STATE OF MICHIGAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
PART 7:
EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS-- EXISTING SOURCES OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS

DRAFT #1 *last reviewed/edited by MEP on 01/30/2013*

Approved SIP	Rules Implemented by State of Michigan	Comments
PART 7. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS – NEW SOURCES OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS Filed with the Secretary of State on March 11, 2002. These rules take effect 7 days after filing with the Secretary of State.	**PART 7. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS-- NEW SOURCES OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS** **R 336.1701 "New source" defined.** **Rule 701.** For the purpose of this part, a "new source" means any process or process equipment which is either placed into operation on or after July 1, 1979, or for which an application for a permit to install, pursuant to the provisions of Part 2 of these rules, is made to the department on or after July 1, 1979, or both, except for any process or process equipment which is defined as an "existing source" under R 336.1601. History: 1980 AACS; 1981 AACS; 2002 AACS.	**Rule 701:** This rule is missing in the SIP, and consequently no definition of "new source."
R 336.1702 New Sources of volatile organic compound emissions generally. **Rule 702**. A person who is responsible for any new source of	**R 336.1702 New sources of volatile organic compound emissions generally.** **Rule 702**. A person who is responsible for any new source of	**Rule 702:** No change.

volatile organic compound emissions shall not cause or allow the emission of volatile organic compound emissions from the new source in excess of the lowest maximum allowable emission rate of the following: (a) The maximum allowable emission rate listed by the department on its own initiative or based upon the application of the best available control technology. (b) The maximum allowable emission rate specific by a new source performance standard promulgated by the United States environmental protection agency under authority enacted by title I, part A, section 111 of the clean air act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §7413. (c) The maximum allowable emission rate specified as a condition of a permit to install or a permit to operate. (d) The maximum allowable emission rate specified in part 6 of these rules which would otherwise be applicable to the new source except for the date that the process or process equipment was placed into operation or for which an application for a permit to install, under the provisions of part 2 of these rules, was made to the department. If the part 6 allowable emission rate provides for a future compliance date, then the future compliance date shall also be applicable to a new source pursuant to this subdivision.	volatile organic compound emissions shall not cause or allow the emission of volatile organic compound emissions from the new source in excess of the lowest maximum allowable emission rate of the following: (a) The maximum allowable emission rate listed by the department on its own initiative or based upon the application of the best available control technology. (b) The maximum allowable emission rate specified by a new source performance standard promulgated by the United States environmental protection agency under authority enacted by title I, part A, section 111 of the clean air act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §7413. (c) The maximum allowable emission rate specified as a condition of a permit to install or a permit to operate. (d) The maximum allowable emission rate specified in part 6 of these rules which would otherwise be applicable to the new source except for the date that the process or process equipment was placed into operation or for which an application for a permit to install, under the provisions of part 2 of these rules, was made to the department. If the part 6 allowable emission rate provides for a future compliance date, then the future compliance date shall also be applicable to a new source pursuant to this subdivision. History: 1980 AACS; 1993 AACS; 2002 AACS.	
	R 336.1703 Loading gasoline into new stationary vessels of more	**Rule 703**: This whole rule is missing in the SIP.

	than 2,000-gallon capacity at dispensing facilities. **Rule 703**. (1) It is unlawful for a person to load or allow the loading of gasoline from a delivery vessel into any new stationary vessel of more than 2,000-gallon capacity located at any gasoline dispensing facility, unless such stationary vessel is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe.	
	(2) It is unlawful for a person to load or allow the loading of gasoline from a delivery vessel into any new stationary vessel of more than 2,000-gallon capacity located at a new gasoline dispensing facility or an existing gasoline dispensing facility subject to R 336.1606(3) and (4) in any area listed in table 61, unless the stationary vessel is controlled by a vapor balance system or an equivalent control system approved by the department. The vapor balance system shall capture displaced gasoline vapor and air via a vaportight collection line and shall be designed to return not less than 90% by weight of the displaced gasoline vapor from the sta-tionary vessel to the delivery vessel.	
	(3) Any stationary vessel subject to subrule (2) of this rule shall be equipped, maintained, or controlled with both of the following: (a) An interlocking system or procedure to ensure that the vapor tight collection line is connected before any gasoline can be loaded. (b) A device to ensure that the vapor tight collection line shall close upon disconnection so as to prevent release of gasoline vapor.	
	(4) Any delivery vessel subject to	

	subrule (2) of this rule shall be vapor tight and shall be filled only at a loading facility that is equipped with a system as required in R 336.1606(3) and (4), R 336.1609(2) and (3), R 336.1705(2) and (3), or R 336.1706(2) and (3).	
	(5) A new stationary vessel at a gasoline dispensing facility that is not subject to the provisions of subrules (2) and (3) of this rule shall be constructed in a manner that will allow the vessel to be retrofitted according to subrules (2) and (3) of this rule. History: 1980 AACS; 2002 AACS.	
	R 336.1704 Loading gasoline into new stationary vessels of more than 2,000-gallon capacity at loading facilities. **Rule 704.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to load or allow the loading of gasoline from a delivery vessel into any new stationary vessel of more than 2,000-gallon capacity located at any gasoline loading facility, unless the stationary vessel is equipped with a permanent submerged fill pipe.	**Rule 704**: This whole rule is missing in the SIP.
	(2) It is unlawful for a person to load or allow the loading of gasoline from a delivery vessel into any new stationary vessel of more than 2,000-gallon capacity located at any of the following loading facilities, unless the stationary vessel is controlled by a vapor balance system or an equivalent control system approved by the department: (a) A new loading facility located in any area listed in table 61. (b) A new loading facility located in any area not listed in table 61 that	

	delivers gasoline to a gasoline-dispensing facility subject to the provi-sions of R 336.1606(3) and (4) or R 336.1703(2) and (3). (c) An existing loading facility subject to the provisions of R 336.1607(3) and (4).The vapor balance system shall capture displaced gasoline vapor and air via a vaportight collection line and shall be designed to return not less than 90% by weight of the displaced gasoline vapor from the stationary vessel to the delivery vessel.	
	(3) Any stationary vessel subject to subrule (2) of this rule shall be equipped, maintained, or controlled with all of the following: (a) An interlocking system or procedure to ensure that the vaportight collection line is connected before any gasoline can be loaded. (b) A device to ensure that the vaportight collection line shall close upon disconnection so as to prevent release of gasoline vapor. (c) Pressure-vacuum relief valves on aboveground stationary vessels that have a minimum pressure valve setting of 8 ounces, if such setting does not exceed the container's maximum pressure rating.	
	(4) Any delivery vessel subject to subrule (2) of this rule shall be vapor tight.	
	(5) A person responsible for the operation of all control measures required by this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of all control measures specified in subrule (3) of this rule, and the procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the stationary vessel.	
	(6) A new stationary vessel at a	

	gasoline loading facility that is not subject to the provisions of subrules (2) and (3) of this rule shall be constructed in a manner that allows the vessel to be retrofitted according to subrules (2) and (3) of this rule. History: 1980 AACS; 2002 AACS.	
R 336.1705 Loading gasoline into delivery vessels at new loading facilities handling less than 5,000,000 gallons per year. **Rule 705.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to load, or allow the loading of, gasoline from a stationary vessel into any delivery vessel at a new loading facility that has a throughput of less than 5,000,000 gallons per year, unless the delivery vessel is filled by a submerged fill pipe.	**R 336.1705 Loading gasoline into delivery vessels at new loading facilities handling less than 5,000,000 gallons per year.** **Rule 705.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to load, or allow the loading of, gasoline from a stationary vessel into any delivery vessel at a new loading facility that has a throughput of less than 5,000,000 gallons per year, unless the delivery vessel is filled by a submerged fill pipe.	**Rule 705:** No change.
(2) It is unlawful for a person to load, or allow the loading of, gasoline from a stationary vessel into any delivery vessel located at either of the following lading facilities that has a throughput of less than 5,000,000 gallons per year, unless the delivery vessel is controlled by a vapor balance system or an equivalent control system approved by the department: (a) A new loading facility located in any area listed in table 61. (b) A new loading facility located in any area which is not listed in table 61 that delivers gasoline to a gasoline-dispensing facility subject to R 336.1606 (3) and (4) or R 336.1703(2) and (3). The vapor balance system shall capture displaced gasoline vapor and air by means of a vaportight collection line and shall be designed	(2) It is unlawful for a person to load, or allow the loading of, gasoline from a stationary vessel into an delivery vessel located at either of the following loading facilities that has a throughput of less than 5,000,000 gallons per year, unless the delivery vessel is controlled by a vapor balance system or an equivalent control system approved by the department: (a) A new loading facility located in any area listed in table 61. (b) A new loading facility located in any area which is not listed in table 61 that delivers gasoline to a gasoline-dispensing facility subject to R 336.1606 (3) and (4) or R 336.1703(2) and (3). The vapor balance system shall capture displaced gasoline vapor and air by means of a vaportight collection line and shall be designed	

to return not less than 90%, by weight, of the displaced gasoline vapor from the delivery vessel to the stationary vessel.	to return not less than 90%, by weight, of the displaced gasoline vapor from the delivery vessel to the stationary vessel.	
(3) Any delivery vessel that is loaded at a facility subject to subrule (2) of this rule shall be equipped, maintained, or controlled with all of the following: (a) An interlocking system or procedure to ensure that the vaportight collection line is connected before any gasoline can be loaded. (b) A device to ensure that the vaportight collection line shall close upon disconnection so as to prevent the release of gasoline vapor. (c) A device or procedure to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected, or a device or procedure to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when not in use. (d) Pressure-vacuum relief valves that are vaportight and set to prevent the emission of displaced gasoline vapor during the loading of the delivery vessel, except under emergency conditions. (e) Hatch openings that are kept closed and vaportight during the loading of the delivery vessel.	(3) Any delivery vessel that is loaded at a facility subject to subrule (2) of this rule shall be equipped, maintained, or controlled with all of the following: (a) An interlocking system or procedure to ensure that the vaportight collection line is connected before any gasoline can be loaded. (b) A device to ensure that the vaportight collection line shall close upon disconnection so as to prevent the release of gasoline vapor. (c) A device or procedure to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected, or a device or procedure to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when not in use. (d) Pressure-vacuum relief valves that are vaportight and set to prevent the emission of displaced gasoline vapor during the loading of the delivery vessel, except under emergency conditions. (e) Hatch openings that are kept closed and vaportight during the loading of the delivery vessel.	
(4) Any stationary vessel at a facility subject to subrule (2) of this rule shall be vaportight.	(4) Any stationary vessel at a facility subject to subrule (2) of this rule shall be vaportight.	
(5) A person who is responsible for the operation of all control measures required by this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of all the control measures. The procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the loading device.	(5) A person who is responsible for the operation of all control measures required by this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of all the control measures. The procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the loading device.	

	History: 1980 AACS; 1989 AACS; 2002 AACS.	
R 336.1706 Loading delivery vessels with organic compounds having a true vapor pressure of more than 1.5 psia at new loading facilities handling 5,000,000 or more gallons of such compounds per year. **Rule 706.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to load, or allow the loading of, any organic compound that has a true vapor pressure of more than 1.5 psia at actual conditions from any stationary vessel into any delivery vessel located at a new loading facility that has a throughput of 5,000,000 or more gallons of such compounds per year, unless such delivery vessel is filled by a submerged fill pipe.	**R 336.1706 Loading delivery vessels with organic compounds having a true vapor pressure of more than 1.5 psia at new loading facilities handling 5,000,000 or more gallons of such compounds per year.** **Rule 706**. (1) It is unlawful for a person to load, or allow the loading of, any organic compound that has a true vapor pressure of more than 1.5 psia at actual conditions from any stationary vessel into any delivery vessel located at a new loading facility that has a throughput of 5,000,000 or more gallons of such compounds per year, unless such delivery vessel is filled by a submerged fill pipe.	**Rule 706:** No change.
(2) It is unlawful for a person to load, or allow the loading of, any organic compound that has true vapor pressure of more than 1.5 psia at actual conditions from any stationary vessel into any delivery vessel located at a new loading facility that has a throughput of 5,000,000 or more gallons of such compounds per year, unless such delivery vessel is controlled by a vapor recovery system that captures all displaced organic vapor and air by means of a vapor-tight collection line and recovers the organic vapor such that emissions to the atmosphere do not exceed 0.7 pounds of organic vapor per 1,000 gallons of organic compounds loaded.	(2) It is unlawful for a person to load, or allow the loading of, any organic compound that has a true vapor pressure of more than 1.5 psia at actual conditions from any stationary vessel into any delivery vessel located at a new loading facility that has a throughput of 5,000,000 or more gallons of such compounds per year, unless such delivery vessel is controlled by a vapor recovery system that captures all displaced organic vapor and air by means of a vapor-tight collection line and recovers the organic vapor such that emissions to the atmosphere do not exceed 0.7 pounds of organic vapor per 1,000 gallons of organic compounds loaded.	
(3) Any delivery vessel at a facility that is subject to the provisions of	(3) Any delivery vessel at a facility that is subject to the provisions of	

subrule (2) of this rule shall be equipped, maintained, or controlled with all of the following: (a) An interlocking system or procedure to ensure that the vapor-tight collection line is connected before any organic compound can be loaded. (b) A device to ensure that the vapor-tight collection line shall close upon disconnection so as to prevent release of organic vapor. (c) A device to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected, or a device to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when not in use. (d) Pressure-vacuum relief valves that are vapor-tight and set to prevent the emission of displaced organic vapor during the loading of the delivery vessel, except under emergency conditions. (e) Hatch openings that are kept closed and vapor-tight during the loading of the delivery vessel.	subrule (2) of this rule shall be equipped, maintained, or controlled with all of the following: (a) An interlocking system or procedure to ensure that the vapor-tight collection line is connected before any organic compound can be loaded. (b) A device to ensure that the vapor-tight collection line shall close upon disconnection so as to prevent release of organic vapor. (c) A device to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected, or a device to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when not in use. (d) Pressure-vacuum relief valves that are vapor-tight and set to prevent the emission of displaced organic vapor during the loading of the delivery vessel, except under emergency conditions. (e) Hatch openings that are kept closed and vapor-tight during the loading of the delivery vessel.	
(4) A person who is responsible for the operation of all control measures required by this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of all such control measures. Such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the loading device.	(4) A person who is responsible for the operation of all control measures required by this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of all such control measures. Such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the loading device.	
(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the loading of crude oil or condensate into delivery vessels at production facilities, if such loading is accomplished with a submerged fill pipe.	(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the loading of crude oil or condensate into delivery vessels at production facilities, if such loading is accomplished with a submerged fill pipe. History: 1980 AACS; 1989 AACS; 1997 AACS.	
R 336.1707 New cold cleaners.	**R 336.1707 New cold cleaners.**	**Rule 707:** No change.

Rule 707. (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new cold cleaner unless all of the provisions of the following subrules are met or unless an equivalent control method is approved by the department.	**Rule 707.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new cold cleaner unless all of the provisions of the following subrules are met or unless an equivalent control method is approved by the department.	
(2) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new cold cleaner using a solvent having a Reid vapor pressure of more than 0.6 psia or heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit, unless at least 1 of the following conditions is met: (a) The cold cleaner is designed such that the ratio of the freeboard height to the width of the cleaner is equal to or greater than 0.7. (b) The solvent bath is covered with water if the solvent is insoluable and has a specific gravity of more than 1.0. (c) The cold cleaner is controlled by a carbon adsorption system, condensation system, or other method of equivalent control approved by the department.	(2) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new cold cleaner using a solvent having a Reid vapor pressure of more than 0.6 psia or heated above 120 degrees Fahrenheit, unless at least 1 of the following conditions is met: (a) The cold cleaner is designed such that the ratio of the freeboard height to the width of the cleaner is equal to or greater than 0.7. (b) The solvent bath is covered with water if the solvent is insoluable and has a specific gravity of more than 1.0. (c) The cold cleaner is controlled by a carbon adsorption system, condensation system, or other method of equivalent control approved by the department.	
(3) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new cold cleaner unless all of the following conditions are met: (a) A cover shall be installed and the cover shall be closed whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner. The cover shall be mechanically assisted in any of the following situations: (i) The Reid vapor pressure of the solvent is more than 0.3 psia. (ii) The solvent is agitated. (iii) The solvent is heated. (b) A device shall be available for draining cleaned parts, and the parts shall be drained not less than 15 seconds or until dripping ceases. (c) Waste solvent shall be stored only in closed containers, unless	(3) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new cold cleaner unless all of the following conditions are met: (a) A cover shall be installed and the cover shall be closed whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner. The cover shall be mechanically assisted in any of the following situations: (i) The Reid vapor pressure of the solvent is more than 0.3 psia. (ii) The solvent is agitated. (iii) The solvent is heated. (b) A device shall be available for draining cleaned parts, and the parts shall be drained not less than 15 seconds or until dripping ceases. (c) Waste solvent shall be stored only in closed containers, unless	

demonstrated to be a safety hazard and disposed of in a manner such that not more than 20% by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.	demonstrated to be a safety hazard and disposed of in a manner such that not more than 20% by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.	
(4) A person responsible for the provisions of this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of such provisions, and such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the cold cleaner.	(4) A person responsible for the provisions of this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of such provisions, and such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the cold cleaner.	
(5) The provisions of this rule do not apply to a new cold cleaner that is subject to the provisions of the halogenated solvent cleaner national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (1995), which are adopted by reference in R 336.1651.	(5) The provisions of this rule do not apply to a new cold cleaner that is subject to the provisions of the halogenated solvent cleaner national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (1995), which are adopted by reference in R 336.1651. History: 1980 AACS; 1997 AACS.	
R 336.1708 New open top vapor degreasers. **Rule 708.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new open top vapor degreaser unless all of the provisions of the following subrules are met or unless an equivalent control method is approved by the department.	**R 336.1708 New open top vapor degreasers.** **Rule 708.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new open top vapor degreaser unless all of the provisions of the following subrules are met or unless an equivalent control method is approved by the department.	**Rule 708:** No change.
(2) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new open top vapor degreaser unless at least 1 of the following conditions is met: (a) The degreaser is designed such that the ratio of the freeboard height to the width of the degreaser is equal to or greater than 0.75. And if the degreaser opening is more than 10 square feet, the degreaser shall be designed with a powered or mechanically assisted cover. (b) The degreaser is equipped with a refrigerated freeboard device.	(2) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new open top vapor degreaser unless at least 1 of the following conditions is met: (a) The degreaser is designed such that the ratio of the freeboard height to the width of the degreaser is equal to or greater than 0.75. And if the degreaser opening is more than 10 square feet, the degreaser shall be designed with a powered or mechanically assisted cover. (b) The degreaser is equipped with a refrigerated freeboard device.	

(c) The degreaser is controlled by a carbon adsorption system with ventilation of more than 50 cubic feet per minute of air/vapor area when the cover is open and with exhaust of less than 25 parts of organic vapor per million parts of air averaged over 1 complete adsorption cycle. (d) The degreaser is controlled by an equivalent control method approved by the department.	(c) The degreaser is controlled by a carbon adsorption system with ventilation of more than 50 cubic feet per minute of air/vapor area when the cover is open and with exhaust of less than 25 parts of organic vapor per million parts of air averaged over 1 complete adsorption cycle. (d) The degreaser is controlled by an equivalent control method approved by the department.	
(3) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new open top vapor degreaser unless all of the following conditions are met: (a) A cover shall be installed that is designed to be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone. The cover shall be closed at all times, except when processing workloads through the degreaser. (b) A procedure shall be developed to minimize solvent carryout by doing all of the following: (i) Racking parts to allow complete drainage. (ii) Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at a vertical speed of less than 11 feet per minute when a powered hoist is used to raise or lower the parts. (iii) Holding parts in the vapor zone not less than 30 seconds or until condensation ceases. (iv) Tipping or tumbling parts in a manner such that no pools of organic solvent remain on the cleaned parts before removal. (v) Allowing parts to dry within the degreaser for not less than 15 seconds or until visually dry. (c) The following control devices shall be installed: (i) A condenser flow switch and thermostat that shut off the sump	(3) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new open top vapor degreaser unless all of the following conditions are met: (a) A cover shall be installed that is designed to be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone. The cover shall be closed at all times, except when processing workloads through the degreaser. (b) A procedure shall be developed to minimize solvent carryout by doing all of the following: (i) Racking parts to allow complete drainage. (ii) Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at a vertical speed of less than 11 feet per minute when a powered hoist is used to raise or lower the parts. (iii) Holding parts in the vapor zone not less than 30 seconds or until condensation ceases. (iv) Tipping or tumbling parts in a manner such that no pools of organic solvent remain on the cleaned parts before removal. (v) Allowing parts to dry within the degreaser for not less than 15 seconds or until visually dry. (c) The following control devices shall be installed: (i) A condenser flow switch and thermostat that shut off the sump	

heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or is too warm. (ii) If equipped with spray, a spray safety switch that shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops excessively. (iii) A vapor level control device that shuts off the sump heat if the solvent vapor level rises above the normal design level. (d) The total workloads shall not occupy more than ½ of the degreaser's open top area. (e) Solvent shall not be sprayed above the vapor level. (f) Solvent leaks shall be repaired immediately. (g) The degreaser shall be operated in such a manner that no water is visibly detectable in solvent exiting the water separator. (h) Exhaust ventilation shall not exceed 65 cubic feet per minute per square foot of degreaser open area, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements. (i) Waste solvent shall be stored only in closed containers, unless demonstrated to be a safety hazard and disposed of in a manner such that not more than 20% by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.	heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or is too warm. (ii) If equipped with spray, a spray safety switch that shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops excessively. (iii) A vapor level control device that shuts off the sump heat if the solvent vapor level rises above the normal design level. (d) The total workload shall not occupy more than 1/2 of the degreaser's open top area. (e) Solvent shall not be sprayed above the vapor level. (f) Solvent leaks shall be repaired immediately. (g) The degreaser shall be operated in such a manner that no water is visibly detectable in solvent exiting the water separator. (h) Exhaust ventilation shall not exceed 65 cubic feet per minute per square foot of degreaser open area, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements. (i) Waste solvent shall be stored only in closed containers, unless demonstrated to be a safety hazard and disposed of in a manner such that not more than 20% by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.	
(4) A person responsible for the provisions of this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of all such provisions, and such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near thee vapor degreaser.	(4) A person responsible for the provisions of this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of all such provisions, and such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the vapor degreaser.	
(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to an open top vapor degreaser having an air/vapor interface of less than 10 square feet, if the degreaser complies with the provisions of subrules (3) and (4) of	(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to an open top vapor degreaser having an air/vapor interface of less than 10 square feet, if the degreaser complies with the provisions of subrules (3) and (4) of	

this rule.	this rule.	
(6) The provisions of this rule do not apply to a new open top vapor degreaser that is subject to the provisions of the halogenated solvent cleaner national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (1995), which are adopted by reference in R 336.1651.	(6) The provisions of this rule do not apply to a new open top vapor degreaser that is subject to the provisions of the halogenated solvent cleaner national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (1995), which are adopted by reference in R 336.1651. History: 1980 AACS; 1997 AACS.	
R 336.1709 New conveyorized cold cleaners. **Rule 709.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized cold cleaner unless all of the provisions of the following subrules are met or unless an equivalent control method is approved by the department.	**R 336.1709 New conveyorized cold cleaners.** **Rule 709.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized cold cleaner unless all of the provisions of the following subrules are met or unless an equivalent control method is approved by the department.	**Rule 709:** No change.
(2) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized cold cleaner unless at least 1 or the following conditions is met: (a) The cleaner is equipped with a refrigerated freeboard device. (b) The cleaner is controlled by a carbon adsorption system with ventilation of more than 50 cubic feet per minute of air/vapor area when the cover is open and with exhaust of less than 25 parts of organic vapor per million parts of air averaged over 1 complete adsorption cycle. (c) The cleaner is controlled by an equivalent control method approved by the department.	(2) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized cold cleaner unless at least 1 of the following conditions is met: (a) The cleaner is equipped with a refrigerated freeboard device. (b) The cleaner is controlled by a carbon adsorption system with ventilation of more than 50 cubic feet per minute of air/vapor area when the cover is open and with exhaust of less than 25 parts of organic vapor per million parts of air averaged over 1 complete adsorption cycle. (c) The cleaner is controlled by an equivalent control method approved by the department.	
(3) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized cold cleaner unless all of the following conditions are met: (a) Covers shall be provided for closing off the entrance and exit	(3) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized cold cleaner unless all of the following conditions are met: (a) Covers shall be provided for closing off the entrance and exit	

during shutdown hours. (b) A procedure shall be developed to minimize solvent carryout by racking parts for best drainage. (c) Openings shall be designed in a manner to be minimized during operation so that entrances and exits silhouette maximum size workloads with an average clearance between the parts and the edge of the cleaner opening of less than 4 inches or less than 10% of the width of the opening. (d) Solvent leaks shall be repaired immediately. (e) The cleaner shall be operated in a manner such that no water is visibly detectable in solvent exiting the water separator. (f) A downtime cover shall be placed over entrances and exits of the conveyorized cold cleaner immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and shall not be removed until just before start-up. (g) Waste solvent shall be stored only in closed containers, unless demonstrated to be a safety hazard and disposed of in a manner such that not more than 20% by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.	during shutdown hours. (b) A procedure shall be developed to minimize solvent carryout by racking parts for best drainage. (c) Openings shall be designed in a manner to be minimized during operation so that entrances and exits silhouette maximum size workloads with an average clearance between the parts and the edge of the cleaner opening of less than 4 inches or less than 10% of the width of the opening. (d) Solvent leaks shall be repaired immediately. (e) The cleaner shall be operated in a manner such that no water is visibly detectable in solvent exiting the water separator. (f) A downtime cover shall be placed over entrances and exits of the conveyorized cold cleaner immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and shall not be removed until just before start-up. (g) Waste solvent shall be stored only in closed containers, unless demonstrated to be a safety hazard and disposed of in a manner such that not more than 20% by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.	
(4) A person responsible for the provisions of this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of such provisions, and such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the conveyorized cold cleaner.	(4) A person responsible for the provisions of this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of such provisions, and such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the conveyorized cold cleaner.	
(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any new conveyorized cold cleaner having an air/vapor interface of less than 20 square feet, if the cleaner complies with the provisions of subrules (3) and (4) of this rule.	(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any new conveyorized cold cleaner having an air/vapor interface of less than 20 square feet, if the cleaner complies with the provisions of subrules (3) and (4) of this rule.	

(6) The provisions of this rule do not apply to a new conveyorized cold cleaner that is subject to the provisions of the halogenated solvent cleaner national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (1995), which are adopted by reference in R 336.1651.	(6) The provisions of this rule do not apply to a new conveyorized cold cleaner that is subject to the provisions of the halogenated solvent cleaner national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (1995), which are adopted by reference in R 336.1651. History: 1980 AACS; 1997 AACS.	
R 336.1710 New conveyorized vapor degreasers. **Rule 710.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized vapor degreaser unless all of the provisions of the following subrules are met or unless an equivalent control method is approved by the department.	**R 336.1710 New conveyorized vapor degreasers.** **Rule 710.** (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized vapor degreaser unless all of the provisions of the following subrules are met or unless an equivalent control method is approved by the department.	**Rule 710:** No change*
(2) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized vapor degreaser unless at least 1 of the following conditions is met: (a) The degreaser is equipped with a refrigerated freeboard device. (b) The degreaser is controlled by a carbon adsorption system with ventilation of more than 50 cubic feet per minute of air/vapor area when the cover is open and with exhaust of less than 25 parts of organic vapor per million parts of air averaged over 1 complete adsorption cycle. (c) The cleaner is controlled by an equivalent control method approved by the department.	(2) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized vapor degreaser unless at least 1 of the following conditions is met: (a) The degreaser is equipped with a refrigerated freeboard device. (b) The degreaser is controlled by a carbon adsorption system with ventilation of more than 50 cubic feet per minute of air/vapor area when the cover is open and with exhaust of less than 25 parts of organic vapor per million parts of air averaged over 1 complete adsorption cycle. (c) The cleaner is controlled by an equivalent control method approved by the department.	
(3) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized vapor degreaser unless all of the following conditions are met: (a) Covers shall be provided for closing off the entrance and exit during shutdown hours.	(3) It is unlawful for a person to operate a new conveyorized vapor degreaser unless all of the following conditions are met: (a) Covers shall be provided for closing off the entrance and exit during shutdown hours.	

(b) A procedure shall be developed to minimize solvent carryout by doing both of the following: (i) Racking parts for best drainage. (ii) Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at a vertical speed of less than 11 feet per minute. (c) The following control devices shall be installed: (i) A condenser flow switch and thermostat that shut off the sump heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or is too warm. (ii) A spray safety switch that shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops excessively. (iii) A vapor level control device that shuts off the sump heat if the solvent vapor level rises above the normal design level. (d) Openings shall be designed in a manner to be minimized during operation so that entrances and exits silhouette maximum size workloads with an average clearance between the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening of less than 4 inches or less than 10% of the width of the opening. (e) Solvent leaks shall be repaired immediately. (f) The degreaser shall be operated in a manner such that no water is visibly detectable in solvent exiting the water separator. (g) A downtime cover shall be placed over entrances and exits of the conveyorized cold cleaner immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and shall not be removed until just before start-up. (h) Exhaust ventilation shall not exceed 65 cubic feet per minute per square foot of degreaser open area, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements.	(b) A procedure shall be developed to minimize solvent carryout by doing both of the following: (i) Racking parts for best drainage. (ii) Moving parts in and out of the degreaser at a vertical speed of less than 11 feet per minute. (c) The following control devices shall be installed: (i) A condenser flow switch and thermostat that shut off the sump heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or is too warm. (ii) A spray safety switch that shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops excessively. (iii) A vapor level control device that shuts off the sump heat if the solvent vapor level rises above the normal design level. (d) Openings shall be designed in a manner to be minimized during operation so that entrances and exits silhouette maximum size workloads with an average clearance between the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening of less than 4 inches or less than 10% of the width of the opening. (e) Solvent leaks shall be repaired immediately. (f) The degreaser shall be operated in a manner such that no water is visibly detectable in solvent exiting the water separator. (g) A downtime cover shall be placed over entrances and exits of the conveyorized cold cleaner immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and shall not be removed until just before start-up. (h) Exhaust ventilation shall not exceed 65 cubic feet per minute per square foot of degreaser open area, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements.	

(i) Waste solvent shall be stored only in closed containers, unless demonstrated to be a safety hazard and disposed of in a manner such that not more than 20% by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.	(i) Waste solvent shall be stored only in closed containers, unless demonstrated to be a safety hazard and disposed of in a manner such that not more than 20% by weight is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere.	
(4) A person responsible for the provisions of this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of such provisions, and such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the conveyorized vapor degreaser.	(4) A person responsible for the provisions of this rule shall develop written procedures for the operation of such provisions, and such procedures shall be posted in an accessible, conspicuous location near the conveyorized vapor degreaser.	
(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any new conveyorized vapor degreaser having an air/vapor interface of less than 20 square feet, if the cleaner complies with the provisions of subrules (3) and (4) of this rule.	(5) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to any new conveyorized vapor degreaser having an air/vapor interface of less than 20 square feet, if the cleaner complies with the provisions of subrules (3) and (4) of this rule.	
(6) The provisions of this rule do not apply to any new conveyorized vapor degreaser that is subject to the provisions of the halogenated solvent cleaner national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (1995), which are adopted by reference in R 336.1651.	(6) The provisions of this rule do not apply to any new conveyorized vapor degreaser that is subject to the provisions of the halogenated solvent cleaner national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (1995), which are adopted by reference in R 336.1651. 1. Parts per million, by volume 2. Averaging time period 3. This compound is a stabilizer. History: 1980 AACS; 1997 AACS.	***Footnotes:** Not sure what these are in reference to – there are no footnote numbers in any of the rules' text.