



Environment, Health & Safety
 515 South Flower Street
 Los Angeles, California 90071
 Telephone 213 486 8079

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 AIR RESOURCES BOARD
 RECEIVED 4-6-93
 BY BOARD SECRETARY

Mark D. Saperstein, D. Env.
 Consultant
 Toxicology

April 6, 1993

4/8/93
 93-6-6

California Environmental Protection Agency
 Air Resources Board
 ATTN: Board Secretary
 2020 L Street, 5th Floor
 Sacramento, CA 95814

XC: Bud Mbr
 JS MHS
 JD SSD
 JB Legal

Subject: Proposed Identification of Federal Hazardous Air
 Pollutants as Toxic Air Contaminants

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Board:

ARCO supports the staff's recommendation to implement AB 2728 and consolidate the Federal list of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) with the state list of Toxic Air Contaminants. This will make the regulatory process for toxic air contaminants in California somewhat less complicated from an administrative standpoint.

We are concerned, however, that the placement of these chemicals into the California Code of Regulations will cause some to infer that these chemicals must represent a hazard to the public. There are a variety of reasons why compounds may have been placed on the Federal list. Some compounds on this list may pose no threat to health at ambient levels. We have investigated one of the compounds on this list in conjunction with the American Petroleum Institute and have failed to find a toxicological basis to indicate that it poses a hazard. We have also examined available ambient concentration data for other compounds and have not found instances in which the CAPCOA Acceptable Exposure Levels (AELs) have been exceeded. Perhaps Congress was also unsure of the hazard posed by some of these chemicals and therefore provided a provision in the Clean Air Act to "de-list" HAPs if adequate data can be provided.

Once again, the listing of a chemical in Section 93001 of the California Code of Regulations does not mean that it poses a hazard to human health at ambient levels likely to occur in California. Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of AB 2728, any State initiated regulation of these substances would require a finding that ambient levels ~~may cause adverse health effects.~~

We thank you for the opportunity to comment on this issue.

Sincerely,

Mark Saperstein

Mark D. Saperstein, D.Env.

Insulation Group

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD
RECEIVED 3-23-93
BY BOARD SECRETARY

CertainTeed Corporation
1400 Union Meeting Road
PO Box 1100
Blue Bell, PA 19422-0761
215 341-7000

4/8/93
93-6-6

CertainTeed 

XC: Brad Moran
JS MHS
JO SSO
JB Legal

March 19, 1993

Ms. Pat Hutchens
Board Secretary
California Air Resources Board
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95814

REF: AB 2728

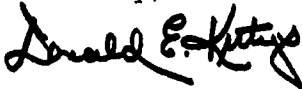
Dear Ms. Hutchens:

Upon review of the above Assembly Bill, CertainTeed Corporation ("CertainTeed") is submitting the following comment. In Appendix 2, Proposed Regulation Order: List of 189 Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants, includes Fine Mineral Fiber as a listed pollutant. A note following this listing defines Fine Mineral Fiber as including mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less. This definition is consistent with Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. In Appendix 3 entitled Proposed April 1993 Toxic Contaminant Identification List lists Fine Mineral Fiber but without the above definition. CertainTeed is requesting that this definition be included in Appendix 3 of the final version of the Assembly Bill.

Please use this letter as formal written comment for the hearing scheduled for April 8, 1993. I have included twenty(20) copies for distribution to the Air Resources Board.

CertainTeed appreciates the opportunity to respond to this proposed Assembly Bill.

Sincerely,



Donald E. Kutys
Manager of Environmental Planning

NAIMA
NORTH AMERICAN INSULATION
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AIR RESOURCES BOARD
RECEIVED 3-18-93
BY BOARD SECRETARY

March 16, 1993

Ms. Pat Hutchens
Board Secretary
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95814

4/8/93

93-6-6

XC: Brad mbr
JS MHS
JD SSD
JB Legal

Dear Ms. Hutchens

Thank you for the notice informing us of the public hearing on April 8th to consider the adoption of a regulation designating federal hazardous air pollutants as toxic air contaminants. In appendix 2 on page 4 of the proposed regulation order you listed fine mineral fibers with the appropriate footnote referenced on page 5 which defines fine mineral fibers. This is consistent with section 112 of the Federal Clean Air Act (see enclosed). However, for appendix 3 (see enclosed) you listed fine mineral fibers without the footnote.

It is my understanding from a telephone conversation I had with Dr. Joan Denton on Monday, March 8th that the definition of fine mineral fibers was not included in appendix 3 because of the informal nature of the proposed 1993 toxic air contaminant identification list. Although we understand the informality, we would appreciate it if you would include the definition as a footnote to the listing of fine mineral fibers in Appendix 3 or any other place you may choose to list fine mineral fibers. This would be consistent with Appendix 2 and the Federal Clean Air Act. It also provides critical information to the reader.

Please use this letter and the attachments as our formal written comments for the hearing on April 8th, 1993. I have enclosed 20 copies for dissemination to the Air Resources Board.

NAIMA is a trade association of North American Manufacturers of fiber glass, rock wool, and slag wool insulation products. NAIMA'S role is to promote energy efficiency and environmental preservation through the use of fiberglass, rock wool and slag wool insulation products and to encourage safe production and use of these insulation products (NAIMA Brochure enclosed).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



George R. Phelps
Director, Government and Industry Affairs

rak

CC: Dr. Joan Denton
2020 L Street
Sacramento, CA

Category I Continued

beta-Propiolactone
 Propionaldehyde
 Propoxur (Baygon)
 Propylene dichloride
 (1,2-Dichloropropane)
 Propylene oxide
 1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
 Quinoline
 Quinone
 Styrene
 Styrene oxide
 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
 *Tetrachloroethylene
 (Perchloroethylene)
 Titanium tetrachloride
 Toluene
 2,4-Toluene diamine
 2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
 o-Toluidine
 Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
 *Trichloroethylene
 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
 Triethylamine
 Trifluralin

2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
 Vinyl acetate
 Vinyl bromide
 *Vinyl chloride
 Vinylidene chloride
 (1,1-Dichloroethylene)
 Xylenes (Isomers and mixture)
 o-Xylenes
 m-Xylenes
 p-Xylenes
 o Antimony Compounds
 o Arsenic Compounds (Inorganic including
 arsine)
 o Beryllium Compounds
 o Cadmium Compounds
 o Chromium Compounds
 o Cobalt Compounds
 o Coke Oven Emissions
 o Cyanide Compounds
 o Glycol Ethers
 o Lead Compounds
 o Manganese Compounds
 o Mercury Compounds
 o Fine mineral fibers
 o Nickel Compounds
 o Polycyclic Organic Matter
 o Radionuclides (including radon)
 o Selenium Compounds

* Needs to note from Federal Clean Air Act Section 112

* Substances which have already been identified by the Board as TACs and which have potency numbers developed by the OEHHA and SRP.

II. Substances currently under review or nominated for review for identification as Toxic Air Contaminants.

A. Substances already in the review process.

Diesel exhaust

Inorganic lead

B. Substances nominated for review.

Dialkylnitrosamines

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

CAS number	Chemical name
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
121448	Triethylamine
1582098	Trifluralin
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
108054	Vinyl acetate
593602	Vinyl bromide
75014	Vinyl chloride
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)
1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixture)
95476	o-Xylenes
108383	m-Xylenes
106423	p-Xylenes
0	Antimony Compounds
0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
0	Beryllium Compounds
0	Cadmium Compounds
0	Chromium Compounds
0	Cobalt Compounds
0	Coke Oven Emissions
0	Cyanide Compounds ¹
0	Glycol ethers ²
0	Lead Compounds
0	Manganese Compounds
0	Mercury Compounds
* 0	Fine mineral fibers ³
0	Nickel Compounds
0	Polycyclic Organic Matter ⁴
0	Radionuclides (including radon) ⁵
0	Selenium Compounds

NOTE: For all listings above which contain the word "compounds" and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

¹ XCN where X = H⁺ or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or Ca(CN)₂

² Includes mono- and di-ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH₂CH₂)_n-OR' where

n = 1, 2, or 3

R = alkyl or aryl groups

R' = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: R-(OCH₂CH₂)_n-OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

* ³ Includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.

⁴ Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100°C.

⁵ A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

(2) Revision of the list

The Administrator shall periodically review the list established by this subsection and publish the results thereof and, where appropriate, revise such list by rule, adding pollutants which present, or may present, through inhalation or other routes of exposure, a threat of adverse human health effects (including, but not limited to, substances which are known to be, or may reasonably be anticipated to be, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, neurotoxic, which cause reproductive dysfunction, or which are acutely or chronically toxic) or adverse environmental effects whether

through ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation, deposition, or otherwise, but not including releases subject to regulation under subsection (r) of this section as a result of emissions to the air. No air pollutant which is listed under section 7408(a) of this title may be added to the list under this section, except that the prohibition of this sentence shall not apply to any pollutant which independently meets the listing criteria of this paragraph and is a precursor to a pollutant which is listed under section 7408(a) of this title or to any pollutant which is in a class of pollutants listed under such section. No substance, practice, process or activity regulated under subchapter VI of this chapter shall be subject to regulation under this section solely due to its adverse effects on the environment.

(3) Petitions to modify the list

(A) Beginning at any time after 6 months after November 15, 1990, any person may petition the Administrator to modify the list of hazardous air pollutants under this subsection by adding or deleting a substance or, in case of listed pollutants without CAS numbers (other than coke oven emissions, mineral fibers, or polycyclic organic matter) removing certain unique substances. Within 18 months after receipt of a petition, the Administrator shall either grant or deny the petition by publishing a written explanation of the reasons for the Administrator's decision. Any such petition shall include a showing by the petitioner that there is adequate data on the health or environmental defects of the pollutant or other evidence adequate to support the petition. The Administrator may not deny a petition solely on the basis of inadequate resources or time for review.

(B) The Administrator shall add a substance to the list upon a showing by the petitioner or on the Administrator's own determination that the substance is an air pollutant and that emissions, ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation or deposition of the substance are known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause adverse effects to human health or adverse environmental effects.

(C) The Administrator shall delete a substance from the list upon a showing by the petitioner or on the Administrator's own determination that there is adequate data on the health and environmental effects of the substance to determine that emissions, ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation or deposition of the substance may not reasonably be anticipated to cause any adverse ef-

NAIMA

**NORTH AMERICAN INSULATION
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**

**Representing an
Industry Committed to
Energy Conservation and
Environmental Preservation**



What is NAIMA?

NAIMA is a trade association of North American manufacturers of fiber glass, rock wool, and slag wool insulation products. NAIMA members manufacture the vast majority of fiber glass, rock and slag wool insulations produced and used in North America.

NAIMA's Role

Since 1933, NAIMA and its predecessor associations have had as its foundation a dedication to rendering services to all segments of the building industry. Today, NAIMA has expanded its role and concentrates its efforts on promoting energy efficiency and environmental preservation through the use of fiber glass, rock wool and slag wool insulation products, while encouraging safe production and use of these insulation products.

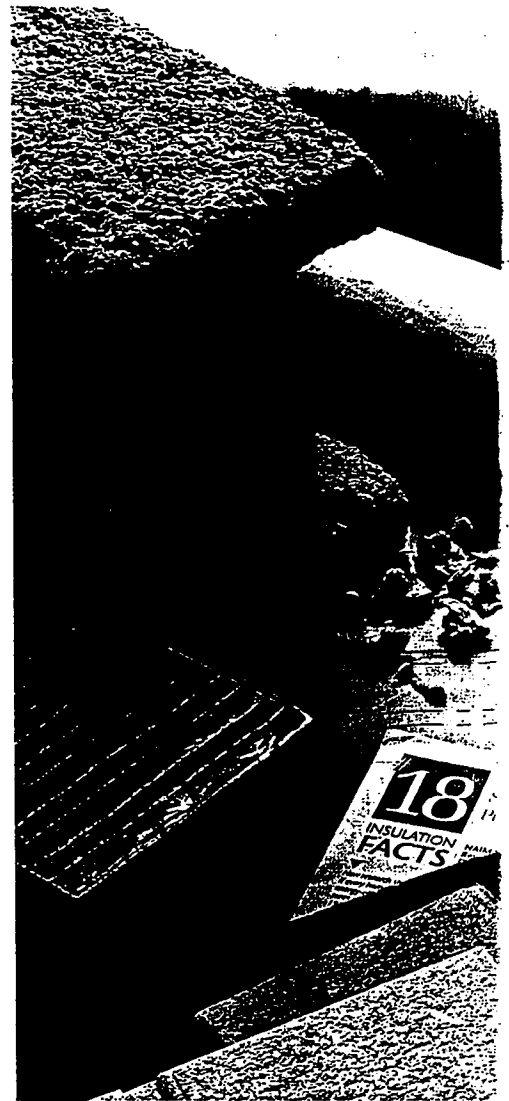
NAIMA An Active Voice

NAIMA's success comes through active member participation on service committees (such as public affairs, government, communications and medical/scientific) and product committees (such residential building, air handling, commercial, industrial and metal building). The innovative ideas generated from the experts serving on these committees has made NAIMA an authoritative resource on the performance, application and safety of insulation products.

NAIMA member company personnel and association staff work to address opportunities and challenges that influence the use of insulation in residential, commercial, institutional and industrial construction. Over 60 years of active industry participation positions NAIMA as the industry resource for architects and builders; design, process and maintenance engineers; contractors; codes and standards organizations;

government agencies; and homeowners. NAIMA also:

- Provides information on the application of fiber glass, rock and slag wool insulation products for thermal efficiency, sound control condensation control and fire safety.
- Maintains working relationships with government bodies to improve their knowledge of the economic, energy-saving and environmental benefits of insulation products.
- Provides testimony on important issues before federal, state and local governments and regularly updates members and customers





**NAIMA MEMBERS
 PROVIDE INSULATION
 PRODUCTS FOR
 THERMAL,
 ACOUSTICAL,
 AIR DISTRIBUTION
 AND FIRE SAFETY
 APPLICATIONS FOR
 ALL BUILDING AND
 INDUSTRIAL
 APPLICATIONS.**

on legislation and regulations that affect the industry.

- Provides technical input and guidance to standards-setting organizations that are of critical importance to energy-efficient building design and maintenance.
- Works with allied trade associations and labor organizations throughout the world in communicating the economic, energy-saving and environmental benefits of insulation.
- Encourages medical and scientific research on the health and safety of glass, rock and slag fibers, and disseminates the

results to government agencies, industry, customers, employees and the general public.

- Participates in the review of official documents and standards affecting the use of insulation products.
- Provides strong outreach support, including industry and issue-oriented presentations, participation in industry forums and co-sponsoring educational training programs.
- Supports the use of environmentally sound products and packaging through the use of recycled materials, and advocating specifications for recycled content.

NAIMA

The Industry Information Resource

As an association, NAIMA publishes literature on the general health and safety aspects of insulation products as well as specific information on product performance characteristics, installation guidelines, energy-saving tips, building code guidance, standards and specifications, sound control recommendations, use of vapor retarders and condensation control, insulation and fire safety, thickness recommendations, energy audit procedures and much more.

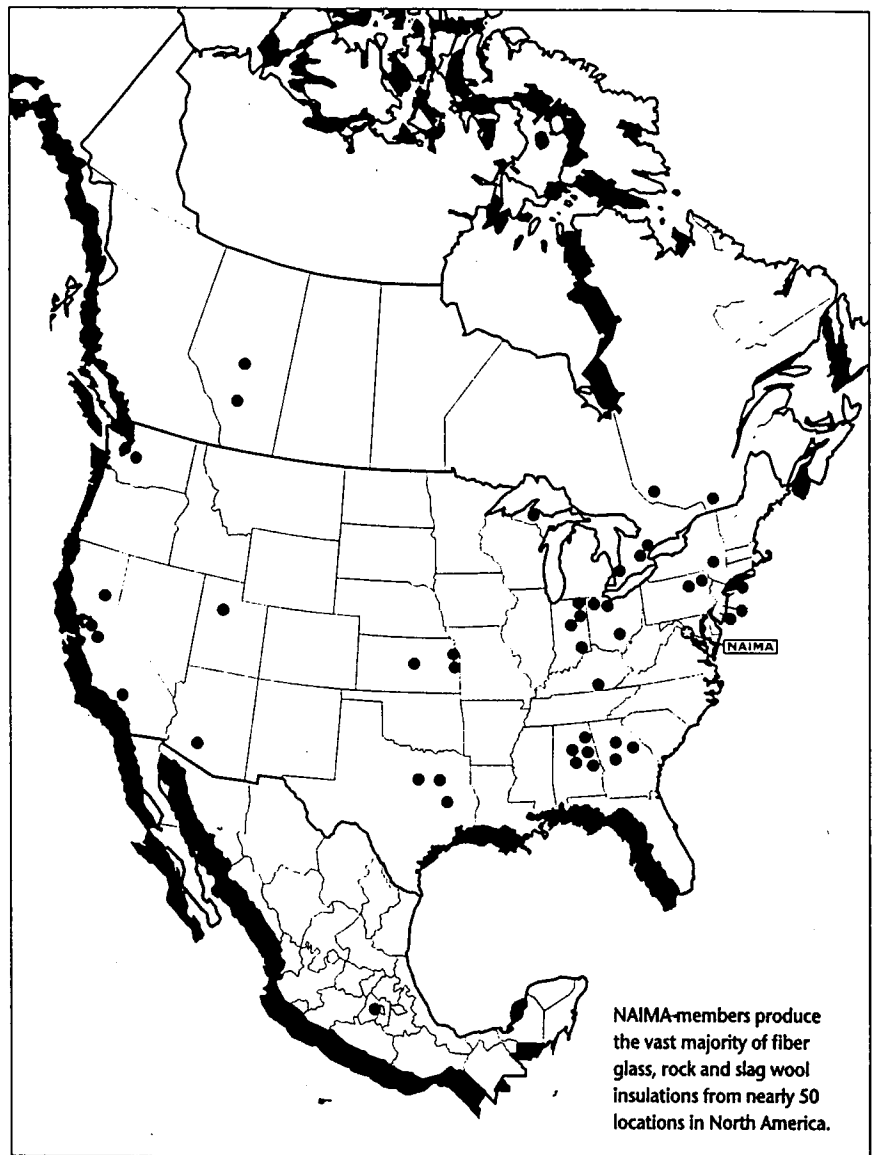
Contact NAIMA for a complete listing of industry information literature.

For More Information

Call or write:

NAIMA
44 Canal Center Plaza
Suite 310
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-684-0084
Fax: 703-684-0427



Who are the NAIMA Members?

Celotex Corporation
Tampa, Florida

CertainTeed Corporation
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

Knauf Fiber Glass
Shelbyville, Indiana

Owens-Corning Fiberglas
Toledo, Ohio

Partek Insulations, Incorporated
Peachtree City, Georgia

Rock Wool Manufacturing Co.
Leeds, Alabama

Roxul Incorporated
Milton, Ontario

Schuller International, Inc.
A Subsidiary of Manville Corp.
Denver, Colorado

Sloss Industries Corporation
Birmingham, Alabama

USG Interiors, Incorporated
Chicago, Illinois

U.S. Mineral Products Company
Netcong, New Jersey

Western Fiberglass, Incorporated
Salt Lake City, Utah