

11/03/1978

VOC471103781

Category: 47 – Compliance Date Extension

UNITED STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

DATE: 11/03/78

SUBJECT: Categorical Compliance Schedules for VOC Sources

FROM: Walter C. Barber, Director
Air Quality Planning and Standards (MD 10)

TO: Director, Air and Hazardous Materials Division, Regions I, III-X
Director, Environmental Program Division, Region II

We have received a number of requests to clarify what is expected for VOC compliance schedules. The guidance published in the compilation for the "Workshops on Requirements for Nonattainment Area Plans" states:

1. Each plan must contain legally enforceable compliance schedules setting forth dates by which all sources or categories of sources must be in compliance with an applicable requirement of the plan. Each compliance schedule must contain increments of progress as defined in Section 51.1(q) except as provided in item number 3 below.
2. Compliance schedules as defined in Section 51.1(q) shall be submitted with the plan and shall provide for final compliance as expeditiously as practicable but in no case shall extend beyond the final air quality attainment date of the plan.
3. Each compliance schedule for six months or less in duration from the date of its adoption must contain at least the following increments:
 - a. Date of initiation of a contract or activity which will result in final compliance.
 - b. Date of final compliance with the omission limitation.

In order to better define what should be considered "as expeditious as practicable" for a compliance schedule, OAQPS requested the Division of Stationary Source Enforcement (DSSE) to investigate the time a typical source would need to come into compliance. Their response is enclosed.

Please note that every source should be covered by a schedule, either categorical or source specific. Categorical schedules should reflect the minimum time necessary for a typical individual source in a category to come into compliance, and generally should reflect the consideration of the

enclosed memo from DSSE. States which depend heavily on categorical schedules are also encouraged to have procedures to develop source specific schedules for sources which need them.

On a case-by-case basis, individual source specific schedules may be extended under the SIP beyond the categorical schedule time (but not beyond the final air quality attainment date) only if one or more of the following are satisfied.

1. The State demonstrates that it is physically impossible for the operation in question to comply with the date in a categorical schedule.
2. That, by allowing additional time, innovative technology will be applied and the reductions to be achieved will be significantly greater than that from the CTG RACT value (this ultimate limitation must be legally enforceable).
3. Additional time is necessary to allow for the development of low solvent systems rather than apply add-on controls.
4. The operation in question is part of a Statewide or multi-state program to prioritize the sequence of installing controls at a number of similar operations owned or controlled by the same company, and the overall compliance program is as expeditious as practicable.

Please note that any present or future modification of a compliance schedule must be included in the SIP (or revised into the SIP) since it will impact the evaluation of reasonable further progress (RFP). In no case should compliance with RFP be waived. Hence an alternate compliance schedule can be approved but only if the RFP demonstration is maintained through compensating reductions in other areas.

If you have any questions or comments on this memorandum, please call John Calcagni (FTS) 629-5365.

Enclosure

cc: Chief, Air Branch, Regions I-X
D. Hawkins, OANR
E. Tuerk, OANR

Enclosure

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20460

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 18, 1978

SUBJECT: Categorical Compliance Schedules for VOC Sources

FROM: John Rasnic, Chief
Compliance Monitoring Branch
Division of Stationary
Source Enforcement (EN-341)

TO: John Calcagni, Staff Assistant
Control Programs Operations Branch
Control Programs Development Division (MD-15)

Earlier this month you asked DSSE to develop Categorical ("blanket") compliance schedules for sources required to install RACT for VOC control. Sources subject to these requirements must be in compliance as expeditiously as practicable but no later than December 31, 1982. In response to your request we have developed schedules that, hopefully, will enable most sources to be in compliance before this date yet not be unduly burdensome in terms of time constraints.

The control technique guideline (CTG) series issued by OAQPS lists 11 documents covering 16 VOC admitting industrial operations. Our brief investigation of these industries leads us to believe most of these sources can achieve final compliance within either one or two years by adhering to one of the following categorical schedules:

Categorical Compliance Schedule Options		
Required Increments of Progress	Schedule No. 1	Schedule No. 2
	One-Year Schedule, Weeks	Two-Year Schedule, Weeks
Control Plan Submitted	12	16
Contract Award	18	24
Initial of Construction	28	48
Construction Completed	46	100
Final Compliance	52	104

The left hand column lists the increments of progress as required by 40 CFR 51.15. The time intervals are in weeks (Note: Due dates can be conveniently designated as the 1st or 15th of a month).

This table was constructed after consulting various literature sources and obtaining the opinions of CTG authors or other qualified CMB-ESED personnel. Since states must submit approvable regulations by January 1979, the need for compliance schedules was immediate. Therefore our proposed schedules have been prepared in a short period of time and involve considerable guesswork. Also, many other factors may mitigate the proposed time scales. Some of these factors are on-site problems such as space limitations, inclement weather, and lack of needed utilities; logistical problems such as delays in equipment delivery caused by special orders, backlog of orders, or unavailability of large motors and/or fans; and design problems caused by lack of engineering data for some applications. To the limited extent possible, such factors were considered in preparation of the schedules.

Before presenting the industry specific results of our investigation, I would like to mention some apparent problems areas:

Low Solvent Technology (LST) - the adoption of low solvent coatings as a principal means of reducing VOC emissions is, in many cases, technology forcing. As a result, more time may be required to install some low solvent coating systems than would be required for add-on control devices. For example, five years would not be an unreasonable length of time to research, develop and evaluate a low solvent coating for a particular application. Time would also be required to install the system. Despite this, low solvent coating technology is advocated because of the inherent long-term benefits to be derived from reducing the quantity of volatile organic compounds used in surface coatings, eliminating the need for abatement equipment and reducing concomitant energy requirements. For sources developing innovative, superior technology a special compliance schedule can be issued in accordance with Section 113(d) (4) of the Clean Air Act as amended August 1977; however, no

explicit guidance is available at this time. Please note that this long-term situation is not to be confused with LST applications where the low solvent coatings are already developed. Lead time for applying existing technology should not exceed two years.

Ultraviolet Curing - Conversion to ultraviolet curable coatings has been successful on some can coating formulations; however, many coatings are still in the development stages or are undergoing tests for Food and Drug Administration. Presently, ultraviolet curing technology is limited to thin semi-transparent coating films, although they are being tested for additional uses in the can coating industry. It will be a number of years before acceptable ultraviolet curable coatings are generally available. A categorical compliance schedule for ultraviolet curing is not necessary or appropriate at this time.

Cutback Asphalt Paving and Degreasing Cold Cleaners - The original compliance schedules developed for these sources indicated that final compliance can be achieved in less than six(6) months. However, the hundreds of thousands of companies affected by the anticipated regulations may not be able to comply that quickly. Most of these operations are, by nature, small businesses with limited resources and may not be aware of their regulatory obligations. In addition, manufacturers may not be able to produce sufficient quantities of emulsion agents and cold cleaner covers in such a short period of time. Therefore, we recommend the one year schedule be applied.

Our specific recommendations for each VOC source category are listed in Attachment 1. Generally speaking sources installing add-on control devices or applying low solvent technology are given two years to comply. Resources subject to equipment, operating, and/or maintenance standards have one year to comply.

Hopefully this discussion will help you develop meaningful categorical compliance schedules that state and local agencies may use as a guideline when preparing the 1979 SIPs. Allow me to remind you that Section 120(g) requires payment of noncompliance penalties for source violating emission limitations beyond mid-79. Failure by States to include schedules as part of their VOC regulations will generally subject the affected sources to penalties. If you have any further questions or wish to comment please contact Bob Marshall (FTS-755-0103).

Attachment 1

CTG Source Category	Recommended Compliance Schedule
1) <u>Surface Coating</u>	
Can	Low Solvent Technology (LST) - #2 Add-On Controls (AOC) except incineration - #2 Incineration (I) - #1 Ultraviolet Curing - Unknown
Coil	LST - #2 I - #1
Fabric Vinyl Paper Auto & Truck	LST - #2 AOC - #2 I - #1
2) Metal Furniture Coating	LST - #2 AOC - #2 I - #1
3) Magnetic Wire Coating	LST - #2 I - #1
4) Large Appliance Coating	LST - #2 AOC - #2 I - #1
5) Bulk Gasoline Terminal Truck Loading	#2
6) Bulk Gasoline Plants	#1
7) Service Stations	
8) Fixed-Roof Storage of Petroleum Liquids	Internal Floating Roofs - #1 AOC - #2
9) Petroleum Refining	Vacuum Systems and Process Unit Turnarounds - #1 Waste Water Separators - #2
10) Cutback Asphalt	#1
11) Degreasing	#1