

RULE 65.1 (Cont.) & RULE 66

contracts for component parts and installation of control systems to accomplish the final control plan submitted in accordance with paragraph (i) (1) above.

(3) January 2, 1976 - Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(4) April 1, 1977 - Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment.

(5) June 1, 1977 - Assure final compliance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this rule.

Rule 66. Organic Solvents.

a. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 15 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 3 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 per cent. 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 section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

b. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere more than 40 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 8 pounds in any one hour, from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section (a), for employing or applying, any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), or material containing such photochemically reactive solvent, unless said discharge has been reduced by at least 85 per cent. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere resulting from air or heated drying of products

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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 section (a) 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 which emit organic materials and using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section.

c. A person shall not, after August 31, 1974, discharge into the atmosphere more than 3,000 pounds of organic materials in any one day, nor more than 450 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 discharge has been reduced by at least 85 per cent. 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 section (a) 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 which emit organic materials and using operations described in this section shall be collectively subject to compliance with this section. Pursuant to Section 24304(a), Health and Safety Code, any person currently emitting pollutants exceeding the limits set forth in this section shall submit to the Hearing Board, for public hearing after notice as required by Section 24295, Health and Safety Code, a

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schedule of increments of progress indicating that such person will be in compliance with the prescribed emissions limits prior to September 1, 1974. If such person cannot be in compliance before such date, he may apply for a variance.

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

f. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by sections (a), (b) or (c), shall be reduced by:

1. Incineration, provided that 90 per cent 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 Air Pollution Control Officer to be not less effective than (1) or (2) above.

g. A person incinerating, adsorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials 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 Air Pollution Control Officer, 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 Air Pollution Control Officer, upon request and in the manner and form prescribed by him, written evidence of the

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chemical composition, physical properties and amount consumed for each organic solvent used.

- i. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to:
 1. The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.
 2. The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by Rules 56, 59, 61 or 65 or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said rules.
 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 sections (a), (b), (c) or (d), if:
 - (i) the volatile content of such material consists only of water and organic solvents, and
 - (ii) the organic solvents comprise not more than 20 per cent by volume of said volatile content, and
 - (iii) the volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in section (k), and
 - (iv) the organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.
 6. The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in sections (a), (b), (c) or (d), if:
 - (i) the organic solvent content of such material does not

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- exceed 20 per cent by volume of said material, and
- (ii) the volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in section (k), and
- (iii) more than 50 per cent by volume of such volatile material is evaporated before entering a chamber heated above ambient application temperature, and
- (iv) the organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.

7. The use of any material, in any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in sections (a), (b), (c) or (d), if:

- (i) the organic solvent content of such material does not exceed 5 per cent by volume of said material, and
- (ii) the volatile content is not photochemically reactive as defined in section (k), and
- (iii) the organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent does not come into contact with flame.

j. For the purposes of this rule, 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.

k. For the purposes of this rule, a photochemically reactive solvent is any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 per cent 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:

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1. A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 per cent;
2. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 per cent;
3. A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 per cent.

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 per cent of the total volume of solvents.

1. For the purposes of this rule, organic materials are defined as chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

Rule 66.1. Architectural Coatings.

- a. A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use in Los Angeles County, in containers of one quart capacity or larger, any architectural coating containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66(k).
- b. A person shall not employ, apply, evaporate or dry in Los Angeles County any architectural coating, purchased in containers of one quart capacity or larger, containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66 (k).

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c. A person shall not thin or dilute any architectural coating with a photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66(k).

d. For the purposes of this rule, an architectural coating is defined as a coating used for residential or commercial buildings and their appurtenances; or industrial buildings.

Rule 66.2 Disposal and Evaporation of Solvents.

A person shall not during any one day dispose of a total of more than 1½ gallons of any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66(k), or of any material containing more than 1½ gallons of any such photochemically reactive solvent by any means which will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere.

Rule 66.3 Dry Cleaning Solvent

A person shall not, after December 31, 1974, use organic solvent containing a total of 4 per cent or more by volume of materials described in Rule 66 (k), except perchloroethylene, for the commercial cleaning of garments and fabrics unless the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere is reduced by at least 90 per cent by weight.

Compliance with this rule must be achieved under the following schedule of increments of progress:

- (1) December 15, 1974 -- Submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes at a minimum the steps to be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.
- (2) December 31, 1974 -- Achieve final compliance with the provisions of this rule.

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RULE 66.4 & 66.5

Rule 66.4 Metal Surface Coating--Thinner and Reducer

A person shall not, after July 31, 1975, use photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66 (k), to thin, reduce or dilute industrial metal surface coatings unless the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere from the use of such coatings is reduced by at least 85 per cent by weight.

Compliance with this rule must be achieved under the following schedule of increments of progress:

- (1) December 15, 1974 -- Submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes at a minimum the steps to be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.
- (2) February 3, 1975 -- Negotiate and sign all necessary contracts for emission control systems, or issue purchase orders to obtain substitute organic solvents that will comply with the provisions of this rule.
- (3) May 1, 1975 -- Initiate on-site construction or installation of any emission control equipment.
- (4) July 1, 1975 -- Complete on-site construction of any emission control equipment or begin use of substitute organic solvents.
- (5) July 31, 1975 -- Assure final compliance with the provisions of this rule.

Rule 66.5 Surface Cleaning and Degreasing

A person shall not, after December 31, 1974, use photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 66 (k), in surface cleaning or degreasing operations unless the emission of organic materials into the atmosphere is reduced by at least 85 per cent by weight.

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Compliance with this rule must be achieved under the following schedule of increments of progress:

- (1) December 15, 1974 -- Submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes at a minimum the steps to be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.
- (2) December 31, 1974 -- Achieve final compliance with the provisions of this rule.

Rule 67. Fuel Burning Equipment.

A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unit unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:

1. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2);
2. 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2);
3. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 2m and derived from the fuel.

For the purpose of this rule, a fuel burning equipment unit shall be comprised of the minimum number of boilers, furnaces, jet engines or other fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operations of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.

Fuel burning equipment serving primarily as air pollution control equipment by using a combustion process to destroy air contaminants shall be exempt from the provisions of this rule.

Nothing in this rule shall be construed as preventing the maintenance or preventing the alteration or modification of an existing fuel burning

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