

FACT SHEET

NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: PAINT STRIPPING AND MISCELLANEOUS SURFACE COATING OPERATIONS AT AREA SOURCES – FINAL RULE

ACTION

- On December 14, 2007, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing final air toxics standards for smaller emitting sources, called area sources, in three industry sectors.
- Area sources are those that have the potential to emit less than 10 tons per year of a single air toxic or less than 25 tons per year of any combination of air toxics. If sources emit more than these amounts, they are called ‘major’ sources.
- These standards apply to area sources that engage in:
 - ▶ paint stripping operations that use methylene chloride (MeCl)-containing paint stripping formulations and
 - ▶ surface coating operations that involve spray-applied coatings that contain metal air toxic compounds to miscellaneous parts and products made of metal, plastic, or a combination of metal and plastic
 - ▶ spray-applied finishing or refinishing of motor vehicles and mobile equipment
- Existing area sources that are affected by the rule will need to implement equipment and management practices to comply with these standards, if they have not already done so. These practices are designed to reduce overall toxic material consumption, which generally results in a savings to the facility, as well.
- Many of these facilities have already implemented such equipment and management practices in order to reduce their operating costs. We anticipate that facilities that have not implemented these standards will realize an overall cost savings.
- For paint stripping operations, the final standards require all new and existing area sources to implement management practices that minimize evaporative loss of MeCl. In addition, all new and existing paint stripping operations that consume more than 1 ton per year of MeCl must also develop and implement a minimization plan designed to reduce their consumption of MeCl by identifying alternatives, when possible.
- For new and existing area sources that engage in spray-applied coating operations, the final rule requires facilities to implement equipment and management practices that minimize the amount of coating required and capture toxic particulates such as compounds of cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese and nickel from the process. The equipment practices include confining spray operations to within a properly filtered spray booth or preparation station, using high volume, low pressure or equivalent spray equipment, and either cleaning spray

guns manually or by using an enclosed spray gun washer. The management practices include proper training and certification of painters.

BENEFITS AND COST

- Most paint stripping facilities already comply with the final standards. We estimate about 1,000 facilities will need to take action to comply with today's standards.
- Most surface coating facilities already comply with the final standards. We estimate about 25% of the existing facilities will need to take some action to comply with today's standards.
- The paint stripping standards will annually reduce about 1,200 tons of methylene chloride. These reductions represent about a 32 percent reduction of methylene chloride emissions from this source category.
- The surface coating standards will annually reduce about 6,900 tons of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) which includes 11 tons of metal HAP. In addition to the HAP reductions, we estimate annual reductions of particulate matter and volatile organic compounds of about 2,900 tons and 20,900 tons, respectively. These reductions represent about a 18 percent reduction of emissions from this source category.
- EPA estimates the capital costs of the final standards for paint stripping operations at \$1.5 million. There will be an annual benefit of about \$0.9 million for the rules.
- EPA estimates the capital costs of the final standards for surface coating at \$20 million; however, we expect the initial cost to be off-set and recovered over time by cost savings as a result of more efficient use of labor and materials.

BACKGROUND

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify categories of industrial sources that emit one or more of 187 listed toxic air pollutants. These industrial categories include both larger emitting (major) and smaller emitting (area) sources. Each of the source categories included in today's proposed rules is included on the area source category list.
- The air toxics emitted from area sources in these source categories include MeCl, and metal compounds containing cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese and nickel. Exposure to these compounds may cause cancer, central nervous system, respiratory system, and reproductive effects; kidney damage; and acute health disorders such as respiratory and skin irritation.
- The Clean Air Act directs EPA to limit emissions of air toxics from industrial and commercial facilities. This proposal responds to the following Clean Air Act requirements.
 - **The EPA must identify at least 30 toxic air pollutants that pose the greatest threat to public health in urban areas.** Air toxics are of special concern in

urban areas because so many people live, work, and play near multiple pollution sources. The EPA identified 33 toxic air pollutants emitted by major, mobile and area sources in urban areas. Area sources emit significant amounts of 30 of these pollutants. (See <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/urban/list33.html> for the full list.)

- **The EPA must identify and list the industrial and commercial source categories that emit 90 percent of the air toxics in urban areas.** The EPA sets emissions standards for industrial categories, not individual pollutants. The EPA listed 70 area source categories and developed the Integrated Urban Air Toxics Strategy to implement reductions. For more information, go to <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/urban/urbanpg.html>.
 - **For area sources, the CAA provides EPA with the discretion to develop standards requiring the use of generally available control technologies (GACT) or management practices rather than the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) which was required for major sources.** The standards in the final rule require GACT.
- The EPA has already set standards for 28 area source categories and is under a series of court-ordered deadlines to set more.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- To download a copy of the notice, go to EPA's Worldwide Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t3pfpr.html>
- For further information about the spray applied coating operation standards, including those for autobody refinishing in this final rule, contact Ms. Kim Teal of EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards at (919) 541-5580 or teal.kim@epa.gov.
- For further information about the paint stripping operation standards in this final rule, contact Mr. Warren Johnson of EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards at (919) 541-5124 or johnson.warren@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTAL OUTREACH INFORMATION FOR AUTOBODY REFINISHING

- Outside the context of the requirements in this rule, EPA is conducting a two year initiative called the Collision Repair Campaign (CRC). The CRC is an outreach initiative designed to provide free training and technical support to shop owners. For more information regarding the CRC initiative contact Holly Wilson at (919) 541-5624 or wilson.holly@epa.gov