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STATE OF CONNECTICUT
REGULATION
OF

#2441

NAME OF AGENCY
Department of Environmental Protection

Concerning

SUBJECT MATTER OF REGULATION
Abatement of Air Pollution

SECTION 19-508-20

SECTION 19-508-20 Of The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies is Amended As Follows:

Section 19-508-20. Control of organic compound emissions.

(a) Storage of volatile organic compounds.

(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 STATIONARY STORAGE TANKS.

"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.

"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. 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[s] WITH A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 1.5 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH ABSOLUTE OR GREATER UNDER ACTUAL STORAGE CONDITIONS unless [such] 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:

(i) 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 [shall] IS not [be] permitted if the volatile organic compound[s have] 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 [shall] MUST be gas-tight except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place.

(ii) A vapor recovery system. [consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the volatile organic compounds vapors and gases discharged, and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such volatile organic vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere, and with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.]

(iii) Other equipment or means of equal efficiency for purposes of air pollution control as may be approved by the Commissioner.

[(a)(2) Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to existing gasoline retail facilities, construction of which has been commenced prior to June 1, 1972.]

(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 or is a pressure tank as described in subsection (a)(1) [or is fitted with a vapor recovery system as described in subsection (a)(1)(ii)].

[(a)(4) The provisions of subsection (a)(3) shall not apply to the loading of volatile organic compounds into any storage vessel having a capacity of less than 1,000 gallons which was installed prior to the effective date

of this section where the fill line between the fill connection and the storage vessel is offset.]

(b) [Volatile organic compounds loading facilities] LOADING OF GASOLINE AND OTHER VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

(b)(1) No person shall load or permit the loading of any volatile organic compound[s] WITH A VAPOR PRESSURE OF 1.5 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH OR GREATER UNDER ACTUAL STORAGE CONDITIONS into any DELIVERY VEHICLE [tank truck, tank trailer, or railroad tank car 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 vapor collection and disposal system or its equivalent, properly installed, in good working order, and in operation, AND

(i) THE VAPORS DISCHARGED FROM THE DELIVERY VEHICLE DURING LOADING ARE PROCESSED BY A VAPOR RECOVERY SYSTEM; AND

(ii) THE AMOUNT OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS RELEASED TO THE AMBIENT AIR IS LESS THAN 80 MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OF LIQUID LOADED.

(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 [tank truck, trank trailer, or railroad tank car] 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) [Subsections] 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. "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 GASOLINE INTO ANY DELIVERY VEHICLE 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 TAKES PLACE THROUGH A SUBMERGED FILL PIPE AND A VAPOR BALANCE SYSTEM IS USED.

(b)(5) BY JANUARY 1, 1982, ANY PERSON WHO OWNS OR OPERATES ANY DISPENSING FACILITY WITH A STATIONARY STORAGE TANK FOR GASOLINE HAVING A CAPACITY OF MORE THAN 2000 GALLONS AND AN ANNUAL THROUGHPUT OF 120,000 GALLONS OR MORE SHALL INSTALL AT EACH STATIONARY STORAGE TANK AN APPROVED CONTROL SYSTEM.

(b)(6) AFTER JANUARY 1, 1982, NO PERSON SHALL INSTALL ANY STATIONARY STORAGE TANK FOR GASOLINE WITH A CAPACITY OF MORE THAN

250 GALLONS AND AN ANNUAL THROUGHPUT OF 120,000 GALLONS OR MORE UNLESS THE TANK HAS AN APPROVED CONTROL SYSTEM.

(b)(7) EFFECTIVE MAY 31, 1982, 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 (b)(6) UNLESS THE TRANSFER IS MADE THROUGH:

(i) A PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND OPERATED APPROVED CONTROL SYSTEM; AND

(ii) PIPING, VALVES, FITTINGS, AND CONNECTIONS ON THE DELIVERY VEHICLE SO THAT THE RATED COLLECTION EFFICIENCY OF THE CONTROL SYSTEM IS ATTAINED FOR ANY TRANSFER.

(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) THE DELIVERY VEHICLE IS DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED TO BE VAPOR-TIGHT AT ALL TIMES; AND,

(ii) THE HATCHES ARE CLOSED AT ALL TIMES DURING LOADING OPERATIONS; AND,

(iii) THE PRESSURE RELIEF VALVES ARE SET TO RELEASE AT NO LESS THAN 0.7 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH; AND

(iv) 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.

(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 [consisting of kerosene or more volatile organic materials] 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 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 gastight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(3) A container equipped with a vapor recovery system [consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of processing such organic vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere and with all container gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging of sampling is taking place.]

(4) A container having other equipment of equal efficiency for the purpose of air pollution control as may be approved by the Commissioner. [or equipment which meets the requirements of subsections (f)(1) through (4) inclusive]

(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°F. [(104°C)] (704°C) for 0.3 second or greater in a direct-flame afterburner 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 systems or emergency relief unless these gases are burned by smokeless flares or an equally effective control device as approved by the Commissioner. Exemption 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, exemption 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 [15] 40 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor of more than [3]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] THE discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip or wire which emit organic materials and using operations described in this subsection [shall be] ARE collectively subject to compliance with this [subsection] 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] SUBDIVISION (f)(1), for employing or applying any photochemically reactive solvent as defined in [subsections] SUBDIVISIONS (i)(1) and photochemically reactive solvent unless [said] THE discharge has been

reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying or products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this [subsection] SUBDIVISION [shall be] ARE included in determining compliance with this [subsection] SUBDIVISION. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in [subsection] SUBDIVISION (f)(1) [shall be] ARE excluded from determination of compliance with this [subsection] 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] SUBDIVISION shall be collectively subject to compliance with this [subsection] SUBDIVISION.

(f)(3) [On or after January 1, 1975, the discharge of photochemically reactive solvents described in subsection (f)(2) shall be limited to 15 pounds in any one day or 3 pounds in any hour, unless such discharge has been reduced by 85 percent.] 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 non-photochemically reactive organic solvent or any material containing such solvent is employed or applied, unless [said] THE discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products for the first 12 hours

after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this subsection [shall be] ARE included in determining compliance with this [subsection] SUBDIVISION. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in subsection (f)(1) [shall be] ARE excluded from determination of compliance with this [subsection] 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] ARE collectively subject to compliance with this [subsection] SUBDIVISION.

(f)(5) Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup [with photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in subsections (i)(1) and (i)(2),] of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in [subsections] SUBDIVISIONS (f)(1) through (f)(4) inclusive [shall be] ARE included with the other emissions of organic materials from that article, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance . [with this subsection.]

(f)(6) [Emissions of organic materials required to be controlled by subsections (f)(1) through (f)(4) inclusive shall be reduced by:] 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) Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide. However, incineration is not acceptable for halogenated hydrocarbons.

(ii) Adsorption, or

(iii) A SYSTEM DEMONSTRATED TO HAVE CONTROL EFFICIENCY EQUIVALENT

TO OR GREATER THAN THE ABOVE AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONER. [Processing in a manner determined by the Commissioner to be not less effective than (i) or (ii) above.

(iv) Substitution of organic solvents which have been shown to be virtually unreactive or of low reactivity in the formation of oxidants. For the purposes of this section, photochemically unreactive solvents include saturated halogenated hydrocarbons, perchlorethylene, benzene, acetone, C_1 - C_5 n-paraffins, cyclohexanone, ethyl acetate, isopropyl alcohol, methyl benzoate, 2-nitropropane, phenyl acetate, triethylamine, and other compounds determined by the Commissioner. The Commissioner may, upon submission of evidence satisfactory to him, add or subtract compounds from this list. Notwithstanding the above, substitution as described in this subsection (f)(6)(iv) shall not be acceptable for compliance with subsections (f)(1) and (f)(4).]

(f)(7) A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials pursuant to [subsection] 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) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by subsections (a) through (e) inclusive AND SUBSECTIONS (m) THROUGH (r) INCLUSIVE or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements under those subsections.

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

(iii) THE EMISSION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS FROM COATING OPERATIONS WHERE THE ORGANIC COMPOUND PORTION OF THE COATING SOLVENT IS 20 PER CENT OR LESS BY WEIGHT

(f)(10) (i) For the purposes of [this] 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.

(f)(10) (ii) For the purposes of [this] 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°F at 0.5 millimeter mercury absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220°F.

(f)(10) (iii) For the purpose of [subsections] 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.

(f)(10) (iv) For the purpose of [subsections] SUBDIVISION (f)(2) [and (f)(3),] 85 percent reduction of emissions shall mean 85 percent reduction of photochemically reactive solvent emissions present when operations are conducted according to good industrial practice, utilizing the maximum proportion of photochemically reactive solvent appropriate to such good practice. Substitution of a photochemically unreactive solvent shall be considered 100 percent reduction of the photochemically reactive emissions involved.

(f)(10) (v) 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 are photochemically unreactive, as defined in [subsection] SUBDIVISION (i)(4).

(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 photochemically unreactive, as defined in [subsection] SUBDIVISION (i)(4).

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

(h) Exemptions. If the Commissioner determines that photochemically unreactive solvents are not available for a particular application or class of applications, he may issue 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 photochemically reactive:

(i) Group R1: Any hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones, having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) 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 (i)(1) and any solvent mixture which does not exceed any of the limits in (i)(2) shall be considered photochemically non-reactive.

~~[(i)(5) Upon submission of technical evidence concerning the photochemically reactive nature of organic compounds satisfactory to the Commissioner, the Commissioner may add or subtract compounds from the list of photochemically reactive solvents]~~

(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 or of any material containing more than one and one-half gallons (5.7 liters) of any [such] organic solvent by any means which will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere.

(k) RESERVED

(ℓ) METAL CLEANING.

(ℓ)(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 RATIO" MEANS THE FREEBOARD HEIGHT DIVIDED BY THE WIDTH 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.

(ℓ)(2) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SUBSECTION APPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS:

(i) OPEN TOP VAPOR DEGREASERS WITH AN OPEN AREA SMALLER THAN ONE (1) SQUARE METER (10.8 SQUARE FEET);

(ii) CONVEYORIZED DEGREASERS WITH AN AIR/VAPOR INTERFACE SMALLER THAN 2.0 SQUARE METERS (21.6 SQUARE FEET);

(iii) METAL CLEANING EQUIPMENT IN OPERATION PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1980 WHICH MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION (f).

(ℓ)(3) AFTER JULY 1, 1980 THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A COLD CLEANING FACILITY SHALL:

(i) EQUIP THE CLEANER WITH A COVER DESIGNED SO THAT IT CAN BE EASILY OPERATED WITH ONE HAND; AND

(ii) EQUIP THE CLEANER 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) 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) CLOSE THE COVER WHENEVER PARTS ARE NOT BEING HANDLED IN THE CLEANER; AND,

(v) DRAIN THE CLEANED PARTS FOR AT LEAST 15 SECONDS OR UNTIL DRIPPING CEASES; AND,

(vi) 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.

(ℓ)(4) AFTER JULY 1, 1980, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF AN OPEN TOP VAPOR DEGREASER SHALL:

(i) EQUIP THE VAPOR DEGREASER WITH A COVER THAT CAN BE OPENED AND CLOSED EASILY WITHOUT DISTURBING THE VAPOR ZONE; AND,

(ii) PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING SAFETY SWITCHES:

(a) A CONDENSER FLOW SWITCH AND THERMOSTAT WHICH SHUT OFF THE HEAT IF THE CONDENSER COOLANT IS EITHER NOT CIRCULATING OR IS TOO WARM; AND,

(b) 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) INSTALL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CONTROL DEVICES:

(a) 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) REFRIGERATED CHILLER; OR,

(c) ENCLOSED DESIGN (COVER OR DOOR OPENS ONLY WHEN THE DRY PART IS ACTUALLY ENTERING OR EXITING THE DEGREASER); OR,

(d) 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 AREA (WHEN COVER IS OPEN), AND EXHAUSTING LESS THAN 25 PARTS PER MILLION OF DEGREASING SOLVENT AVERAGED OVER ONE COMPLETE ADSORPTION CYCLE; OR

(e) A CONTROL SYSTEM, DEMONSTRATED TO HAVE CONTROL EFFICIENCY EQUIVALENT TO OR GREATER THAN ANY OF THE ABOVE, AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONER; AND,

(iv) KEEP THE COVER CLOSED AT ALL TIMES EXCEPT WHEN PROCESSING WORK LOADS THROUGH THE DEGREASER; AND,

(v) 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.

(ℓ)(5) AFTER JULY 1, 1980 THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A CONVEYORIZED DEGREASER SHALL:

(i) INSTALL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CONTROL DEVICES:

(a) REFRIGERATED CHILLER; OR,

(b) 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 AREA (WHEN DOWNTIME COVERS ARE OPEN), AND EXHAUSTING LESS THAN 25 PARTS PER MILLION OF DEGREASING SOLVENT BY VOLUME AVERAGED OVER A COMPLETE ADSORPTION CYCLE; OR,

(c) A SYSTEM, DEMONSTRATED TO HAVE A CONTROL EFFICIENCY EQUIVALENT TO OR GREATER THAN THE ABOVE AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONER; AND,

(ii) PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING SAFETY SWITCHES:

(a) A CONDENSER FLOW SWITCH AND THERMOSTAT WHICH SHUTS OFF THE HEAT IF THE CONDENSER COOLANT IS EITHER NOT CIRCULATING OR TOO WARM; AND,

(b) A SPRAY SAFETY SWITCH WHICH SHUTS OFF THE SPRAY PUMP OR THE CONVEYOR IF THE VAPOR LEVEL DROPS MORE THAN 10 CENTIMETERS (4 INCHES) BELOW THE LOWEST CONDENSING COIL; AND,

(iii) 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.

(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 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 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 IN EXCESS OF;

(i) 0.34 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (2.8 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM SHEET BASECOAT (EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR) AND OVERVARNISH OR TWO-PIECE CAN EXTERIOR (BASECOAT AND OVERVARNISH) OPERATIONS.

(ii) 0.51 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (4.2 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, 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) 0.66 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (5.5 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM THREE-PIECE CAN SIDE-SEAM SPRAY OPERATIONS.

(iv) 0.44 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (3.7 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM END SEALING COMPOUND OPERATIONS.

(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 IN EXCESS OF 0.31 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (2.6 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM PRIME AND TOPCOAT OR SINGLE COAT OPERATIONS.

(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 REPELLANCY, 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 OR PROTECTIVE TOPCOAT, 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 IN EXCESS OF;

(i) 0.35 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (2.9 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM A FABRIC COATING LINE.

(ii) 0.45 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (3.8 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM A VINYL COATING LINE.

(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 ATMOS-

PHERE OF ANY VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN EXCESS OF 0.36 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (3.0 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM PRIME AND TOPCOAT OR SINGLE COAT OPERATIONS.

(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 COATINGS ON METAL FOIL ARE INCLUDED IN THIS DEFINITION.

"ROLL COATING" MEANS THE APPLICATION OF A COATING MATERIAL TO A SUBSTRATE BY MEANS OF HARD RUBBER OR STEEL ROLLS.

"ROTOGRAVURE COATING" MEANS THE APPLICTION 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 IN EXCESS OF 0.35 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (2.9 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM A PAPER COATING LINE.

(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 IN EXCESS OF 0.20 KILOGRAMS PER LITER OF COATING (1.7 POUNDS PER GALLON), EXCLUDING WATER, DELIVERED TO THE COATING APPLICATOR FROM WIRE COATING OPERATIONS.

(s) RESERVED

(t) RESERVED

(u) RESERVED

(v) RESERVED

(w) RESERVED

(x) RESERVED

(y) RESERVED

(z) RESERVED

(aa) APPLICABILITY.

THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS (m) THROUGH (r) INCLUSIVE APPLY TO ANY ARTICLE, MACHINE, EQUIPMENT OR OTHER CONTRIVANCE WHICH EMITS VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN EXCESS OF 8 POUNDS IN ANY ONE HOUR OR IN EXCESS OF 40 POUNDS IN ANY ONE DAY.

(bb) COMPLIANCE METHODS.

THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A STATIONARY SOURCE SUBJECT TO SUBSECTIONS (m) THROUGH (r) INCLUSIVE SHALL ACHIEVE THE EMISSION LIMIT UNDER THE APPROPRIATE PARAGRAPH BY:

(i) THE APPLICATION OF LOW SOLVENT CONTENT COATING TECHNOLOGY; OR,

(ii) INCINERATION, PROVIDED THAT 90 PERCENT OF THE NONMETHANE VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC MEASURED AS TOTAL COMBUSTIBLE CARBON) WHICH ENTER THE INCINERATOR ARE OXIDIZED TO CARBON DIOXIDE AND WATER; OR,

(iii) A SYSTEM DEMONSTRATED TO HAVE CONTROL EFFICIENCY EQUIVALENT TO OR GREATER THAN THE ABOVE AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

(cc) ALTERNATIVE EMISSION REDUCTIONS.

(cc)(1) THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A STATIONARY SOURCE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTIONS (m) THROUGH (r) INCLUSIVE MAY SUBMIT FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMISSIONER AN ALTERNATIVE EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN WHICH WOULD ACHIEVE THE SAME NET EMISSION REDUCTION AS THE OWNER OR OPERATOR WOULD ACHIEVE BY HAVING EACH EMISSION SOURCE COMPLY WITH THE PRESCRIBED EMISSION LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN THESE REGULATIONS. APPROVAL OF THE ALTERNATIVE PLAN IS DISCRETIONARY WITH THE COMMISSIONER, BUT AT A MINIMUM, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF THE STATIONARY SOURCE MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT:

(i) BY MEANS OF AN APPROVED MATERIAL BALANCE OR ACCEPTABLE EMISSION TEST, SUFFICIENT REDUCTIONS IN VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS WILL BE OBTAINED BY CONTROLLING OTHER EXISTING EMISSION SOURCES OF SIMILAR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS WITHIN THE STATIONARY SOURCE TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO COMPENSATE FOR ALL EXCESS EMISSIONS WHICH RESULT FROM ONE OR MORE EMISSION SOURCES NOT ACHIEVING THE PRESCRIBED EMISSION LIMITATION. THIS DEMONSTRATION MUST BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING AND MUST INCLUDE:

(a) A DESCRIPTION OF THE EMISSION SOURCE OR SOURCES WHICH WILL NOT COMPLY WITH THE PRESCRIBED EMISSION LIMITATIONS,

(b) POUNDS PER HOUR OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS EMITTED WHICH ARE IN EXCESS OF PERMISSIBLE EMISSIONS FOR EACH EMISSION SOURCE,

(c) A DESCRIPTION OF EACH EMISSION SOURCE AND THE RELATED CONTROL 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) POUNDS PER HOUR OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, FOR EACH EMISSION SOURCE BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER THE IMPROVEMENT OR INSTALLATION OF ANY APPLICABLE CONTROL SYSTEM, OR ANY PHYSICAL OR OPERATIONAL CHANGES AT THE FACILITY TO REDUCE EMISSIONS AND THE DATE ON WHICH THESE REDUCTIONS WILL BE ACHIEVED; AND

(e) A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCEDURES AND METHODS USED TO DETERMINE THE EMISSIONS OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS; AND

(ii) THE ALTERNATIVE EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN DOES NOT INCLUDE DECREASES IN EMISSIONS RESULTING FROM REQUIREMENTS OF OTHER APPLICABLE AIR POLLUTION REGULATIONS. THE ALTERNATIVE EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN MAY INCLUDE DECREASES IN EMISSIONS ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH INSTALLATION OR IMPROVEMENT OF A CONTROL SYSTEM OR THROUGH PHYSICAL OR OPERATIONAL CHANGES AT THE STATIONARY SOURCE SUCH AS INCREASED TRANSFER EFFICIENCIES;

(iii) THE ALTERNATIVE EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN DOES NOT INCLUDE PROVISIONS FOR THE TRADE OFF OF ANY VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND SUCH AS BENZENE WHICH THE ADMINISTRATOR HAS DETERMINED TO BE A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL;

(iv) THE ALTERNATIVE EMISSION PLAN DOES NOT DELAY OR DEFER THE COMPLIANCE DEADLINES FOR ANY EMISSION SOURCE OR SOURCES.

(cc)(2) THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ALTERNATIVE EMISSION REDUCTION PLAN INSTEAD OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EMISSIONS LIMITATION PRESCRIBED IN SUBSECTIONS (m) THROUGH (r) MUST BE EXPRESSLY APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONER THROUGH THE ISSUANCE OF AN ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 19-508-12. AFTER APPROVAL, ANY EMISSIONS IN EXCESS OF THOSE ESTABLISHED FOR EACH EMISSION SOURCE UNDER THE PLAN WILL BE A VIOLATION OF THESE REGULATIONS.

(cc)(3) WHERE IT CAN BE SHOWN TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE COMMISSIONER THAT AN EMISSION SOURCE CANNOT BE CONTROLLED TO COMPLY WITH SUBSECTIONS (m) THROUGH (r) INCLUSIVE OF THIS SECTION FOR REASONS OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY, THE COMMISSIONER MAY ACCEPT A LESSER DEGREE OF CONTROL UPON THE SUBMISSION OF SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE THAT THE STATIONARY SOURCE OWNER HAS APPLIED REASONABLY AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY AND HAS A PLAN TO DEVELOP THE TECHNOLOGIES NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE SUBSECTIONS.

(dd) SEASONAL OPERATION OF AFTERBURNERS.

(dd)(1) THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY STATIONARY SOURCE WHICH USES A NATURAL GAS-FIRED AFTERBURNER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBDIVISIONS (f)(1), (f)(2), (f)(4) OR SUBSECTIONS (m) THROUGH (r) INCLUSIVE MAY PETITION THE COMMISSIONER FOR PERMISSION TO DISCONTINUE THE OPERATION OF THE AFTERBURNER DURING THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER, JANUARY, AND FEBRUARY. THE OWNER OR OPERATOR SHALL SUBMIT THE PETITION IN WRITING AND SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

(i) INFORMATION ON THE NATURE AND LOCATION OF THE FACILITY OR PROCESS FOR WHICH THE APPLICATION IS MADE;

(ii) THE TYPE AND QUANTITY OF EMISSIONS THAT WILL OCCUR DURING THE PERIOD OF SHUTDOWN;

(iii) THE QUANTITY OF NATURAL GAS SAVED AS A RESULT OF THE SHUTDOWN;

(iv) ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION THE COMMISSIONER MAY REQUEST IN ORDER TO MAKE A DETERMINATION REGARDING THE PETITION.

(dd)(2) THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF ANY STATIONARY SOURCE FOR WHICH A PETITION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBDIVISION (dd)(1) SHALL:

(i) PUBLISH BY PROMINENT ADVERTISEMENT IN THE REGION AFFECTED A NOTICE THAT THE PETITION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED;

(ii) HAVE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION FOR THIRTY (30) DAYS A COPY OF THE PETITION.

(dd)(3) THE COMMISSIONER SHALL NOT GRANT A PETITION TO DISCONTINUE THE OPERATION OF A GAS-FIRED AFTERBURNER WHICH:

(i) IS REQUIRED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ANY OTHER SECTION OF THESE REGULATIONS; OR

(ii) WILL PREVENT OR INTERFERE WITH THE ATTAINMENT OR MAINTENANCE OF ANY FEDERAL OR STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD;

(iii) HAS NOT MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION (dd)(2).

(dd)(4) THE COMMISSIONER MAY ATTACH ANY REASONABLE CONDITIONS HE DEEMS NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE TO ANY APPROVAL OF A PETITION UNDER THIS SUBSECTION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

(i) REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIAL CONTROL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE OWNER OR OPERATOR TO MINIMIZE EMISSIONS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE PETITION;

(ii) REQUIREMENTS FOR PERIODIC REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE OWNER OR OPERATOR RELATING TO EMISSIONS, TO COMPLIANCE WITH ANY OTHER CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PETITION IS GRANTED, OR TO ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION THE COMMISSIONER DEEMS NECESSARY.

(dd)(5) FOLLOWING HIS DECISION TO APPROVE OR DENY THE PETITION THE COMMISSIONER SHALL CAUSE AN ORDER TO BE ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 19-508-12.

R-39A REV. 1/79

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
REGULATION
OF

NAME OF AGENCY
Department of Environmental Protection

SECTION 19-508-20

Statement of Purpose: To bring state regulations for the abatement of air pollution into compliance with Federal requirements under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977.

CERTIFICATION
R-39 REV. 1/77

Be it known that the foregoing:

[X] Regulations [ ] Emergency Regulations

Are:

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

By the aforesaid agency pursuant to:

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

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

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

After publication in the Connecticut Law Journal on December 5 1978, 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 the 8th - 11th day of January 1979

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____.

Witness Whereof:	DATE June 5, 1979	SIGNED (Head of Board, Agency or Commission) Stanley J. Pac	OFFICIAL TITLE, DULY AUTHORIZED Commissioner
Approved by the Attorney General as to legal sufficiency in accordance with Sec. 4-169, as amended, C.G.S.:		SIGNED [illegible]	OFFICIAL TITLE, DULY AUTHORIZED Deputy Attorney General

JUN 29 1979

[X] Approved with deletion *

[ ] Disapproved

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

*Material deleted: Subdivision (5) in its entirety as it appears under Subsection (i) of Section 19-508-20

[ ] Rejected without prejudice.

By the Legislative Regulation Review Committee in accordance with Sec. 4-170, as amended, of the General Statutes.	DATE 8/2/79	SIGNED (Clerk of the Legislative Regulation Review Committee) Elizabeth T. Brewer

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 August 31, 1979	SIGNED (Secretary of the State) Barbara B. Kennelly	BY Louis Pettafogo

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.