

# SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

## **RULE 4661 -- ORGANIC SOLVENTS**

*(Adopted May 21, 1992) (Amended December 17, 1992; Amended December 9, 1999; Amended December 20, 2001; Amended May 16, 2002)*

### 1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to limit the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the use of organic solvents. This rule also specifies the reduction, monitoring, reporting, and disposal requirements.

### 2.0 Applicability

The provisions of this rule shall apply to any source operation that uses organic solvents unless the source operation is exempted under Section 4.0.

### 3.0 Definitions

3.1 Baked: heated to a temperature greater than 194°F for the purpose of curing or drying a coating, ink or adhesive.

3.2 Dissolver: an organic solvent that is added to an adhesive, coating, or ink in order to melt or to liquefy solid particles.

3.3 Exempt Compounds: all organic compounds not classified as VOC, as listed in the definition of VOC in Rule 1020 (Definitions).

3.4 Grams of VOC per liter of Material: the weight of VOC per volume of material and is calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per liter of material} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{ec}}{V_m}$$

Where:

$W_s$  = Weight of volatile compounds, in grams  
 $W_w$  = Weight of water, in grams  
 $W_{ec}$  = Weight of exempt compounds, in grams  
 $V_m$  = Volume of material, in liters.

3.5 Heat-Cured or Heat-Polymerized: heated to a temperature less than or equal to 194°F for the purpose of curing a coating, ink or adhesive.

3.6 Organic Solvent: the same as "Solvent."

3.7 Organic Solvent Cleaning: as defined in Rule 4663 (Organic Solvent Cleaning, Storage, and Disposal).

- 3.8 Photochemically Reactive Solvent: any organic solvent with an aggregate of more than 20% of its total volume composed of chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations referring to the total volume of solvent:
- 3.8.1 A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation: five (5) percent; or
  - 3.8.2 A combination of aromatic compounds with eight (8) or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: eight (8) percent; or
  - 3.8.3 A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, or toluene: 20%.

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one (1) of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable percentage of the total volume of solvents.

- 3.9 Solvent: as defined in Rule 4663 (Organic Solvent Cleaning, Storage, and Disposal).
- 3.10 Standard Conditions: as defined in Rule 1020 (Definitions).
- 3.11 Thinner or Viscosity Reducer: an organic solvent which is added to an adhesive, coating, or ink to make it more fluid.
- 3.12 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): as defined in Rule 1020 (Definitions).

#### 4.0 Exemptions

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:

- 4.1 The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.
- 4.2 Any source operation that is subject to or specifically exempted by any of the following rules or an EPA approved version of the applicable listed rule:
  - 4.2.1 Rule 4601 (Architectural Coatings),
  - 4.2.2 Rule 4602 (Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations),
  - 4.2.3 Rule 4603 (Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products),

- 4.2.4 Rule 4604 (Can and Coil Coating Operations),
- 4.2.5 Rule 4605 (Aerospace Assembly and Component Coating Operations),
- 4.2.6 Rule 4606 (Wood Products Coating Operations),
- 4.2.7 Rule 4607 (Graphic Arts),
- 4.2.8 Rule 4610 (Glass Coating Operations),
- 4.2.9 Rule 4653 (Adhesives),
- 4.2.10 Rule 4662 (Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations),
- 4.2.11 Rule 4684 (Polyester Resin Operations), or
- 4.2.12 Rule 4691 (Vegetable Oil Processing Operations).
- 4.3 The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides.
- 4.4 The employment, application, evaporation or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.
- 4.5 The use of any material, in any source operation described in Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, or 5.4 if:
  - 4.5.1 The volatile content of material consists only of water and organic solvents, and
  - 4.5.2 The organic solvents content comprises not more than 20 percent by volume of the total volatile content, and
  - 4.5.3 The volatile content is not photochemically reactive, and
  - 4.5.4 The organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.

## 5.0 Requirements

- 5.1 Solvents Subjected to Heat: An operator shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds of VOC emissions in any one (1) day from any source operation in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvents comes into contact with a flame or is baked, heat-cured, or heat-polymerized in the presence of oxygen, unless the VOC emissions have been reduced through the operation of an APCO approved VOC emissions control device with an overall capture and control efficiency of at least 85 percent. Those

portions of any series of source operation designed for processing continuous web, strip, or wire that emit VOCs in the course of using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

- 5.2 Photochemically Reactive Solvents: An operator shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 40 pounds of VOC emissions in any one (1) day from any source operation resulting from conditions other than those described in Section 5.1 for employing or applying any photochemically reactive solvent, or any material containing such photochemically reactive solvent, unless the VOC emissions have been reduced through the operation of an APCO approved VOC emissions control device with an overall capture and control efficiency of at least 85 percent. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing, as described in Section 5.1 of this rule, shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this section. Those portions of any series of source operation designed for processing a continuous web, strip, or wire that emit VOCs in the course of using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.
- 5.3 Non-photochemically Reactive Solvents: An operator shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds of VOC emissions in any one (1) day from any source operation in which any non-photochemically reactive organic solvent or any material containing such a solvent, is employed or applied, unless VOC emissions have been reduced through the operation of an APCO approved VOC emissions control device with an overall capture and control efficiency of at least 85 percent. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing, as described in Section 5.1 of this rule, shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this section. Those portions of any series of source operation designed for processing a continuous web, strip, or wire that emit VOCs in the course of using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.
- 5.4 Cleanup: Emissions of VOCs into the atmosphere resulting from cleanup operations utilizing photochemically reactive organic solvents, from any source operation described in Sections 5.1, 5.2, or 5.3 shall be included with other emissions of VOCs from that source operation for determining compliance with this rule.
- 5.5 Post Removal Drying: Emissions of VOCs into the atmosphere as a result of spontaneously continuing drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any source operation described in Sections 5.1, 5.2, or 5.3 shall be included with other emissions of VOCs from that source operation for determining compliance with this rule.
- 5.6 Monitoring: An operator incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic solvents pursuant to this rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices as specified in the

Authority to Construct or the Permit to Operate, or as specified by the APCO, for indicating temperatures, pressures, rates of flow or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

- 5.7 Storage and Disposal of Solvents: An operator shall store or dispose of fresh or spent photochemically reactive solvents, or any materials containing photochemically reactive solvents, solvent-laden wiping materials such as cloth, paper, etc., in closed, non-absorbent and non-leaking containers. The containers shall remain closed at all times except when depositing or removing the contents of the containers. Section 5.7 shall remain in effect until November 14, 2002.
- 5.8 Organic Solvent Cleaning, Storage, and Disposal Requirements: Effective on and after November 15, 2002, operators shall comply with the requirements of Rule 4663 (Organic Solvent Cleaning, Storage, and Disposal) when performing organic solvent cleaning, storage and disposal of organic solvents and waste solvent materials, coatings, adhesives, catalysts, and thinners. See Sections 5.0 and 6.0 of Rule 4663 for solvent VOC content limits, work practices, recordkeeping, and testing requirements.

## 6.0 Administrative Requirements

### 6.1 Recordkeeping

An operator of any source operation subject to this rule shall maintain the records required by Sections 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 for a period of five (5) years. The records shall be made available to the APCO upon request.

- 6.1.1 The records shall identify the organic solvents used in all source operations and shall include the name of each organic solvent, solvent manufacturer's name, chemical composition, VOC content, vapor pressure, amount used.
- 6.1.1.1 An operator of a coating operation subject to this rule shall maintain daily records.
- 6.1.1.2 For other operations subject to this rule, records may be kept on an extended basis, but not to exceed monthly, and shall not exceed a period during which the amount of VOC emissions exceeds the applicable daily VOC emission limits in the rule.
- 6.1.1.3 Solvent purchase records and other such records needed to verify compliance of emissions limits of the rule shall also be kept.
- 6.1.1.4 Effective on and after November 15, 2002, other such records, including the amount of VOC emissions resulting from organic solvent cleaning operations subject to Rule 4663 utilizing

photochemically reactive organic solvents, needed to verify compliance of emissions limits of the rule shall also be kept.

6.1.1.5 Records of the boiling point and amount of waste or spent solvent disposed shall also be kept. Section 6.1.1.5 shall remain in effect until November 14, 2002.

6.1.2 If compliance with this rule is achieved through the use of a VOC emission control device, as specified in Sections 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3, operators shall maintain daily records of key operating parameters such as temperatures, pressures, flowrates, hours of operation of the control device to verify compliance of the capture and control device, and all maintenance work that requires the control device to be shut down.

## 6.2 Test Methods

### 6.2.1 Determination of VOC Content

6.2.1.1 The VOC content of organic solvents shall be determined by using United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Test Method 24 or 24A or by using the manufacturer's product formulation data and the formula in Section 3.4.

6.2.1.2 Exempt halogenated VOCs shall be determined by using the California Air Resources Board (ARB) Test Method 432 or South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Test Method 303.

### 6.2.2 Determination of Control Efficiency of VOC Emission Control Devices

6.2.2.1 The capture efficiency of each collection device shall be demonstrated according to the EPA's document "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency," dated January 9, 1995. An equivalent alternate test method may be used provided it has been approved by the EPA, ARB and the APCO.

6.2.2.2 The efficiency of the control device and the emissions of VOCs, measured and calculated as carbon, shall be determined by using EPA Test Method 25, 25A, or 25B, as applicable. EPA Test Method 18 or ARB Method 422 shall be used to determine the emissions of exempt compounds. The efficiency of the control device shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$CE_{\text{CONTROL}} = [1 - (\text{VOC}_{\text{OUT}} / \text{VOC}_{\text{IN}})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

$CE_{CONTROL}$  = Control Efficiency, in percent  
 $VOC_{IN}$  = VOC content, in grams/liter, less exempt compounds and water, into the control device  
 $VOC_{OUT}$  = VOC content, in grams/liter, less exempt compounds and water, out of the control device.

6.2.2.3 The overall capture and control efficiency shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$CE_{CAPTURE \text{ AND } CONTROL} = [ CE_{CAPTURE} \times CE_{CONTROL} ] / 100 \%$$

Where:

$CE_{CAPTURE \text{ AND } CONTROL}$  = Overall Capture and Control Efficiency, in percent  
 $CE_{CAPTURE}$  = Capture Efficiency of the collection device, in percent, as determined in Section 6.2.2.1  
 $CE_{CONTROL}$  = Control Efficiency of the control device, in percent, as determined in Section 6.2.2.2.

### 6.2.3 Determination of VOC Emissions

6.2.3.1 Total VOC emissions per day shall be determined for each source operation by using the following equation:

$$E_{Total} = \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^k LiVi \right) + \left( \sum_{m=1}^n LmVm \times (1 - CE / 100\%) \right) \right] / 454$$

Where:

$E_{Total}$  = Total VOC emissions, in pounds per day  
 $L_i$  = Liters per day used of the “i”th organic solvent that is uncontrolled  
 $V_i$  = Grams of VOC per liter of material of the “i”th organic solvent that is uncontrolled  
 $L_m$  = Liters per day used of the “m”th organic solvent that is controlled  
 $V_m$  = Grams of VOC per liter of material of the “m”th organic solvent that is controlled  
 $CE$  = Overall capture and control efficiency of the control device, in percent, as determined in Section 6.2.2.3.

### 6.2.4 Determination of Boiling Point and Vapor Pressure

6.2.4.1 The boiling point of organic solvents shall be determined by using either the manufacturer’s product formulation data or from publications such as Perry’s Chemical Engineer’s Handbook, CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, Lange’s Handbook of

Chemistry, or other District approved sources. Section 6.2.4.1 shall remain in effect until November 14, 2002.

6.2.4.2 The vapor pressure of organic solvents shall be determined by using ASTM Method D2879 or from publications such as Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook, CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, and Lange's Handbook of Chemistry.

#### 6.2.5 Multiple Methods of Determination

VOC emissions and overall capture and control efficiency determined to exceed any limits established by this rule through the use of any of the above-referenced test methods and/or equations shall constitute a violation of the rule.

### 7.0 Compliance Schedule

All rule provisions remain in effect on and after December 20, 2001, unless otherwise indicated.