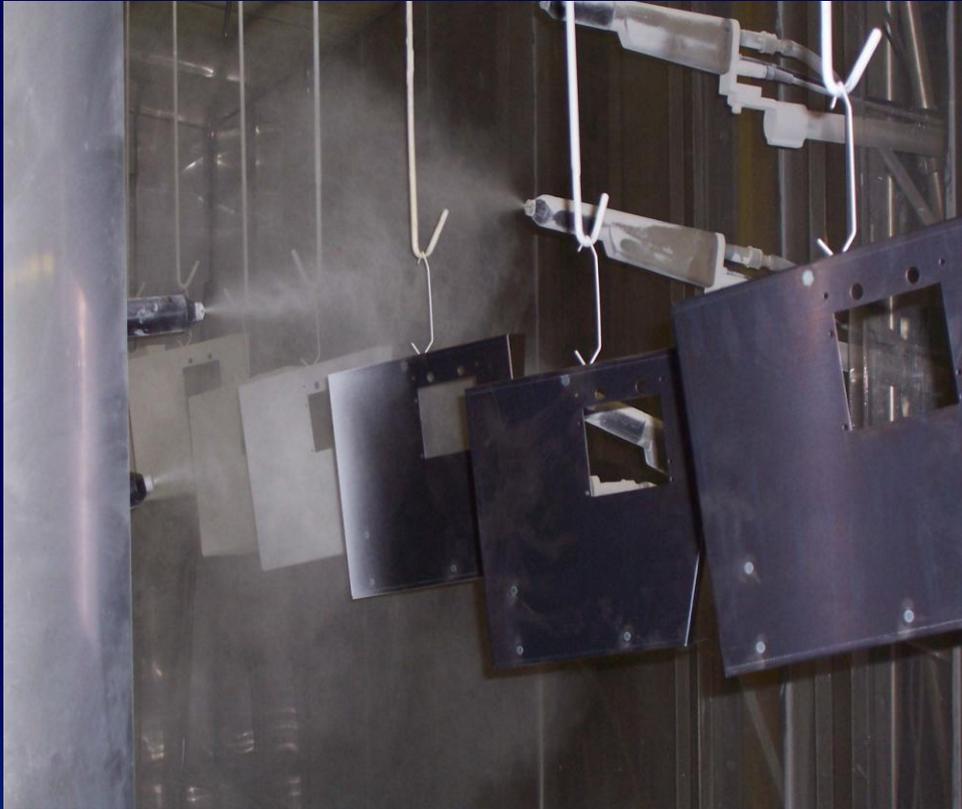
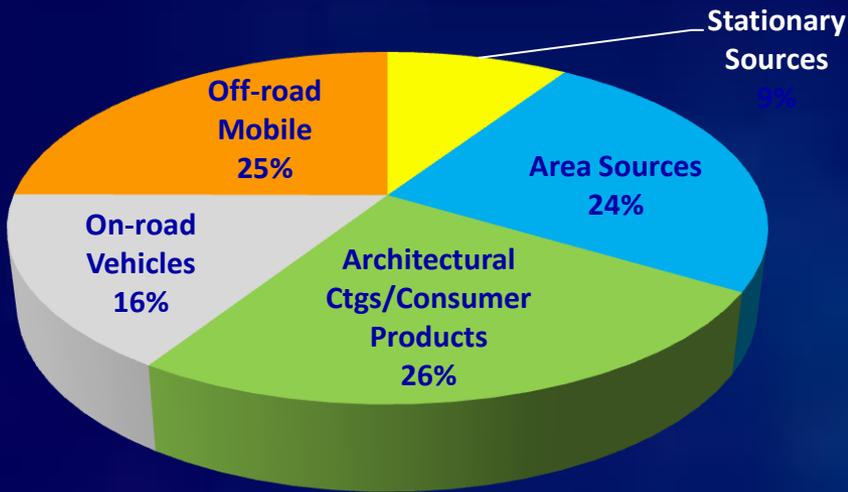


Reducing VOC and Toxic Emissions

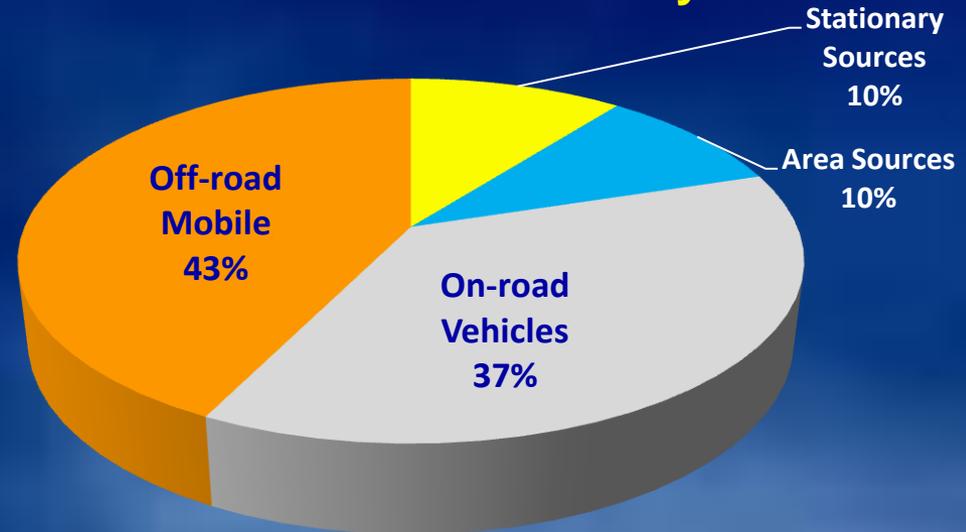


Sources of Ozone*

VOC Emissions: 433 tons/day

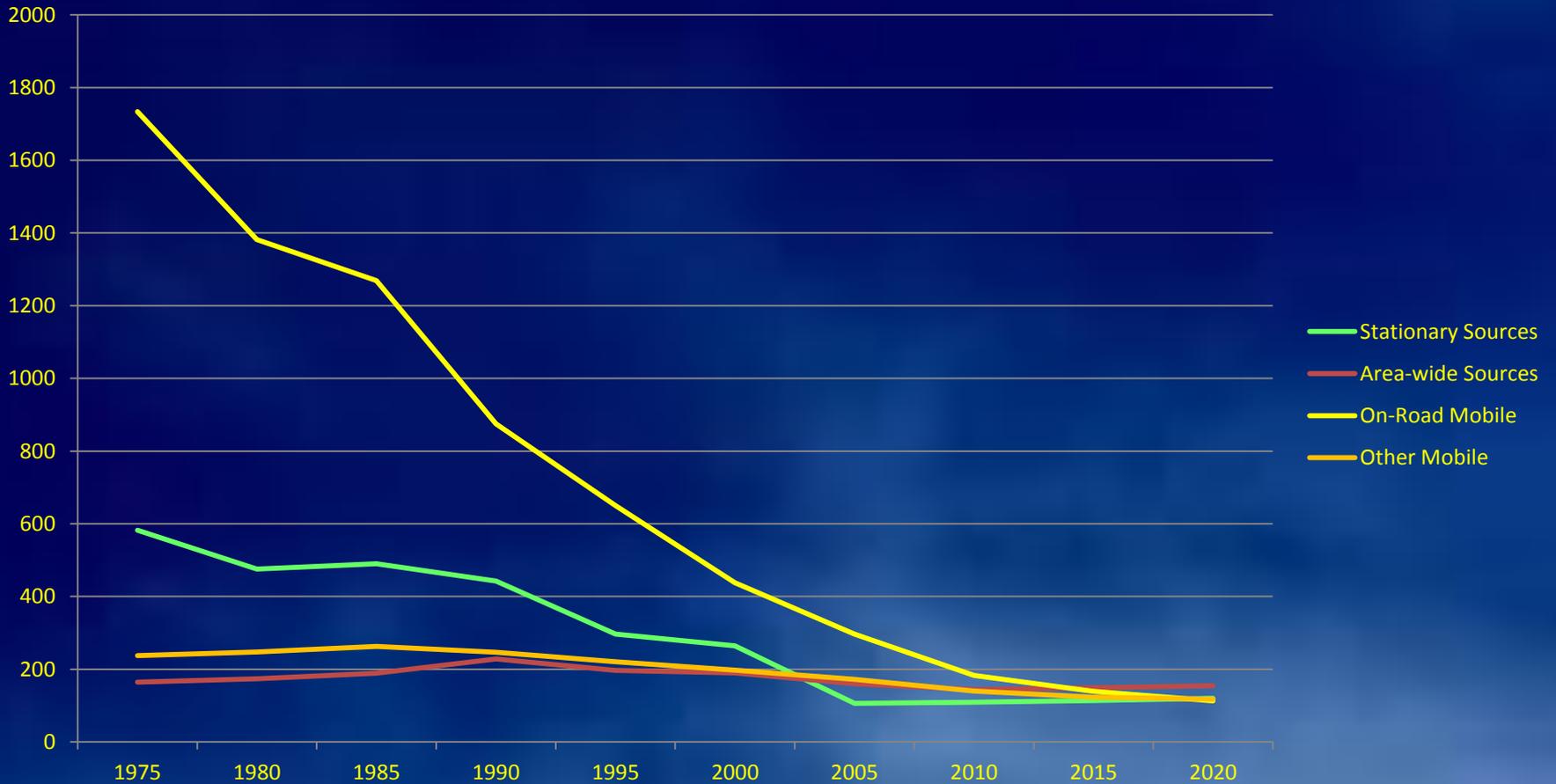


NOx Emissions: 313 tons/day

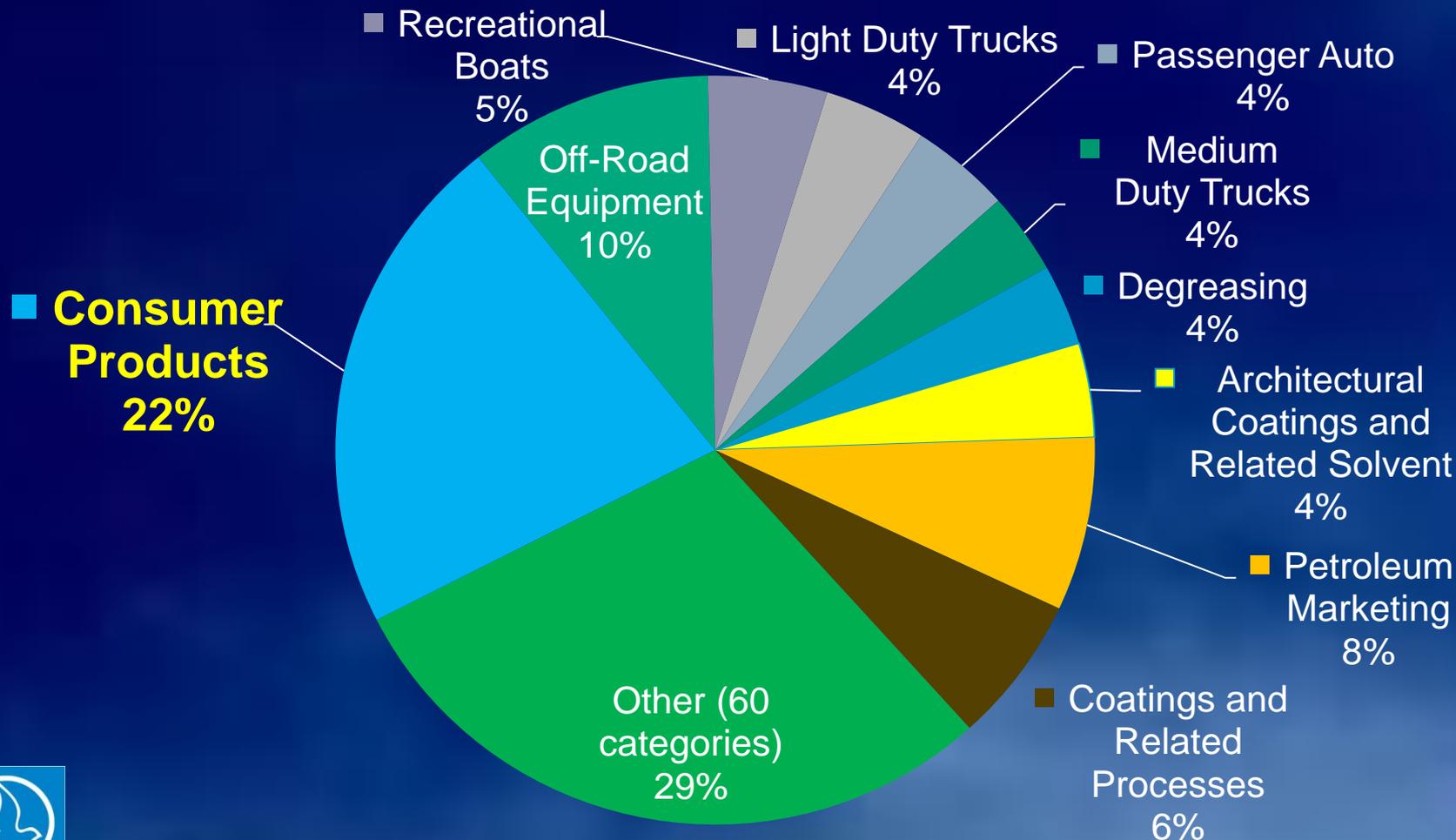


* Year 2023 baseline emissions – Summer Planning Inventory

ROG Emission Trends (tons/day, annual average)



Major Source Contribution To VOC (2023)



2023 VOC = 530 tons/day Source: 2012 AQMP

VOC Source Specific Rules

Industrial Coatings and Solvents

- Boats (Rules 1106 & 1106.1)
- Metal (Rule 1107)
- Batch Cleaning (Rule 1122)
- Solvent Cleaning
- Aerospace (Rule 1124)
- Metal coil and containers (Rule 1125)
- Printing (Rules 1130 & 1130.1)
- Wood (Rule 1136)
- Metalworking fluids (Rule 1144)
- Plastic/Rubber/Glass (Rule 1145)
- Auto refinishing (Rule 1151)
- Polyester Resin (Rule 1162)
- Adhesives (Rule 1168)
- Hand-wipe Cleaning (Rule 1171)

VOC Source Specific Rules

Fugitive Emissions

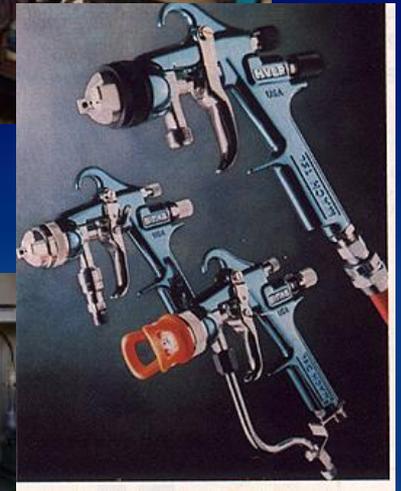
- Fuel Dispensing (Rule 461)
- Liquid Loading (Rule 462)
- Liquid Storage (Rule 463)
- Refinery Process Turnarounds (Rule 1123)
- Oil Wells (Rules 1148, 1148.1, 1148.2)
- Storage Tank Degassing (Rule 1149)
- Landfills (Rule 1150, 1150.1, 1150.2)
- Leaks from Refineries (Rule 1173)
- Sumps and Wastewater Separators (Rule 1176)
- LPG Transfer and Dispensing (Rule 1177)
- Storage at Refineries (Rule 1178)

VOC Source Specific Rules Consumer Related

- Dry Cleaning (Rule 1102)
- Architectural Coatings (Rule 1113)
- Paint Thinners and Multi-purpose Solvents (Rule 1143)
- Aerosol Coatings (CARB)
- Household and Institutional Products (CARB)

Coating Regulatory Requirements

- Applicability and Purpose
- Definitions
- Coating VOC content
 - Prohibits use of high VOC coatings
- Transfer Efficiency
 - HVLP
- Solvent Use
 - <25 g/l
- Control Equipment (optional)



General VOC Content Limits

<u>Product Type</u>	<u>VOC Content(g/L)</u>
Adhesive	50 - 150
Architectural Coating	50 - 100
Industrial Coating	100 - 420
Inks	225 - 300
Cleaning	25 - 100

- Limits designed to encourage the use of low and non-solvent technologies

Architectural Coatings

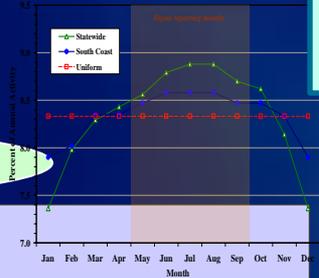


Rule Limits: VOC 50 – 100 g/l
 Numerous Commercial Coatings: VOC < 10g/l
 Colorants Limit: VOC 50 g/l – First in U.S.

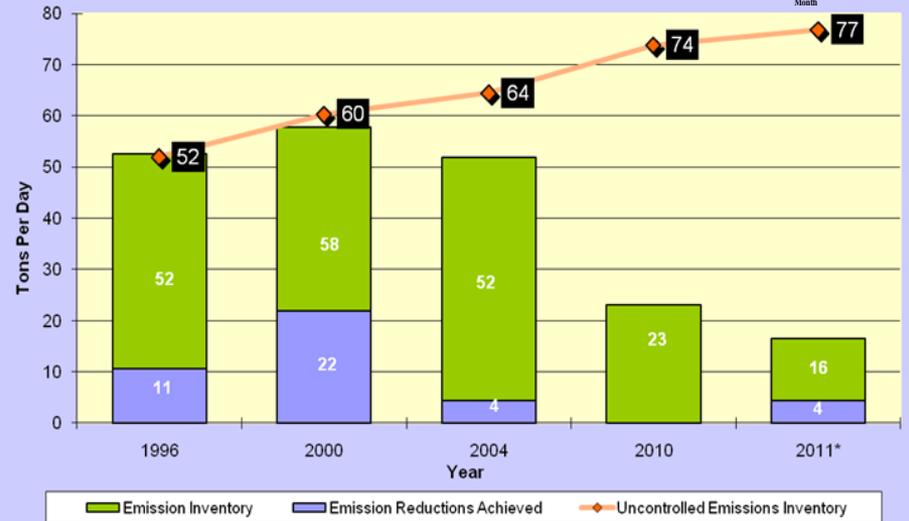
Solvent-based Alkyd,
 Epoxy, Urethanes

100% Solids
 Acrylics
 Alkyd Emulsions
 Waterborne Epoxy & Urethanes
 Exempt Solvent-based

Summer (Planning) Inventory about 30% higher



Annual Average Emissions



2010/11/17

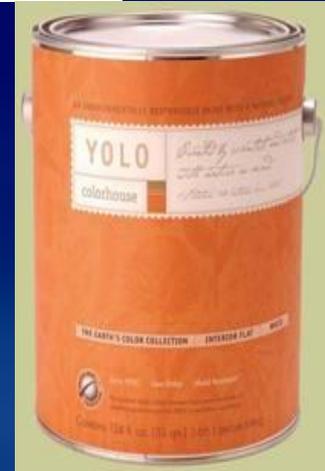
Basis for VOC Limits

- Feedback from manufacturers
- CARB Coating Survey
- Commercial volume reporting
- Data search for compliant materials
- Technical Advisory Committee and Working Groups
- Technical Assessments
 - Laboratory Evaluation
 - Field Evaluation
 - Accelerated Weathering



Staff Findings

- Greater number of compliant or super-compliant products virtually in all coating categories
- Courts have upheld technical feasibility
- Private Standards Groups conducting paint testing
- Significant reduction in VOCs with toxic and health concerns
 - Xylene, toluene, ethylbenzene



Solvent Usage Industrial & Consumer

VOC < 25 g/l

PERC, TCE,
MEK, Xylene,
Toluene,
Glycol Ethers,
Mineral Spirits
(Naphtha)

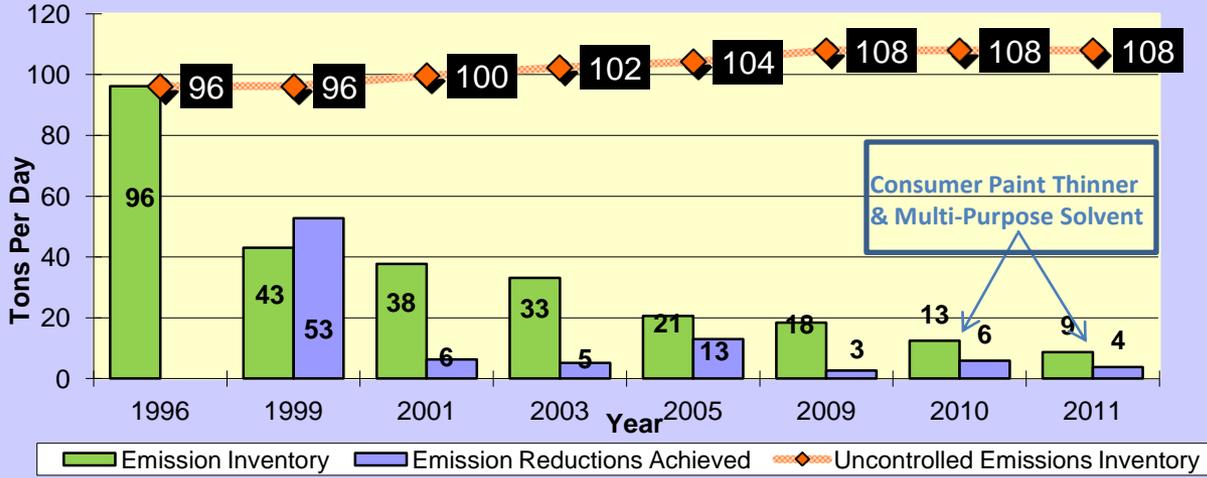
Aqueous

Exempt
Solvents

Bio-
based



Annual Average Emissions



Vapor Degreasers



1995

- Open Top
- Drag Out Losses
- PERC, TCE emissions

- Airless/Airtight
- Reduced solvent use and waste
- Virtually no emissions



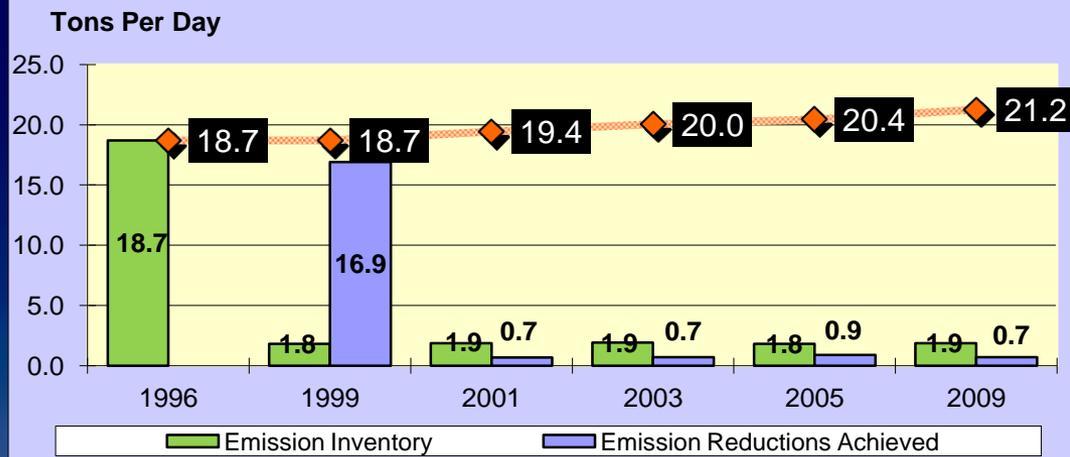
2001

Automotive Parts Washers

Rule 1171 - Repair and Maintenance Cleaning

- Previously used mineral spirits in parts washers (remote reservoir)
- Replaced by aqueous parts washers and spray cabinets
 - VOC 50 g/l in 1999
 - VOC 25 g/l in 2005

Annual Average Emissions



Remote reservoir



Spray cabinet

Clean Air Solvents & Clean Air Choices Cleaner Certification Program

- Multi-media certification programs
 - More than 80 participating companies and over 180 certified products
- Ultra-low VOC
- Prohibits toxics
 - PERC
 - TCE
 - Methylene Chloride
 - Xylene
 - Toluene
 - Methanol
 - Glycol ethers
 - Ethylene glycol
 - Diethanolamine
 - Alkylphenol and nonylphenol ethoxylates



Objective



- Certify ultra-low VOC cleaning products
 - Recognize availability
 - Encourage marketing and use



- Reduce VOC emissions and reduce human health and environmental impacts

Cost and Performance

- Tested products with City of Santa Monica, major school district, office buildings
- Chemical prices are the same
- Adequate performance with only minor increase in labor
- Nearly invisible transition for most uses
- Significant reduction in VOCs and toxics

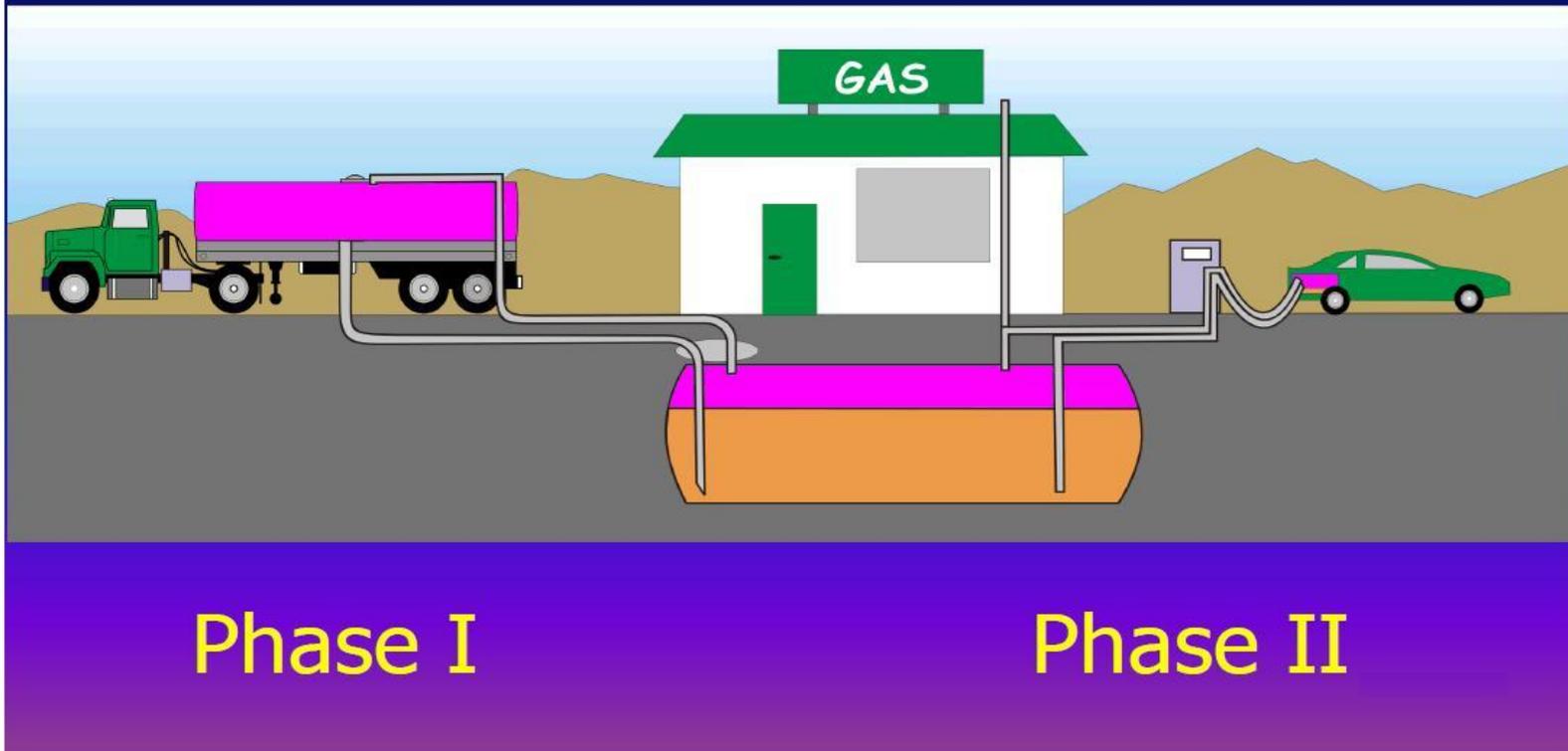


Fuel Dispensing

- 16 billion gal/yr gasoline sales in California
 - Estimated 8.4 lbs/1,000 gal of VOC emissions from uncontrolled fuel dispensing
 - Concurrent reductions in BTEX
 - 56 tons/day emission reductions from Phase I controls
 - 11 tons/day from Phase II controls



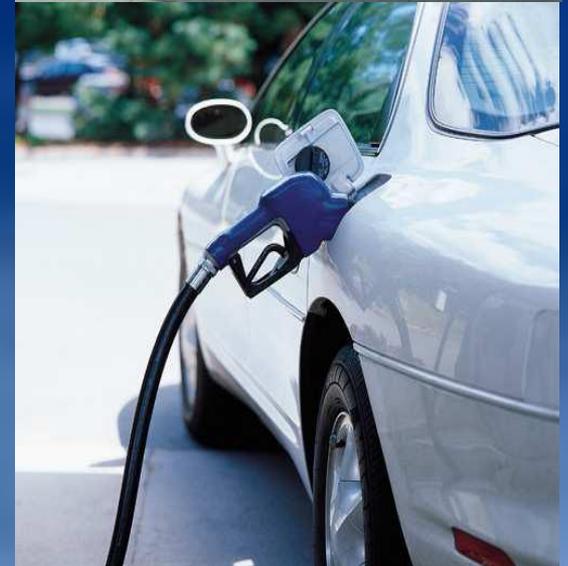
Vapor Recovery at Service Stations



Source: CARB

Vapor Recovery Controls

- **Phase I – Fuel deliveries**
 - Trucks unload fuel using submerged drop tube
 - Vapors displaced returned to fuel truck
- **Phase II – Fueling vehicles**
 - Nozzle boot captures vapors displaced during fueling
 - Vapors returned to fuel storage tank
 - Phase I controls return vapors to truck during delivery



Enhanced Inspection and Repair at Refineries and Chemical Plants

- Applies to valves, flanges, pumps, etc.
- Requirements for atmospheric pressure relief devices (PRDs)
 - Monitor to detect any release
 - Notify and report significant releases
- Periodically report PRD release statistics
- Approx. 14 tons/day emission reductions



Refinery Flaring Reduction

SOx Trends as Surrogate



Enforcement

- Critical aspect of rule process
 - Major impetus for compliance with rules
 - Provides feedback for further rule development and improvements
- Compliance components
 - Prohibition of sales
 - Including labeling of product containers and technical data sheets
 - Visual inspection of equipment
 - Review of permit conditions
 - Examine daily recordkeeping

Challenges

- **Reactivity vs. Mass-based reductions**
 - Much more regulatory complexity with Reactivity
- **Test methods**
 - Low VOC limits in rules challenging methodologies
 - Particularly high water content coatings
- **Reactivity vs. Toxicity**
 - Added flexibility may increase use of toxic compounds
- **Low Vapor Pressure**
 - Physiochemical properties may provide options
 - Establishing appropriate parameters under study

Conclusions

- Industry can thrive under “smart” regulations
- Inclusive rule development process key to industry acceptance
- Research and development (R&D) funds going towards development of low and non-solvent technologies
- VOC reductions lead directly to toxics reductions

Questions or Comments?

Naveen Berry - Manager

(909) 396-2363

nberry@aqmd.gov

