

**Consumer Products
Working Group Meeting
April 14, 2005**

1

Meeting Outline

- Requirements of State Law
- Program Accomplishments
- New 8-Hour Ozone SIP
- Update on Current and Planned Program Elements
- Other Topics

2

Requirements of State Law

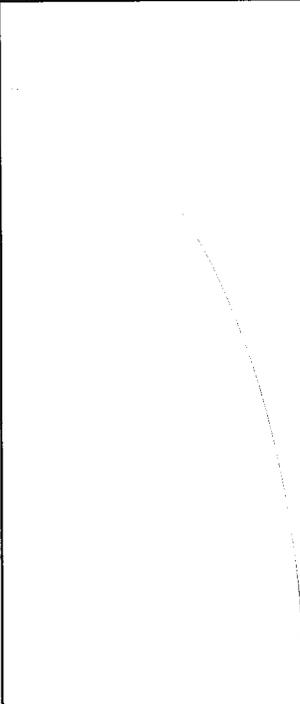
- California Clean Air Act requires ARB to regulate consumer products
- Achieve the maximum feasible reduction in volatile organic compounds from consumer products
- Regulations must be technically and commercially feasible
- Must not eliminate a product form
- Fulfill SIP commitments

3

Program Accomplishments

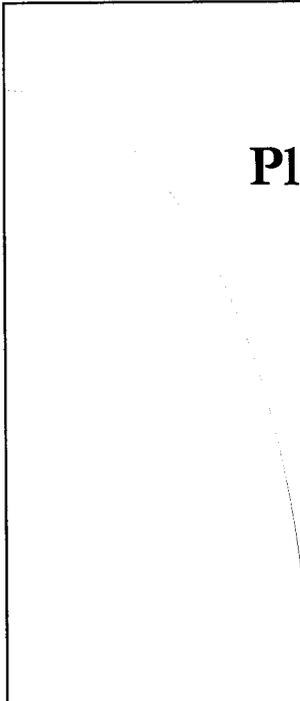
- 5 regulations adopted
- 145 VOC limits set for 112 categories of products
- 160 tons per day of emissions reductions achieved
- Overall 40% reduction in emissions (50% from regulated categories)
- 13 tons per day of chlorinated toxic air contaminants reduced

4



New 8-Hour Ozone SIP

5



Update on Current and Planned Program Elements

- 2004 Regulation Amendments
- 2003 Survey Update
- 2005 Regulatory Efforts

6

2004 Regulation Amendments

- 18 categories of consumer products included in amendments (14 new categories)
- Various other amendments
 - Most Restrictive Limit
 - Date Coding
 - Test Methods
- 15 day notice posted Feb. 17, 2005
- Final Statement of Reasons (FSOR)

7

2003 Survey Update

- Approximately 600 surveys received as of April 12, 2005
- Staff review
- Follow up with companies
- Data entry

8

2005 Regulatory Efforts

- Per SIP lawsuit settlement, ARB must adopt VOC standards by December 31, 2005 for reductions of 4 - 8 tpd in SCAQMD (10 - 15 tpd statewide)
- Will follow consumer products working group process used for previous survey effort and regulation amendments

9

2005 Regulatory Timeline (tentative)

- First Workgroup Meeting.....July 2005
- Second Workgroup Meeting.....Aug. 2005
- First Public Workshop.....Sept. 2005
- 45-Day Notice Release.....Oct. 21, 2005
- Second Public Workshop.....Nov. 2005
- Board Hearing.....Dec. 8, 2005

10

Other Topics

- Nail Polish Removers Category Update
- Multi-Function Analysis of Consumer Products
- Consumer Products Inventory Update
 - Down-the-Drain Study for Floor Wax Strippers
- VOC Exemption Update
- Limit to Limit Reductions Analysis
- Concepts for Amending the Alternative Control Plan (Stakeholder's Proposals)

11

Nail Polish Removers Category Update

- 0% VOC limit became effective Dec. 31, 2004
- Methyl acetate (VOC-exempted) intended replacement for non-acetone nail polish removers
- Impurities discovered in methyl acetate
- Hydrolysis reaction forms VOCs over time
- Industry requested a 1% VOC limit
- Relief from the 0% limit has been granted for particular circumstances
- Will address during CONS - 2 rulemaking

12

Multi-Function Analysis of Consumer Products

Multi-Function Products

- Products making claims to remove multiple contaminants such as:
 - Chewing gum; candle wax; stickers; decals; latex paint drips; adhesives; bumper stickers; tape; glue; crayon; markers; ink; oil; grease; grime; goo; prewash; spots; carpet stains; lipstick; shoe polish; graffiti; scuff marks; soap residue; asphalt; flux; nail polish; bugs; tar; and many more.....

13

Evaluation Commitment

- Reported as : Multi-purpose solvent; Packaged solvent; Multi-purpose remover
- Conflict with "Most Restrictive Limit Provision"
- Determine appropriate regulatory strategy
- Proposal will track with development of CONS-2

14

Evaluation Criteria

- Preserve and enhance VOC emission reduction benefits
- Maintain 'level playing field'
- Ensure data are adequate

15

Multi-Purpose Solvents Make Same Claims as Regulated Categories

General Purpose Degreaser	Laundry Prewash
Glass Cleaners	Bathroom & Tile Cleaners
General Purpose Cleaners	Carpet & Upholstery Cleaners
Spot Removers	Graffiti Removers
Engine Degreaser	Adhesive Remover-Speciality
Adhesive Remover-General	Carb. & Fuel-Injection Cleaner
Bug & Tar Remover	Brake Cleaner
Electrical Cleaner	

16

Emissions from Categories

- Multi-purpose solvent/remover--2001
 - ~ 17 tpd reported
 - data clean-up eliminated paint thinner/reducer, packaged solvent, etc.
 - ~1 tpd VOC emissions remain
- Total emissions from regulated categories in previous slide are estimated at 38 tpd

17

Questions to be Answered

- Should the 'Most Restrictive Limit' apply to Multi-purpose Solvents?
- What technologies are employed in the regulated categories?
- Should Multi-purpose Solvent be redefined and regulated separately?
 - Are mass or reactivity limits more appropriate?

18

Consumer Products Inventory Update

- 2001 Survey data, most categories will be updated
- Aerosol Coatings, update based on latest VOC limits
- Adjustments reflecting corrections made to 1997 Survey data

19

Down-the-Drain Study for Floor Wax Strippers

20

UC Davis Preliminary Analysis of Floor Wax Stripper Studies

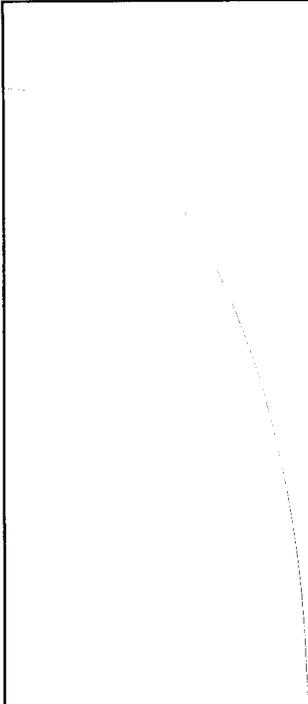
- Diverse studies not designed for emissions estimates
- Deficiencies in experimental design of application studies
- Uncertainties regarding biodegradation parameters
- Emission factors not conservative

21

ARB Staff Conclusions After UC Davis Preliminary Analysis

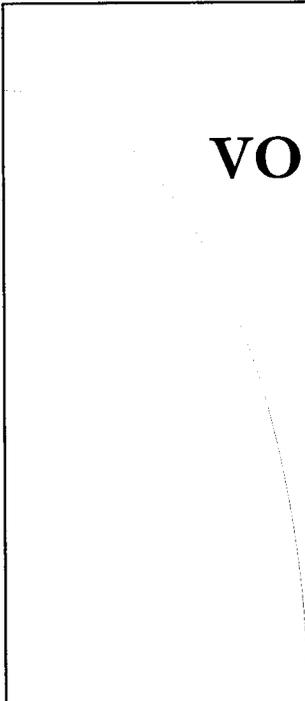
- Studies clearly indicate that most VOCs in floor strippers will not have an air fate
- Not appropriate to transfer results from emissions studies performed for one ingredient/product category to another
- Need additional studies designed specifically to measure air emission rates for floor strippers before can develop an emission adjustment factor

22



VOC Exemption Update

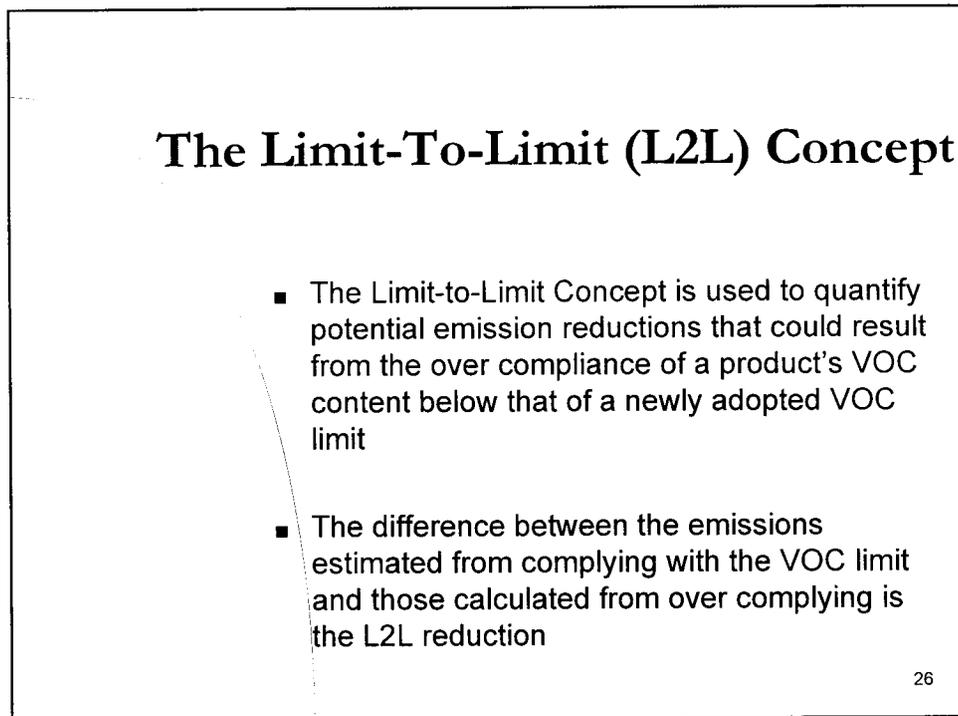
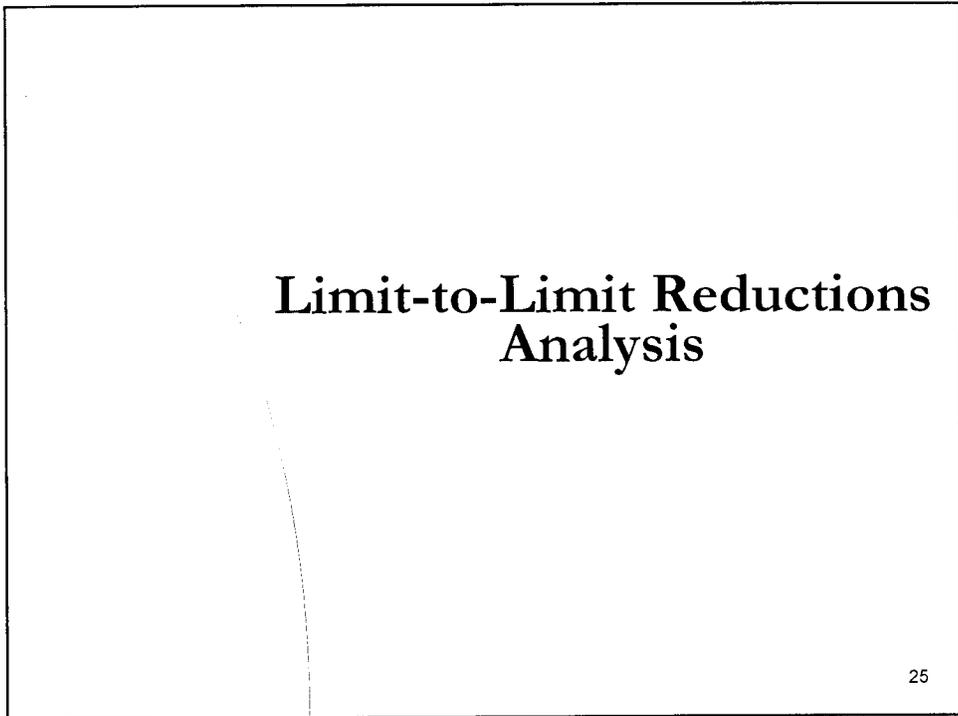
23



VOC Exemption Petitions

- Pending
 - *tertiary*-butyl acetate (TBAC)
 - HFE-7100
 - HFE-7200
 - HCFC-225ca and HCFC-225cb
 - HFC-43-10mee
 - HFC-245fa

24

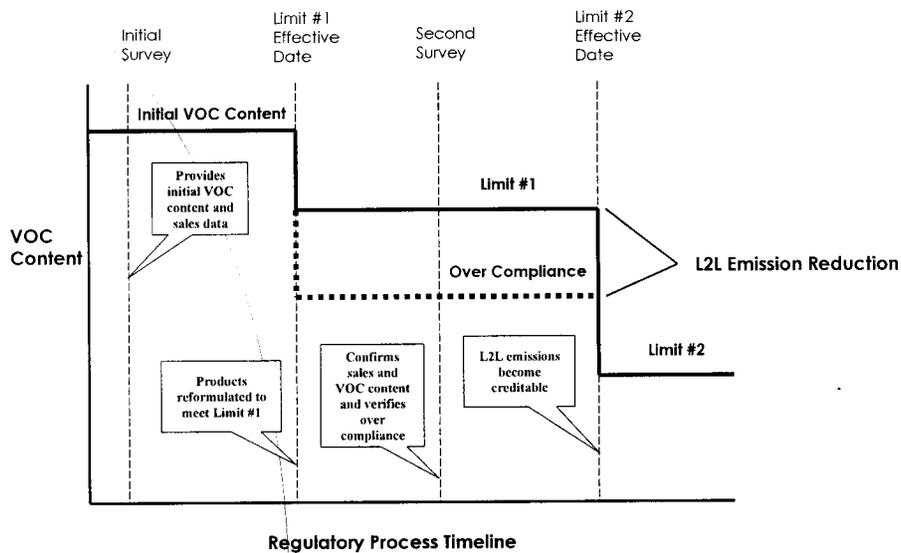


L2L Concept (cont.)

- To be creditable by the EPA, emission reductions must be surplus, enforceable, quantifiable, permanent, and anti-backsliding
- Therefore, a second VOC limit must be adopted below the over complying VOC content to ensure that the L2L emission reduction is enforceable and permanent

27

L2L Concept



28

The ARB's Proposed L2L Criteria

- #1 There should be two adopted VOC limits that affect the same group of products
- #2 The regulatory definition affecting the group of products should remain essentially the same between the adoption dates of the two VOC limits
- #3 There should be adequate sales and VOC content data from two consumer product surveys conducted during or after sales year 1997

29

Proposed L2L Criteria (cont.)

- #4 Each survey should yield sufficient market coverage for the emissions from a group of products to be reasonably quantifiable
- #5 Sales growth for the group of products should reasonably track California population growth

30

Concepts for Amending the Alternative Control Plan (Stakeholder's Proposals)

31

History of ACP Regulation

- Adopted by ARB September 22, 1994, and became legally effective on September 9, 1995
- Amendments adopted to allow aerosol coatings subject to mass-based VOC limits to utilize ACP adopted on March 23, 1995, and became legally effective on January 8, 1996
- Have issued 3 ACPs - 1 currently active

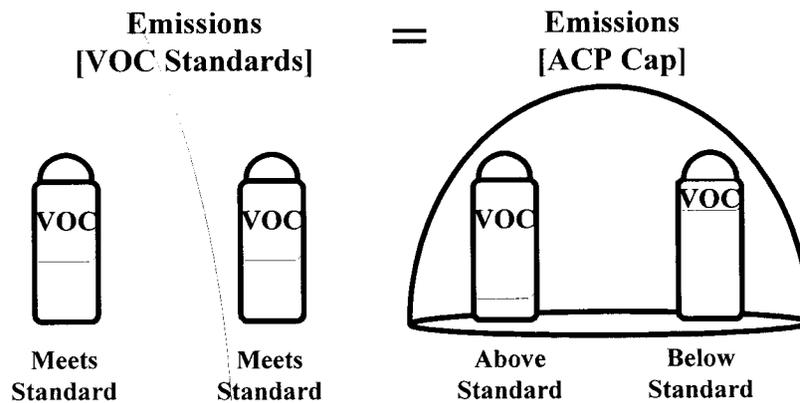
32

ACPs Can Provide Flexibility to Manufacturers

- Preserve product formulation
- Additional time to formulate
- Allows for averaging & trading

33

An Approved ACP Will Achieve Equivalent or Surplus Emission Reductions



34

ACP Application is Not Difficult

- Pre-application Consultation
 - Methodology for tracking sales
 - Estimated emissions from ACP products must be less than ACP limit
- Application
 - Product list with VOC contents
 - Compliance Plan
- Annual Reporting
 - Enforceable Sales
 - Calculation of Surplus Reductions

35

Closing

- Questions or comments?

Thank you!

36