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Stanislaus County Rule 410.4 submitted on October 10, 1980.

(vi) This section is rescinded for metal parts and products coaters which are subject to and in full compliance with Tulare County Rule 410.4 submitted on October 10, 1980.

(vii) This section is rescinded for metal parts and products coaters which are subject to and in full compliance with Kings County Rule 410.4 submitted on October 10, 1980.

(viii) This section is rescinded for metal parts and products coaters which are subject to and in full compliance with Fresno County Rule 409.4 submitted on October 15, 1979.

(4) In the San Francisco Bay Area Intrastate Region this section is rescinded for certain operations, subject to the conditions specified below:

(i) This section is rescinded for metal container, closure and coil coating operations, light and medium-duty motor vehicle assembly plants, large appliance and metal furniture coaters, and miscellaneous metal parts and products coating operations, which are subject to and in full compliance with Rules 11, 13, 14, and 19 of Regulation 8 in the Bay Area AQMD.

(5) In the San Diego Intrastate Region, this section is rescinded:

(i) This section is rescinded for metal parts and products coaters which are subject to and in full compliance with San Diego APCD Rule 67.3, submitted on October 25, 1979.

(c) The composition of the organics in all metal surface coating thinners and reducers that are manufactured after January 1, 1975, and are used in the Regions, shall conform to paragraph (k) of §52.254 so as to be defined as a nonphotochemically reactive solvent.

(d) After July 1975, the composition of the organics in all metal surface coating thinners and reducers that are used in the Regions, shall conform to paragraph (k) of §52.254 so as to be defined as a non-photochemically reactive solvent.

(e) If there is an inadequate supply of necessary solvent ingredients needed in the manufacture of metal surface coating thinners and reducers for the purpose of meeting the composition requirements of this section in the time

constraint required by this section; then evidence of such a supply inadequacy must be presented to the Administrator by the manufacturers of the metal surface coating thinners and reducers, so that the Administrator may grant to the industry an appropriate implementation time extension for meeting the requirements of this section, if and as warranted by the evidence presented.

[38 FR 31249, Nov. 12, 1973, as amended at 42 FR 28123, June 2, 1977; 46 FR 5979, Jan. 21, 1981; 46 FR 42461, Aug. 21, 1981; 47 FR 11870, Mar. 19, 1982; 47 FR 15586, Apr. 12, 1982; 47 FR 18856, May 3, 1982; 47 FR 19332, May 5, 1982; 47 FR 19698, May 7, 1982; 47 FR 24308, June 4, 1982; 47 FR 28622, July 1, 1982]

§ 52.254 Organic solvent usage.

(a) This section is applicable in the Sacramento Valley, San Francisco Bay Area, and San Joaquin Valley Intrastate Air Quality Control Regions (the "Regions"), as described in 40 CFR part 81, dated July 1, 1979, except as follows:

(1) In the following portions of the San Joaquin Valley Region, only the hourly emission limitations contained in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section are in effect; the following paragraphs, needed for interpretation are also in effect: Paragraphs (e) through (l) and (o) through (q) of this section. In addition, this section is entirely rescinded for specific operations for some of the counties noted below:

(i) This section is rescinded entirely for metal parts and products coaters which are subject to and in full compliance with Rule 409.4 for the Fresno County APCD, Rule 410.4 for the Kings County APCD, Rule 410.4 for the Madera County APCD, Rule 409.4 for the Merced County APCD, Rule 409.4 for the San Joaquin County APCD, Rule 409.4 for the Stanislaus County APCD, and Rule 410.4 for the Tulare County APCD.

(ii) Kern County APCD. This section is rescinded entirely for metal parts and product coaters which are subject to and in full compliance with Rule 410.4.

(iii) Fresno County APCD.

(iv) San Joaquin County APCD.

(v) Madera County APCD.

(vi) Merced County APCD.

(2) In the following portions of the San Joaquin Valley Region, only the hourly emission limitations contained in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section and the architectural coatings and solvent disposal emission limitations contained in paragraphs (m) and (n) of this section are in effect; the following paragraphs, needed for interpretation and enforcement of these emission limitations, are also in effect: Paragraphs (e) through (l) and (o) through (q) of this section.

(i) Kings County APCD.

(3) In the following portions of the Sacramento Valley Region, this section is rescinded:

(i) Sacramento County APCD.

(ii) Yolo-Solano APCD.

(iii) Shasta County APCD.

(iv) Placer County APCD (Mountain Counties Air Basin portion).

(v) Yuba County APCD.

(vi) Sutter County APCD.

(vii) El Dorado County (Mountain Counties Air Basin portion).

(4) This section is rescinded for the San Francisco Bay Area Intrastate Region except for paragraph (d), which is retained until December 31, 1982 for sources constructed prior to October 2, 1974. The following paragraphs, needed for interpretation and enforcement of paragraph (d) are also in effect: Paragraphs (e) through (l) and (o) through (q) of this section.

(5) In the following portions of the Sacramento Valley Intrastate Region, paragraph (m) of this section is rescinded.

(i) Butte County APCD.

(ii) Sutter County APCD.

(b) No person shall discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds of organic materials in any 1 day or more than 3 pounds in any 1 hour from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured, or heat-polymerized in the presence of oxygen, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances designed for processing continuous web, strip, or wire that emit organic materials in the course of using operations

described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(c) A person shall not discharge to the atmosphere more than 40 pounds of organic materials in any 1 day or more than 8 pounds in any 1 hour from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance used under conditions other than those described in paragraph (b) of this section for employing or applying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in paragraph (k) of this section, or material containing such photochemically reactive solvent, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air- or heated-drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, or other contrivance described in this section shall be included in determining compliance with this paragraph. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in paragraph (b) of this section shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this section. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip, or wire that emit organic materials in the course of using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(d) A person shall not, after August 31, 1976, discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds of organic materials in any 1 day or more than 450 pounds in any 1 hour from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance in which any non-photochemically reactive organic solvent or any material containing such a solvent is employed or applied, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air- or heated-drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in this section shall be included in determining compliance with this section. Emissions resulting from baking, heat-curing, or heat-polymerizing as described in paragraph (b) of this

section shall be excluded from determination of compliance with this section. Those portions of any series of articles, machines, equipment, or other contrivances designed for processing a continuous web, strip, or wire that emit organic materials in the course of using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

(e) Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleaning with photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in paragraph (k) of this section, of any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this section, shall be included with the other emissions of organic materials for determining compliance with this rule.

(f) Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this section, shall be reduced by:

(1) Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide, or

(2) Adsorption, or

(3) Processing in a manner determined by the Administrator to be not less effective than the methods outlined in paragraph (f) (1) or (2) of this section.

(g) A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials pursuant to this section shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices as specified in the authority to construct or permit to operate, or as specified by the Administrator, for indicating temperatures, pressures, rates of flow, or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

(h) Any person using organic solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply the Administrator 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.

(i) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(1) The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of or-

ganic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.

(2) The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by rules or which are exempted from air pollution control requirements by applicable rules affecting the storage of petroleum products, effluent oil-water separators, and the transfer of gasoline.

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

(4) The employment, application, evaporation, or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.

(5) The use of any material in any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in paragraph (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, if:

(i) The volatile content of such materials consists only of water and organic solvent, and

(ii) The organic solvents comprise not more than 20 percent by volume of said volatile content, and

(iii) The volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in paragraph (k) of this section, and

(iv) The organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.

This last stipulation applies only for those articles, machines, equipment, or contrivances that are constructed or modified after the effective date of this section.

(6) The use of any material in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in paragraph (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section, if:

(i) The organic solvent content of such material does not exceed 30 percent by volume of said material; this to be effective until January 1, 1977. After January 1, 1977, the organic solvent content of such material must not exceed 20 percent by volume of said material.

(ii) The volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in paragraph (k) of this section, and

(iii) The organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame. This last stipulation applies only for those

articles, machines, equipment, or contrivances that are constructed or modified after the effective date of this section.

(j) For the purposes of this section, organic solvents include diluents, thinners, and reducers and are defined as organic materials that are liquids at standard conditions and are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents, except that such materials exhibiting 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.

(k) For the purpose of this section, a photochemically reactive solvent is any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

(1) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation; 5 percent;

(2) A combination of aromatic compounds with 8 or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene, phenyl acetate, and methyl benzoate; 8 percent;

(3) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene; 20 percent.

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

(l) For the purpose of this section, organic materials are defined as chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(m) Architectural coatings and their use shall conform to the following requirements, on or before January 1, 1975:

(1) A person shall not sell or offer for sale or use in the areas in which this section applies, in containers of 1-quart capacity or larger, any architectural coating containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.

(2) A person shall not employ, apply, evaporate, or dry in the areas in which this section applies, any architectural coating purchased in containers of 1-quart capacity or larger containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.

(3) A person shall not thin or dilute any architectural coating with a photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in paragraph (k) of this section.

(4) For the purpose of this section, an architectural coating is defined as a coating used for residential or commercial buildings and their appurtenances, or for industrial buildings.

(n) A person shall not during any one day dispose of a total of more than 1.5 gallons of any photochemically reactive solvent as defined in paragraph (k) of this section, or of any material containing more than 1.5 gallons of any such photochemically reactive solvent by any means that will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere.

(o) *Compliance schedule.* (1) Except where other final compliance dates are provided in this section, the owner or operator of any stationary source subject to this section shall comply with this section on or before March 31, 1974. In any event:

(i) Any owner or operator in compliance with this section on the effective date of this section shall certify such compliance to the Administrator no later than 120 days following the effective date of this section.

(ii) Any owner or operator who achieves compliance with this section after the effective date of this section shall certify such compliance to the Administrator within 5 days of the date compliance is achieved.

(p) Any owner or operator of a stationary source subject to paragraph (o)(1) of this section may, not later than 120 days following the effective date of this section, submit to the Administrator for approval a proposed compliance schedule that demonstrates

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compliance with the provisions in paragraph (o)(1) of this section as expeditiously as practicable but no later than July 31, 1975. The compliance schedule shall provide for increments of progress toward compliance. The dates for achievement of such increments of progress shall be specified. Increments of progress shall include, but not be limited to:

Submittal of a final control plan to the Administrator; letting of necessary contracts for construction or process changes or issuance of orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification; initiation of onsite construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification; completion of onsite construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification and final compliance.

(q) Any owner or operator who submits a compliance schedule pursuant to this section shall, within 5 days after the deadline for each increment of progress, certify to the Administrator whether or not the required increment of the approved compliance schedule has been met.

[38 FR 31249, Nov. 12, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 52.254, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§ 52.255 Gasoline transfer vapor control.

(a) "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4 pounds or greater.

(b) This section is applicable in the Metropolitan Los Angeles and Sacramento Valley Intrastate Air Quality Control Regions, as described in 40 CFR part 81, dated July 1, 1979, with the following exceptions:

(1) The control requirements of this section are limited to facilities with a total throughput less than 20,000 gallons per day, the refilling of delivery vessels at these facilities, and storage containers serviced by these facilities for those air pollution control districts identified below.

(i) Ventura County APCD.

(2) The control requirements of this section are rescinded in the following air pollution control districts.

(i) South Coast AQMD.

(ii) Santa Barbara County APCD.

(iii) Placer County APCD (Mountain Counties Air Basin portion).

(iv) Sacramento County APCD.

(v) Yolo-Solano County APCD.

(vi) Butte County APCD.

(vii) Glenn County APCD.

(viii) El Dorado County APCD (Mountain Counties Air Basin portion).

(3) The control requirements of this section are rescinded in the following air pollution control districts:

(i) South Coast AQMD.

(ii)-(viii) [Reserved]

(ix) Santa Barbara County APCD.

(x) Placer County APCD (Mountain Counties Air Basin portion).

(xi) Sacramento County APCD.

(xii) Yolo-Solano County APCD.

(xiii) Butte County APCD.

(xiv) Glenn County APCD.

(c) No person shall transfer gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage container with a capacity greater than 250 gallons unless such container is equipped with a submerged fill pipe and unless the displaced vapors from the storage container are processed by a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of no less than 90 percent by weight of organic compounds in said vapors displaced from the stationary container location.

(1) The vapor recovery portion of the system shall include one or more of the following:

(i) A vapor-tight return line from the storage container to the delivery vessel and a system that will ensure that the vapor return line is connected before gasoline can be transferred into the container.

(ii) Refrigeration-condensation system or equivalent designed to recover no less than 90 percent by weight of the organic compounds in the displaced vapor.

(2) If a "vapor-tight vapor return" system is used to meet the requirements of this section, the system shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to retrofit with an adsorption system, refrigeration-condensation system, or equivalent vapor removal system, and