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CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

ACTION ALERT

FEDERAL CLEAN AIR

June 1, 1990

Dear Industry Executive:

The House of Representatives and the Senate have both completed action on Clean Air legislation. The bills differ in some important respects. A joint House-Senate conference committee will be appointed shortly to resolve differences between the two bills.

As you know, legislators were at one time considering mandated cuts of 50% in volatile organic compounds in commercial and consumer products.

CSMA and the Consumer Products Coalition it heads were instrumental in defeating that proposal, and instead, getting key pro-industry provisions in both bills:

1. a comprehensive 3-year study by EPA prior to any regulation of consumer products;
2. a requirement that eventual regulations affecting consumer products take into account technological and economic feasibility and product efficacy;
3. a broad definition of "consumer or commercial products" so that EPA can target VOC sources other than traditional consumer products.

CSMA and the Coalition are continuing to push for other amendments to further industry objectives.

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Specifically, we are concerned that both bills prejudice the study by including percent targets for EPA to meet in promulgating regulations. The study, after all, is intended to determine just what the contribution of consumer and commercial products is to ozone formation in non-attainment areas. The Senate bill requires that eventual regulations affecting consumer and commercial products reduce the total nationwide VOC emissions inventory by 1%. The House bill requires EPA to list categories of products for possible regulation that account for 80% of the consumer and commercial product emissions inventory. CSMA opposes such statutory requirements which prejudice the EPA study.

We also believe the issue of uniformity needs to be adequately addressed. The House bill requires that states consult with EPA prior to regulating consumer and commercial products. The Senate bill is silent. The consumer products industry depends on the free flow of goods across the country, and we will continue to push for federal pre-emption of state and local regulations in the interest of nationwide uniformity.

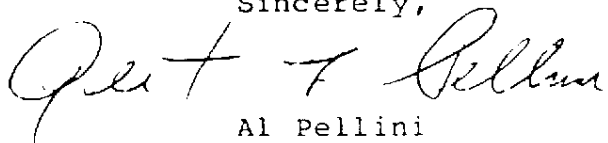
The House and Senate conferees will be named shortly. Those two dozen or so legislators will then be meeting over the summer to write the final clean air bill.

CSMA and the Consumer Products Coalition are finalizing a lobbying/grassroots strategy to advance industry objectives for the House/Senate conference. When this has been done, I will again be asking you to help get our message across.

We have been successful so far in amending the federal clean air bills to meet several of our objectives. In the final push to passage, your help will again be crucial.

I will be contacting you again shortly. In the meantime, please contact Chip Brewer, Director of Legislative Affairs at CSMA, if you have any questions or concerns about this important issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Al Pellini".

Al Pellini

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in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2597, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," 1962.

(yyy) "Uncombined Water" shall mean any water droplets or water vapor condensate that does not contain any other solid or liquid particulate matter attached to the water droplets.

(zzz) "Vapor collection system" shall mean a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

(aaaa) "Vapor recovery system" shall mean a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of at least 90 percent by weight of organic compounds in the vapor displaced from a tank during the transfer for gasoline.

(bbbb) "Violator" shall mean any person who is issued a citation by the Commission or its authorized agent pursuant to Sections 17(e) and (f) of the Act.

(cccc) "Volatile organic compounds" (also denoted as VOC) shall mean any organic compound excluding methane, ethane, 1, 1, 1 trichloroethane (methyl chloroform) and trichlorotrifluoroethane with a true vapor pressure of 15 psia under a storage condition. The procedures specified in the regulations supersede this definition.

335-3-1-.03 Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(1) Primary and Secondary Standards. The National Primary Ambient Air Quality Standards and National Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards and accompanying appendices of reference methods, set forth in 40 CFR 50, as the same may be amended or revised, are hereby incorporated and made a part of these regulations and shall apply throughout the State.

(2) Policy. It is the objective of the Commission to obtain and maintain the ambient air quality standards of this Rule in achieving the policy and purpose of the Act and as required by the Federal Act. The adoption hereby of the National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards shall not be considered in any manner to allow significant deterioration of existing air quality in any portion of the State.

(3) Attainment of Primary Standard. These rules and regulations and the ad-

ministration of the Division by the Director shall provide for the attainment of the National Primary Ambient Air Quality Standards throughout the State as expeditiously as practicable, but in no case later than three years after the date of initial adoption of these rules and regulations or within the time limits specified by Section 110(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended (91 Stat. 685), whichever is later.

(4) Attainment of Secondary Standard. To the extent practicable and feasible, these rules and regulations and the administration of the Division by the Director shall strive for the attainment of the National Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards throughout the State concurrently with the attainment of the National Primary Ambient Air Quality Standard as provided in Rule 335-3-1-.03(3).

(5) Effect on Interstate Air Quality Control Regions. The administration of the Division by the Director shall insure that air contaminants emitted within an Alabama portion of an Interstate Air Quality Control Region designated at 40 CFR 81 will not interfere with attainment and maintenance of any National Primary or Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards in the remaining portion of such region. To this end, the Director is authorized to advise and consult with air pollution control agencies in other states and to enter into cooperative agreements with such agencies to achieve the purposes of this section.

335-3-1-.04 Monitoring, Records, and Reporting.

(1) The Director may require the owner or operator of any air contaminant source to establish and maintain such records; make such reports; install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods; sample such emissions in accordance with such methods, at such locations, intervals and procedures as the Director may prescribe; and provide such periodic emission reports as required in Section 335-3-1.04(2).

(2) Reports. Records and reports as the Director may prescribe on air contaminants or fuel shall be recorded, compiled and submitted on forms furnished by the Director or when forms are not so furnished, then in formats approved by the Director.

(a) Emissions of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and oxides of nitrogen shall be

expressed as follows: in pounds per hour and pounds per million BTU of heat input for fuel-burning equipment; in pounds per hour and pounds per 100 pounds of refuse burned for incinerators; and in pounds per hour and in pounds per hourly process weight or production rate or in terms of some other easily measured and meaningful process unit specified by the Director.

(b) Sulfur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen emission data shall be averaged over a 24-hour period and shall be summarized monthly. Daily averaged and monthly summaries shall be submitted to the Director biannually. Data should be calculated daily and available for inspection at any time.

(c) Particulate matter emissions shall be sampled and submitted biannually.

(d) Visible emissions shall be measured continuously and records kept indicating total minutes per day in which stack discharge effluent exceeds 20 percent opacity. Data should be summarized monthly and submitted monthly and submitted biannually. Current daily results shall be available for inspection at any time.

(e) The sulfur content of fuels, as burned, except natural gas, shall be determined in accordance with current recognized ASTM procedures. Averages for periods prescribed by the Director shall be submitted biannually. Records shall be kept current and be available for inspection.

335-3-1-.05 Sampling and Testing Methods.

(1) Methods. All required sampling and testing shall be made and the results calculated in accordance with sampling and testing procedures and methods approved by the Director. All required samples and tests shall be made under the direction of persons qualified by training and/or experience in the field of air pollution control.

(2) Standard Methods. The Director, to the extent practicable, should recognize and approve the test methods and procedures established by 40 CFR 60, as the same may be amended or revised. [See Federal Regulations — 2 page 121:1501.]

(3) The Division may conduct tests and take samples of air contaminants, fuel, process material or other material which affects or may affect emission of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Division, the person responsible for

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49. Secondary Emissions — Emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major plant or major modification, but do not come from the major plant or major modification itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and must impact the same general area as the plant or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to:

(a) emissions from ships or trains moving to or from the new or modified plant.

(b) emissions from any offsite support operation which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions as a result of the construction or operation of the major plant or major modification.

50. Sludge Incinerator — An incinerator that combusts wastes containing more than 10% (dry weight basis) sewage sludge produced by municipal sewage treatment plants.

51. Smoke — Small gasborne and airborne particles arising from a process of combustion in sufficient number to be observable by a person of normal vision under normal conditions.

52. Solid Fuel — A fuel which is fired as a solid such as coal, lignite and wood.

53. Source "In Existence" — A source on which construction or modification was begun before the effective date of a Regulation or Standard.

54. Spec. Oil — See definition of used oil.

55. Stack — Any flue, conduit, chimney, or opening arranged to conduct an effluent into the open air.

56. Stack Height — The vertical distance measured in feet between the point of discharge from the stack or chimney into the outdoor atmosphere and the elevation of the land thereunder.

57. Standard Conditions — 760 millimeters of mercury at 25° Centigrade.

58. Stationary Source — Any building, structure, installation or process which emits or may emit an air pollutant subject to regulation by any national or state standard. Use of the term "source" is to be construed to mean "stationary source."

59. "Total reduced sulfur (TRS)" — means the sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide, that are released during the kraft pulping operation.

60. Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) — Particulate matter as measured by the method described in Appendix B, 40 CFR 50, July 1, 1987.

61. Trade Waste — All solid, liquid or gaseous material or rubbish resulting from construction, building operations, or the prosecution of any business, trade or industry including, but not limited to, plastic products,

cartons, paint, grease, oil and other petroleum products, chemicals and cinders.

62. Used Oil — Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and as a result of such use, has been contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. Two types of used oil are defined as follows:

1. Spec. Oil (Specification Oil) — Used oil that meets the following specifications: *

(i) Arsenic — 5 ppm maximum

(ii) Cadmium — 2 ppm maximum

(iii) Chromium — 10 ppm maximum

(iv) Lead — 100 ppm maximum

(v) Nickel — 120 ppm maximum

(vi) Total halogens — 4000 ppm maximum **

(vii) Flash Point — 100°F (37.8°C) minimum

* This specification does not apply to used oil fuel mixed with a hazardous waste.

** Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste. The burden of proof that this is not true rests with the user.

2. Non-Spec. Oil (Off-Spec. Oil) — Used oil that does not meet the specification above.

63. Utility Boiler — A boiler that produces steam, heated air, or other heated fluids for sale or for use in producing electric power for sale.

64. Virgin Fuel — Unused solid, liquid, or gaseous commercial fuel. Also, wood chips or bark that has not been processed other than for size reduction.

65. Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) — any chemical compound containing carbon which has a vapor pressure greater than one-tenth (0.1) mmHg at standard conditions excluding:

1. methane
2. ethane
3. 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
4. benzene
5. acetonitrile
6. chloroform
7. carbon tetrachloride
8. ethylene dichloride
9. ethylene dibromide
10. methylene chloride
11. trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
12. dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
13. chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22)
14. trifluoromethane (FC-23)
15. trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113)
16. dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
17. chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
18. carbon monoxide
19. carbon dioxide
20. carbonic acid
21. ammonium carbonate

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entire length of the outer edge to provide continuing lead edge as they wear and shall be designed to be replaceable. The lips shall be bevelled for the entire length of the bottom and sides so the cutting edge will wear evenly. Where appropriate with respect to the material being handled, the lips shall be designed so that they come together in a tongue and groove fashion. The lips shall be provided with a hard rubber insert, which shall run the full length of the bottom and side lips of the bowls.

(c) "Design" — The geometry of the bucket shall provide maximum force on the lips in the closed position and the bowls (scoops) of the bucket shall have adequate gussets, and stiffeners to assure lip alignment. Side and cover plates will be installed to contain particulate emissions or spillage. The exposed plates may be streamlined to minimize material clinging to the outside of the bucket after it clears the ship's hold.

(d) "Bearings, Crosshead and Corner Arms" — All wear points shall be constructed of appropriate material. Bushings shall be composed of a chromium-molybdenum alloy steel and heat treated to approximately 450 Brinell. All shafts shall be made of heat treated 4140 Chromium-molybdenum steel. All wear points shall be grease lubricated.

(199) "Tileboard" — Paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.

(200) "Topcoat" — The final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.

(201) "Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)" — The sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide that are released during the kraft pulping process and measured by Reference Method 16 or a designated alternate method.

(202) "Total Suspended Particulate" or "TSP" — Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50 Appendix B.

(203) "True Vapor Pressure" — The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks," 1980. The above reference is available from American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office.

(204) "Two-Piece Can Exterior End Coating" — A coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.

(205) "Unconfined Emissions" — Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack.

(206) "Vapor Balance System" — A combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

(207) "Vapor Collection System" — A vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

(208) "Vapor Control System" — A system that will not allow emissions of volatile organic compounds in the displaced vapor at a rate greater than 80 milligrams per liter (4.7 gr./gal.) of gasoline transferred.

(209) "Vapor-mounted Seal" — A primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

(210) "Vapor Recovery System" — A system that collects and conserves vapors that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere.

(211) "Vinyl Coating" — Applying a decorative or protective topcoat, or printing on vinyl-coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

(212) "Visibility Impairment" or "Impairment to Visibility" — Any humanly perceptible change in visibility (visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.

(213) "Visible Emission" — An emission greater than 5 percent opacity or 1/4 Ringelmann measured by standard methods.

(214) "Volatile Organic Compounds" or "Organic Solvents" — Any chemical compound containing carbon or carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element, which has a vapor pressure greater than 0.10 mm Hg under standard conditions, or any mixture of compounds containing carbon or carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element, which has a vapor pressure greater than 0.10 mm Hg at standard conditions. For a

single compound or a mixture of compounds, the total vapor pressure is determined by the Reid vapor pressure test according to ANSI/ASTM D 323-72 (Reapproved, 1977), which is available from ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, and may be inspected at the Department's Tallahassee office. The vapor pressure attributable to the Volatile Organic Compounds in a mixture of compounds is determined by summing the molar fractional vapor pressure contribution of each individual Volatile Organic Compound.

(215) "Waxy, Heavy Pour Crude Oil" — A crude oil with a pour point of 50°C or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils". A copy of the above referenced document is available from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, and may be examined at the Department's Tallahassee office.

PART II GENERAL PROVISIONS

17-2.200 Statement of Intent. The State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation promulgates this chapter to eliminate, prevent, and control air pollution. This chapter shall apply to all sources of air pollution except open burning or the use of outdoor heating devices allowed by Chapter 17-5, Florida Administrative Code, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

To protect and enhance the air quality of Florida, this chapter furthers the Department's prevention of significant deterioration policy and establishes ambient air quality standards and emission standards. The policy inherent in the standards shall be to protect the air quality existing at the time the air quality standards were adopted or to upgrade or enhance the quality of the air of the State. In any event, where a new or increased source of air pollution poses a possibility of degrading existing high air quality or ambient air quality established by this chapter, such source or proposed source shall not be issued a Department permit until the Department has reasonable assurance that such source, construction or development, will not violate this chapter.

This chapter is adopted to achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as will

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(b) A source subject to an emission standard for sulfur dioxide in Regulation .0524 or .0525 of this Section shall meet that standard.

.0517 EMISSIONS FROM PLANTS PRODUCING SULFURIC ACID

Emissions of sulfur dioxide or sulfuric acid mist from the manufacture of sulfuric acid shall not exceed:

(1) 27 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of sulfuric acid produced;

(2) 0.5 pounds of acid mist (expressed as sulfuric acid) per ton of sulfuric acid produced.

.0518 MISCELLANEOUS VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS

(a) This regulation shall be applicable to all sources of volatile organic compound emissions for which no other volatile organic compound emission control standards are applicable, including those standards found in Section .0900 in this Subchapter as well as Regulations .0524 and .0525 of this Section.

(b) A person shall not place, store or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container with a capacity greater than 50,000 gallons, any liquid compound containing carbon and hydrogen or containing carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element which has a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions unless such tank, reservoir, or other container:

(1) is a pressure tank, capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent vapor gas loss into the atmosphere; or

(2) is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices:

(A) a floating pontoon, double deck type floating roof or internal pan type floating roof equipped with closure seals to enclose any space between the cover's edge and compartment wall; this control equipment shall not be permitted if the compound is a photochemically reactive material having a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions; all tank gauging or sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place;

(B) a vapor recovery system or other equipment or means of air pollution control as approved by the director which reduces the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere by at least 90 percent by weight; all tank gauging or sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when tank gauging or sampling is taking place.

(c) A person shall not load in any one day more than 20,000 gallons of any volatile organic compound into any tank-truck, trailer, or railroad tank car from any loading facility unless the loading uses submerged loading through boom loaders that extend down into the compartment being loaded or by other methods approved by the director.

(d) A person shall not discharge from all sources at any one plant site more than a total of 40 pounds of photochemically reactive solvent into the atmosphere in any one day, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used for employing, applying, evaporating or drying any photochemically reactive solvent or substance containing such solvent unless the discharge has been reduced by at least 85 percent by weight. Photochemically reactive solvents include any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified in this Paragraph, or which exceed any of the following percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of the solvent:

(1) a combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation except perchloroethylene — five percent;

(2) a combination of aromatic hydrocarbons with eight or more carbon atoms in the molecule except ethylbenzene — eight percent;

(3) a combination of benzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structure, trichloroethylene, or toluene — 20 percent.

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

(e) A source need not comply with Paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of this Regulation if it complies with otherwise applicable regulations in Section .0900 of this Subchapter including Regulation .0902, APPLICABILITY, of this Subchapter, notwithstanding, among other things, size and location exemptions found in Paragraph (b) of Regulation .0902 of this Subchapter. However, the source shall not have to comply with Regulations .0903 through .0911 of this Subchapter.

(f) Any source to which this Regulation applies shall be exempted from the requirements of Paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) if control equipment is installed and operated which meets the requirements of best available control technology as defined in and determined by procedures of Regulation .0530 of this Section. A new best available control technology determination and procedure need not be performed if in the judgment of the director a previous best available control technology determination is applicable.

(g) Sources at a plant site with emission limits established by Paragraphs (e) or (f) of this Regulation shall be excluded from consideration when determining the

NORTH CAROLINA

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Rules for AIR QUALITY CONTROL

Chapter 391-3-1
revised
May, 1988

Georgia Department of
NATURAL RESOURCES



404-355-8220

Environmental Protection Division
205 Butler Street, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

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(eee) "True Vapor Pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin, 2597, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks," 1962.

(fff) "Vapor" means the gaseous form of a substance.

(ggg) "Vapor Collection System" means a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

(hhh) "Vapor Control System" means a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of at least 90 percent by weight of organic compounds in the vapors displaced from a tank during the transfer of gasoline.

(iii) "Visible Emissions" means any emission which is capable of being perceived visually.

(jjj) "Volatile Organic Compound" (also denoted as VOC) means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; that is, any organic compound other than those which the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, methane, ethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), methylene chloride, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, chlorodifluoromethane, trifluoromethane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, and chloropentafluoroethane. VOC may be measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternate method or by procedures specified under 40 CFR Part 60. A reference method, an equivalent method, or an alternate method, however, may also measure nonreactive organic compounds. In such cases, an owner or operator may exclude the nonreactive organic compound when determining compliance with a standard.

(kkk) "Black Liquor Solids" means the dry weight of the solids which enter the recovery furnace in the black liquor.

(lll) "Cross Recovery Furnace" means a furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains more than seven (7) weight percent of the total pulp solids from a soda-based semichemical pulping process.

(mmm) "Digester System" means each continuous digester or each batch digester used for the coating of wood in white liquor, and associated flask tank(s), blow tank(s), chip steamer(s), and condenser(s).

(nnn) "Fluo-Solids Calciner" means a unit other than a lime kiln used to calcine lime mud, which consist primarily of calcium carbonate into quicklime, which is primarily calcium oxide. For the purpose of these regulations, all references or emission standards applicable to lime kilns shall also apply to fluo-solids calciners.

(ooo) "Kraft Pulp Mill" means any stationary source which produces pulp from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a watery solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide (white liquor) at high temperature and pressure. Regeneration of the cooking chemicals through a recovery process is also considered part of the kraft pulp mill.

(ppp) "Lime Kiln" means a unit used to calcine lime and, which consists primarily of calcium carbonate, into quicklime, which is calcium oxide.

(qqq) "Multiple-Effect Evaporator System" means the multiple-effect evaporators and associated condenser(s) and hotwell(s) used to concentrate the spent cooking liquid that is separated from the pulp (black liquor).

(rrr) "Recovery Furnace" means either a straight kraft recovery furnace or a cross recovery furnace, and includes the direct-contact evaporator for a direct-contact furnace.

(sss) "Smelt Dissolving Tank" means a vessel used for dissolving the smelt collected from the recovery furnace.

(ttt) "Soda-based Semichemical Pulping Operation" means any operation in which pulp is produced from wood by cooking (digesting) wood chips in a soda-based semichemical pulping solution followed by mechanical defibrating (grinding).

(uuu) "Straight Kraft Recovery Furnace" means a furnace used to recover chemicals consisting primarily of sodium and sulfur compounds by burning black liquor which on a quarterly basis contains seven (7) weight percent or less of the total pulp solids from a soda-based semichemical pulping process.

(vvv) "Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)" means the sum of the sulfur

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(ii) "Exterior Base Coating" means a coating applied to the exterior protection to the metal and to provide background for the lithographic or printing operation;

(iii) "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;

(iv) "Interior Body Spray" means a coating sprayed on the interior of the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can;

(v) "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;

(vi) "Three-piece Can Side-seam Spray" means a coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or solder seam to protect the exposed metal;

(vii) "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.

(v) VOC Emissions from Coil Coating:

1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer, or allow the emissions of VOC from coil coating operations to exceed:

(i) 2.6 pounds per gallon, excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from prime and topcoat or single coat operations;

(ii) The emission limits in this subsection shall apply to the coating applicator(s), oven(s) and quench area(s) of coil coating lines involved in prime and topcoat or single coat operations.

2. The emission limits in this subsection shall be achieved by:

(i) the application of low solvent content coating technology (com-

pliance may be demonstrated by averaging on a 24-hour weighted basis all VOC emissions from all coil coating lines or operation not coming under (ii) or (iii) of this paragraph); or

(ii) incineration, with a capture system approved by the Director 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 or greater than required in (i) or (ii) of this paragraph, and approved by the Director.

3. For the purpose of this subsection, the following definitions apply:

(i) "Coil Coating" means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils;

(ii) "Quench Area" means a chamber where the hot metal exiting the oven is cooled by either a spray of water or a blast of air followed by water cooling.

(w) VOC Emissions from Paper Coating:

1. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer, or allow the emissions of VOC from paper coating operations to exceed:

(i) 2.9 pounds per gallon, excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator from a paper coating line. This limit shall apply to the knife, rotogravure and saturation coater(s) and drying oven(s) of paper coating.

2. The emissions limits in this subparagraph shall be achieved by:

(i) the application of low solvent content coating technology (compliance may be demonstrated by averaging on a 24-hour weighted basis all VOC emissions from all paper coating lines or operations not coming under (ii) or (iii) of this subparagraph); or

(ii) incineration, with a capture system approved by the Director 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