

ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES

In automotive refinishing, the potential release points of a nonvolatile diisocyanate are as follows:

- Air filter waste from overspray.
- Diisocyanate-containing mist entrained in the stack air.

EPA estimates that up to 10% of the solids may be released to the facility's waste water treatment plant, based on a pilot plant operation of paint solids removal in a non-automotive industry (Sokolovic, 1996). This assumption is uncertain due to the absence of industry specific data and may be conservative.

Water releases are not expected. EPA's information from the literature and from a spray booth manufacturer (Garcia, 1996) indicates that water controls in spray booths are seldom, if ever, used.

Air releases can result from the dry filter control if this air is not recycled to the spray booth. EPA estimates this release as 10 percent of the daily overspray generation quantity, based on a midpoint paint booth removal efficiency of 90 percent for various types of paint with dry filters (Rodriguez, 1987).

Solid waste releases (to landfill or incineration) will also result from overspray, equipment cleanup, and container residue. EPA estimates the quantity from overspray as 75 percent of the use volume (based on Heitbrink, 1996, for conventional guns). EPA did not find information for equipment cleanup and container residue specific to the automobile industry, but estimates these quantities as totaling 5 percent of the use volume based on similar operations in other industries.