY SOURCE" SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION WHICH USES A CATALYTIC INCINERATOR TO CONTROL THE EMISSION OF "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS" SHALL RECORD THE DATE OF THE EACH CHANGE OF THE CATALYST IN THE BED.

(10) COPIES OF ALL RECORDS AND REPORTS REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION 22a-174-20(aa) MUST BE KEPT AT THE SOURCE FOR A MINIMUM OF TWO YEARS.

(bb) Compliance methods.

(1) The owner or "operator" of a "stationary source" subject to subsections (m) through (s) of section 22a-174-20 inclusive shall achieve the "emission" limit under the appropriate paragraph by:

(A) The application of low solvent content coating technology FOR EACH COATING USED; or [,]

(B) Incineration, provided that a minimum of ninety (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 PER HOUR and where the overall required efficiency is determined pursuant to subdivision (bb)(3) or (bb)(4); or [,]

(C) A system demonstrated to have AN HOURLY control efficiency equivalent to or greater than the above and approved by the "Commissioner" BY PERMIT OR ORDER.

(2) A capture system used in conjunction with the "emission" control systems in subparagraphs (bb)(1)(B) and (bb)(1)(C) of section 22a-174-20 must be capable of collecting a minimum of ninety (90) percent of the "volatile organic compound" "emissions" from the "process source."

(3) In cases where control technology is the selected compliance option, the minimum overall reduction of "volatile organic compounds", required to demonstrate compliance with subsections (m) through (s) of section 22a-174-20 inclusive, shall be [determined by comparing the "process source" emissions to the "volatile organic compound" emissions which would exist if the process utilized conforming coatings. This computation shall be on a solids applied basis to determine the net overall reductions required. The "Commissioner" shall use the most stringent emission limit in all cases.] THE LEAST STRINGENT OF THE FOLLOWING:

(A) AT LEAST NINETY-FIVE (95) PERCENT; OR

(B) THE AMOUNT NECESSARY TO REDUCE THE HOURLY ACTUAL "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND" EMISSIONS TO LESS THAN THE HOURLY ALLOWABLE "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND" EMISSIONS AS DETERMINED IN SUBDIVISION (6) OF THIS SUBSECTION.

(4) If either the minimum capture system efficiency requirement or the minimum control efficiency requirement, specified above, cannot be reasonably demonstrated, the Commissioner may accept an averaged system efficiency providing the net emission rate is equal to or less than the emission rate which would result through compliance with the control system and capture system minimum efficiencies required by subdivisions (bb)(1) and (bb)(2) of Section 22a-174-20.

(5) Compliance proposals pursuant to subsection (cc) of section 22a-174-20, alternative emission reduction plans, must utilize the calculation methods described by subdivision (bb)(3) of section 22a-174-20 concerning solids-applied basis computations and the system efficiency requirements of subsections (bb)(1)(B) and (bb)(2) of section 22a-174-20. For purposes of subsection (cc) of section 22a-174-20, "allowable emissions" are based on the solids-applied basis emissions rather than the minimum required system efficiency. If the emissions after the application of control equipment, represent a greater net reduction of volatile organic compound emissions, the increased reduction may be used as a credit to offset excess emissions from non-conforming sources at the premise.

(6) [For the purposes of subdivisions (bb) and (cc) of section 22a-174-20 solids-applied basis means a comparison between the current volatile organic compound emissions generated by a gallon of solids applied or consumed by a non-conforming coating used in a process source and the theoretical volatile organic compound emissions which would result when a gallon of solids is applied or consumed by the same process source using a conforming coating. This numerical comparison is the basis for determining the minimum net overall volatile organic compound reductions required.]

TO CALCULATE HOURLY ALLOWABLE "VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND" (VOC) EMISSIONS UNDER SUBDIVISION (3) OF THIS SUBSECTION, FOLLOW THE STEPS IN SUBPARAGRAPHS (A) THROUGH (D) BELOW.

(A) DETERMINE THE DISCHARGE LIMIT (IN POUNDS OF VOC PER GALLON OF COATING) FOR THE SURFACE COATING OPERATION IN SUBSECTIONS 22a-174-20(m) THROUGH (s).

(B) LOCATE THE DISCHARGE LIMIT IN THE LEFT HAND COLUMN OF TABLE 20(bb)-1 BELOW.

(C) LOCATE THE CORRESPONDING EMISSION LIMIT (IN POUNDS OF VOC PER GALLON OF SOLIDS) FROM THE RIGHT HAND COLUMN OF TABLE 20(bb)-1 BELOW.

(D) MULTIPLY THE EMISSION LIMIT (IN POUNDS OF VOC PER GALLON OF SOLIDS) BY THE HOURLY VOLUME OF SOLIDS APPLIED (IN GALLONS PER HOUR) DURING THE SUBJECT SURFACE COATING OPERATION TO YIELD THE HOURLY ALLOWABLE VOC EMISSIONS (IN POUNDS PER HOUR).

TABLE 20(bb)-1

EMISSION FACTORS FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS FOR SOLIDS APPLIED

POUNDS OF VOC GALLON OF COATING	POUNDS OF VOC GALLON OF SOLIDS
1.7	2.21
2.6	4.02
2.8	4.52
2.9	4.79
3.0	5.07
3.5	6.68
3.7	7.44
3.8	7.85
4.2	9.79
4.3	10.34
5.5	21.74

(cc) Alternative emission reductions.

(cc)(1) The owner or "operator" of a "stationary source" subject to the provisions of subsections [(l)] (m) through (v) inclusive and (ee) 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)](A) 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)](i) A description of the emission source or "sources" which will not comply with the prescribed "emission limitations";

[(b)](ii) Pounds per hour of "volatile organic compounds" emitted which are in excess of permissible "emissions" for each emission source;

[(c)](iii) A description of each emission source and the related control systems, 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)](iv) 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)] (v) A description of the procedures and methods used to determine the "emissions" of "volatile organic compounds"; and

[(ii)]
(B) 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)]
(C) The alternative emission reduction plan does not include provisions for the trade off of any "volatile organic compound" such as benzene which the "Administrator" or "Commissioner" has determined to be a hazardous material;

[(iv)]
(D) The alternative emission plan does not delay or defer the compliance deadlines for any emission source or "sources"[.]; AND

(E) THE ALTERNATIVE EMISSION PLAN MEETS ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE "EMISSIONS TRADING POLICY STATEMENT" OF THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AS SPECIFIED IN THE DECEMBER 4 1986 FEDERAL REGISTER (51FR 43814).

(cc)(2) The implementation of an alternative emission reduction plan instead of compliance with the "emissions limitation" prescribed in subsections [(l)] (m) through (v) inclusive and (ee) must be expressly approved by the "Commissioner" through the issuance of an order in accordance with the provisions of section 22a-174-12 AND APPROVED BY THE "ADMINISTRATOR" IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF 42 U.S.C. 7401-7642. 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 satisfaction of the "Commissioner" that an emission source cannot be controlled to comply with subsections [(l)] (m) through (v) inclusive and (ee) of this section for reasons of technological and economic feasibility,

the "Commissioner" may BY PERMIT 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 AND SUCH ACTION IS APPROVED BY THE "ADMINISTRATOR" IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF 42 U.S.C. 7401-7642.

(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 (v) inclusive and (ee) may petition the "Commissioner" for permission to discontinue the operation of the afterburner during the months of November, December, January, February, and March. The owner or "operator" shall submit the petition in writing and shall include the following information:

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

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

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

[(iv)]
(D) 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)](A) Publish by prominent advertisement in the "region" affected a notice that the petition has been submitted;

[(ii)]
(B) 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)](A) Is required to meet the requirements of any other section of these regulations; or

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

[(iii)]
(C) Has not met the requirements of subdivision (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)](A) Requirements for special control measures to be taken by the owner or "operator" to minimize "emissions" during the period of the petition;

[(ii)]
(B) 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] THE decision to approve or deny the petition the "Commissioner" shall cause an order to be issued in accordance with the provisions of section 22a-174-12.

(ee) "Reasonably Available Control Technology" for large "sources".

(ee)(1) The owner or "operator" of any "premise" with "potential emissions" of one hundred (100) tons per year or more of "volatile organic compounds" shall use "Reasonably Available Control Technology" ON ALL UNREGULATED SOURCES to limit the discharge of "volatile organic compounds" by December 31, 1985 unless a compliance plan is filed under subdivision (ee)(3) of section 22a-174-20. In calculating "potential emissions" of a "stationary source" any physical or operational restriction on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment, or restrictions on production rates, hours of operation, and types of materials processed, stored or combusted which limit the maximum rated capacity shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect [of] the limitation would have on emissions is "federally enforceable".

(ee)(2) [The provisions of subdivision (ee)(1) do not apply to] FOR THE PURPOSES OF DETERMINING THE "POTENTIAL EMISSIONS" FROM A "PREMISE", THE EMISSIONS FROM any "stationary source" which must meet any provisions of subsections (a), (b) OR [(m)] (l) thru [(v)] (y) inclusive of section 22a-174-20 SHALL NOT BE INCLUDED.

(ee)(3) The "Commissioner" may allow the owner or "operator" of any "premise" subject to the provisions of subdivision 22a-174-20(ee)(1) to submit a compliance plan by July 1, 1985 which demonstrates compliance WITH "REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY" as expeditiously as practicable but not later than December 31, 1987. THE "COMMISSIONER" MAY, BY PERMIT OR ORDER, ACCEPT RESTRICTIONS ON EMISSIONS SUCH THAT THE EMISSIONS FOR ANY TWELVE (12) CONSECUTIVE MONTHS DO NOT EXCEED ONE HUNDRED (100) TONS PER YEAR IN LIEU OF REQUIRING THE USE OF "REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY" ONLY FOR THOSE "PREMISES" WHICH HAVE NOT HAD "ACTUAL EMISSIONS" IN EXCESS OF ONE HUNDRED (100) TONS FOR ANY YEAR SINCE 1980.

(ee)(4) The "Commissioner" shall provide public notice [with the opportunity for] AND a public hearing for any compliance determination under subdivision 22a-174-20(ee)(1) or acceptance of a compliance plan under subdivision 22a-174-20(ee)(3). THE "COMMISSIONER" SHALL ISSUE AN ORDER REQUIRING THE USE OF "REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY" AND SUBMIT ANY SUCH ORDER FOR APPROVAL BY THE "ADMINISTRATOR" IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF 42 U.S.C. 7401-7642.

Statement of Purpose: To amend the regulations for the control of vaolatile organic compounds to make them consistent with minimum federal guidance.

CERTIFICATION
R119 REV. 1/77

3939

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 22a-174 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 May 30, 19 89, 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 30th day of June 19 89

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	SIGNED *(Head of Board, Agency or Commission)*	OFFICIAL TITLE, DULY AUTHORIZED
	October 3, 1989	Leslie Carothers	Commissioner

Approved by the Attorney General as to legal sufficiency in accordance with Sec. 4-169, as amended, C.G.S.:	SIGNED	OFFICIAL TITLE, DULY AUTHORIZED
	Jere Stahl 10/3/89	Assoc. Atty. General

[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	SIGNED *(Clerk of the Legislative Regulation Review Committee)*
	11/17/89	Ruth Ann Goodwin

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	SIGNED *(Secretary of the State.)*	BY
October 31, 1989	Julian H. Tashjian	Peter J. Bartume

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.

RECEIVED

OCT 31 1989

ADMIN. DIV. SEC'Y. OF STATE