

APPENDIX A

**Rule Consistency Analysis For
Draft Amendments to
Rule 4612
(Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations)**

July 20, 2010

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

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RULE CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR RULE CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

Pursuant to Section 40727.2 of the California Health and Safety Code, prior to adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, the District is required to perform a written analysis that identifies and compares the air pollution control elements of the rule or regulation with corresponding elements of existing or proposed District and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rules, regulations, and guidelines that apply to the same source category. The elements analyzed are emission standards, monitoring and testing, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

II. RULE CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

A. District Rules

Facilities could be subject to other District rules including:

- Rule 2201 New and Modified Stationary Source Review
- Rule 4001 New Source Performance Standards
- Rule 4002 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
- Rule 4101 Visible Emissions
- Rule 4102 Nuisance
- Rule 4201 Particulate Matter Concentration
- Rule 4661 Organic Solvents
- Rule 4663 Organic Solvent Cleaning, Storage, and Disposal

The above-listed rules are not in conflict with, nor are they inconsistent with the requirements of Proposed Rule 4612.

B. Federal EPA Rules and Regulations

1. Federal Control Techniques Guideline (CTG)

1. EPA-450/2-76-028 1976/11 Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume I: Control Methods for Surface Coating Operations

The CTG applies to surface coating operations located in marginal, moderate, serious or severe ozone nonattainment areas that has the potential to emit greater than or equal to 25 tons/year of VOC, and equal to greater than 10 tons/year of VOC for extreme ozone nonattainment areas. This CTG will not be compared to District Rule 4612 since the source category (Motor Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating) is addressed in another CTG: EPA-450/2-77-008 1977/05 Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from

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Existing Stationary Sources – Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles, and Light-Duty Trucks (See discussion below).

2. EPA-450/2-77-008 1977/05 Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles, and Light-Duty Trucks

The CTG applies to motor vehicle surface coating operations located in marginal, moderate, serious or severe ozone nonattainment areas that has the potential to emit greater than or equal to 25 tons/year of VOC, and equal to greater than 10 tons/year of VOC for extreme ozone nonattainment areas. The table below identifies the CTG requirements and how Rule 4612 compares to the automobile and light-duty truck coating requirements.

Rule and CTG Comparison		
Coating Type	CTG (lb/gal)	Rule 4612 (lb/gal)
Prime	2.8	2.1
Topcoat	4.2	2.1
Final Repair Topcoat	5.5	2.1

3. EPA-453/R-08-006 2008/09 Control Techniques Guidelines for Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings

The CTG applies to vehicle assembly coating operations located in marginal, moderate, serious or severe ozone nonattainment areas that has the potential to emit greater than or equal to 25 tons/year of VOC, and equal to greater than 10 tons/year of VOC for extreme ozone nonattainment areas. There are no vehicle assembly plants in the District; therefore, this CTG will not be examined.

2. Alternative Control Technology (ACT)

EPA-453/R-94-017 1994/02 Alternative Control Techniques Document - Surface Coating of Automotive/Transportation and Business Machine Plastic Parts

The ACT applies to the coating of plastic parts for the automotive industry, business machines, and other miscellaneous plastic parts. The ACT identifies an automotive coating work practice standards, VOC content limits, application methods, and add-on control efficiencies based on California District rules as of 1994. Since SJVAPCD Rule 4612 is at least as stringent overall compared to other Districts (see analysis below in Section III), a detailed evaluation of the ACT is not necessary.

3. Federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

40 CFR 60 Subpart MM (Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Dusty Truck Surface Coating Operations) applies to assembly plant coatings.

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There are no vehicle assembly plants in the District; therefore, this NSPS will not be examined.

4. *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and Maximum Achievable Performance Standards (MACTs)*

NESHAPs and MACTs are requirements contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61 and 40 CFR Part 63. Since EPA has delegated the authority to implement NESHAP requirements to the District, NESHAPs and MACTs promulgated by EPA are usually incorporated by reference into District Rule 4002 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants). It is important to mention that the District implements NESHAPs and MACTs by incorporating the emission standards as conditions of the Permits to Operate issued to affected sources.

40 CFR 63 Subpart IIII (National Emission Standards for HAPs: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks)

The requirements in this subpart are not directly comparable to the District Rule 4612 limits. The NESHAP HAP emission limits which are expressed in terms of % HAP, HAP emission concentration, and mass (kg) of HAP per mass (kg) of solids are not directly comparable to the coatings VOC limit which is expressed in terms of grams (or lb) of VOC per liter (or gallons) of coatings, less water and exempt compounds, as applied. In addition, some HAPs may be exempt VOCs, and some VOCs may be HAPs; therefore, there is no direct correlation between the NESHAP limits versus District Rule 4612 VOC limits.

5. *EPA Policy on Recordkeeping*

The recordkeeping requirement in Rule 4612 is consistent with EPA's policy to keep and maintain records for at least five years.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, District staff found that the proposed amendments to Rule 4612 would not conflict with federal rules, regulations, or policies covering similar stationary sources.

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