

FACT SHEET

Control Techniques Guidelines in Lieu of Regulations for Miscellaneous Metal Products Coatings, Plastic Parts Coatings, Auto and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings, Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials, and Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives

ACTION

- On September 30, 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final determination that control techniques guidelines (CTG) would be substantially as effective as national regulations in reducing volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the following five categories of consumer and commercial products:
 - Miscellaneous Metal (examples: paints used in manufacturing utility trailers, automotive parts, extruded aluminum parts, business machines);
 - Plastic Parts Coatings (same examples as for Metal Products);
 - Auto and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings (example: paints used in manufacturing new automobiles and light-duty trucks);
 - Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials (example: resins used in manufacturing boats); and
 - Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives (example: adhesives used in manufacturing and repair of leather products, engines, manufactured housing, rubber products)
- CTGs contain recommended emissions control strategies that could be used to control emissions of VOC from the industrial use of these products. VOC contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone.
- EPA also is making available four CTG, covering all five industries listed above. These Guidelines apply to commercial facilities using products including:
 - Miscellaneous metal and plastic parts coatings
 - Auto and light-duty truck assembly coatings
 - Fiberglass boat manufacturing materials
 - Miscellaneous industrial adhesives
- EPA estimates that the cost-effectiveness of VOC reductions through implementing these CTG to control VOC emissions would range as follows:
 1. miscellaneous metal and plastic parts coatings -- \$1745/ton
 2. auto and light-duty truck assembly coatings -- no additional cost
 3. fiberglass boat manufacturing materials – \$4200/ton (worst case – much less for most fac.)
 4. miscellaneous industrial adhesives -- \$265/ton
- EPA does not generally have estimates of emissions reductions potentially achieved by these

recommendations, since we do not know the extent of implementation or the final requirements as adopted by State and local agencies as part of their state implementation plans.

- Applicability for the recommendations in these CTG varies by category and by process. In general, the measures apply to facilities with VOC emissions from the given category of at least 15 lb/day (3 tons/yr).

BACKGROUND

- The Clean Air Act (CAA) (section 183(e)) directs EPA to list for regulation categories of consumer and commercial products that account for at least 80 percent of the VOC emissions in areas that violate the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone. The CAA further directs EPA to divide the list of categories to be regulated into four groups.
- EPA published the initial list in the Federal Register on March 23, 1995 (60 FR 15264). Since then, EPA has revised the list several times, with the most recent being May 16, 2006 (71 FR 28320). The five product categories covered by the final CTG documents now available are included in Group IV of the list.
- EPA identified, or designated, areas that did not meet the NAAQS for 8-hour ground-level ozone in April 2004. State, tribal, and local air agencies responsible for these “nonattainment” areas are in the process of developing implementation plans showing how the area will meet and maintain the standard.
- The CAA requires these State implementation plans known as SIPs (Tribes may choose to develop tribal implementation plans – TIPs) to contain emission controls that are economically and technologically feasible. Emissions control technologies that meet these criteria are known as “RACT” – reasonably available control technology.
- Historically, EPA has provided State, tribal, and local air agencies with guidance for what types of controls could constitute RACT for a given type of facility or emissions source through a CTG. States may follow the CTG and adopt regulations to implement the recommendations, or they can adopt alternative approaches.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- To download the final determination and final CTG documents from EPA’s website, go to “Recent Actions” at the following address: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/new.html>.
- This final action and other background information are also available either electronically in www.regulations.gov, EPA’s electronic public docket and comment system, or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC (See specific Docket ID numbers below). The Public

Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the EPA Docket Center is (202) 566-1742.

DOCKETS: Further information on this action can be found in the following public dockets:

EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0411 – Determination

EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0412 – Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings

EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0413 – Auto and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings

EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0415 – Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials

EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0460 – Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives

- For further information about this action, contact Mr. Bruce Moore of the EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards by phone (919) 541-5460 or by e-mail at moore.bruce@epa.gov.