

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

RULE 1132. FURTHER CONTROL OF VOC EMISSIONS FROM HIGH-EMITTING SPRAY BOOTH FACILITIES

(Adopted January 19, 2001)(Amended March 5, 2004)

(a) Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of this rule is to further reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from spray coating or laminating operations in high VOC-emitting facilities. This rule applies to any spray booth facility, except petroleum industry facilities, that uses VOC-containing materials that amount to more than 40,000 pounds (20 tons) per year of VOC emissions in any emission inventory year beginning in 1999. Except when a specific exemption applies, the facilities subject to this rule shall continue to comply with other rules that are applicable to the same operation.

(b) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) APPROVED EMISSION FACTORS are those emission factors identified in the Unified Emission Factors for Open Molding of Composites table, included as Attachment A of this rule, or any subsequent emission factors developed for open molding of composites that have been approved by the Executive Officer, the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board or designee, and the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or designee.
- (2) CAPTURE SYSTEM is an arrangement of devices such as enclosures, plenums, fans and ductworks used to collect VOC-laden air from the process area and direct it to the control equipment.
- (3) COMPOSITE MANUFACTURING FACILITY is any facility engaged in the manufacturing of products using composites, which are a combination of reinforcement fibers in a thermosetting polymer resin matrix where the reinforcement fibers are chemically bonded to the resin matrix.
- (4) EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM is a combination of capture system(s) and control equipment used to reduce, eliminate or control the release of VOC to the atmosphere.

- (5) EMISSION INVENTORY YEAR is the annual emission reporting period beginning from July 1 of the previous year through June 30 of a given year. For example, emission inventory year 1999 covers the period from July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999.
- (6) EXCESS EMISSION REDUCTIONS are VOC emission reductions that are not required by any other District requirement as of January 19, 2001. Excess emission reductions also include any reductions achieved on or after January 19, 2001 in excess of the requirements of subdivision (c) resulting from a process change subject to best available control technology (BACT) as specified in Regulation XIII and implemented solely for the purpose of complying with this rule.
- (7) FACILITY is any equipment or group of equipment or other VOC-emitting activities, which are located on one or more contiguous properties within the District, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, and are owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control), or an outer continental shelf (OCS) source as determined in 40 CFR Section 55.2. Such above-described groups, if noncontiguous, but connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one facility.
- (8) GEL COAT is a thermosetting resin surface coating, either pigmented or clear, that provides a cosmetic enhancement and improves resistance to degradation from exposure to the elements.
- (9) NONATOMIZED APPLICATION is any resin application technology in which the resin is not broken into droplets or an aerosol as it travels from the application equipment to the surface of an object. Nonatomized application technology includes, but is not limited to, flowcoaters, flow choppers, pressure-fed rollers, resin impregnators, and hand applications using a brush or roller.
- (10) PETROLEUM INDUSTRY FACILITY is any facility primarily engaged in the production, refining, storage, transfer or distribution of crude petroleum or petroleum products as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification for crude petroleum and natural gas (SIC code 1311), petroleum refining (SIC code 2911), petroleum bulk stations and terminals (SIC code 5171), or other related industries (e.g., SIC codes 4226, 4612, 4613, 4923 and 5541).

- (11) RESIN is any thermosetting resin used to encapsulate and bind together reinforcement fibers in the manufacturing of composites.
- (12) SPRAY BOOTH is any equipment or enclosure used to capture or reduce overspray from the application of any coating, lamination, or other VOC-containing materials, that requires a permit from the District. A spray booth includes standard bench type, floor type, and automotive type spray booths, as well as prep stations, spray stations (i.e., a bank of filters with a plenum and exhaust fan), and spray rooms.
- (13) SPRAY BOOTH FACILITY is any facility that has installed one or more spray booths. A facility subject to a District rule or regulation that requires installation of any spray booth is also considered as a spray booth facility.
- (14) VOC-CONTAINING MATERIAL is any material that contains VOC including, but not limited to, resins, polymers, gel coats, coatings, paints, varnishes, stains, sealers, thinners, cleanup solvents, thinning solvents, inks, fountain solutions, adhesives, and sealants. VOC-containing materials do not include fuels or combustion products.
- (15) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC) are as defined in Rule 102.

(c) Requirements

On or after the effective date specified in paragraph (e)(1), a person shall not operate any spray booth facility subject to this rule, unless the VOC emissions from any equipment, activity or operation that applies, or is required by any District rule, regulation or permit to apply, VOC-containing materials in a spray booth are reduced through the use of the following:

- (1) An emission control system that has an overall efficiency of at least 65 percent by weight; or
- (2) VOC-containing materials that have a VOC content at least 65 percent lower than any applicable rule limit in effect as of January 19, 2001; or
- (3) A combination of methods specified in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2), which when individually applied do not meet the specified reduction requirement, but when combined reduce the VOC emissions by at least 65 percent by weight.

The Executive Officer shall impose conditions necessary to ensure continuous compliance. In no event shall the compliance determination period exceed a monthly basis.

(d) Alternative Compliance Plan

The operator of a spray booth facility that reported more than 20 tons per year of VOC emissions in any emission inventory year of 1999 or thereafter, may, in lieu of complying with the requirements of subdivision (c) and the effective dates specified in paragraph (e)(1), comply with an alternative compliance plan that is submitted to and approved by the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer shall not approve an alternative compliance plan, unless the plan has demonstrated real, quantifiable and verifiable excess emission reductions through one of the following:

- (1) Any combination of facility-wide measures at a composite manufacturing facility that reduces VOC emissions by at least 65 percent effective July 1, 2004, from what would be emitted based on Rule 1162 requirements in effect as of January 19, 2001, usage factors and approved emission factors, demonstrated by use of the following equation:

$$\text{Percent VOC Reduction} = \frac{\left[\sum_{i=1}^a f_i U_i + \sum_{j=1}^b f_j U_j \right] - \left[\sum_{k=1}^c f_k U_k + \sum_{l=1}^d f_l U_l \right]}{\sum_{i=1}^a f_i U_i + \sum_{j=1}^b f_j U_j} \times 100$$

where,

U_i = the approved emission factor for the i^{th} resin based on the allowable monomer content of Rule 1162 as of January 19, 2001, and the allowable method of resin/fiberglass application any associated vapor suppressants and degree of roll-out and covered-cure used as of January 19, 2001.

U_j = the approved emission factor for the j^{th} gel coat based on the allowable monomer content of Rule 1162 as of January 19, 2001, and the allowable method of gel coat application used as of January 19, 2001.

U_k = the approved emission factor for the k^{th} resin based on the actual monomer content and the actual method of resin/fiberglass application and

any associated vapor suppressants and degree of roll-out and covered-cure currently used.

U_1 = the approved emission factor for the 1th gel coat based on the actual monomer content and the actual gelcoat application for each gel coat currently used.

f_i = usage factor, based on the fraction of the i^{th} resin used to the total facility usage of all resins and gel coats during the twelve-month period prior to January 19, 2001, as a monthly average.

f_j = usage factor, based on the fraction of the j^{th} gel coat used to the total facility usage of all resins and gel coats during the twelve-month period prior to January 19, 2001, as a monthly average.

f_k = usage factor, based on the fraction of the k^{th} resin used to the total facility usage of all resins and gel coats during the latest twelve-month period, calculated as a monthly average.

f_l = usage factor, based on the fraction of the 1th resin used to the total facility usage of all resins and gel coats during the latest twelve-month period, calculated as a monthly average.

Effective January 1, 2002, the composite manufacturing facility shall comply with all of the following:

- (A) Nonatomized application shall be used for all resin applications;
 - (B) Clear gel coat shall contain no more than 44 percent by weight of monomers, as applied;
 - (C) White and off-white pigmented gel coat shall contain no more than 30 percent by weight of monomers, as applied; and
 - (D) Non-white pigmented gel coat shall contain no more than 37 percent by weight of monomers, as applied.
- (2) Effective December 31, 2004, use of VOC-containing materials that have a VOC content at least 85 percent lower than any applicable rule limit in effect as of January 19, 2001, emission control systems that have an overall efficiency at least 85 percent by weight, or a combination thereof that achieves an overall reduction of 85 percent by weight, for each spray booth except those qualified for exemption as specified in paragraphs (h)(2) and (h)(3); or

- (3) Any combination of facility wide measures that reduces VOC emissions equivalent to that required under subdivision (c) on or before the effective date specified in paragraph (e)(1) provided the measures are approved in writing by the Executive Officer, CARB and USEPA. The spray booth facility shall comply with the USEPA Economic Incentive Programs (EIP) guidelines, if applicable.

The Executive Officer shall impose conditions necessary to ensure continuous compliance. In no event shall the compliance determination period exceed a monthly basis.

(e) Compliance Schedule

- (1) The effective dates of the requirements in subdivision (c) shall be as follows:

- (A) July 1, 2003, for spray booth facilities emitting more than 100,000 pounds (50 tons) of VOC in emission inventory year 1999 or 2000.
- (B) July 1, 2004, for spray booth facilities emitting up to and including 100,000 pounds (50 tons) of VOC in emission inventory year 1999 or 2000.
- (C) For all other spray booth facilities, July 1, 2004, or 30 months after the applicable VOC emissions from the facility have exceeded 40,000 pounds (20 tons) for an emission inventory year after 2000, whichever is later.

- (2) Except as indicated in subparagraph (C) below, no later than 18 months prior to the applicable compliance date pursuant to paragraph (e)(1), the operator of a facility subject to this rule shall submit to the Executive Officer:

- (A) Complete application(s) for permit(s) to construct and operate for any modifications or new installations required to comply with this rule and for which the permit(s) is (are) required pursuant to Rules 201 and 203;
- (B) A change of condition application for each spray booth employing the compliance method pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) by switching to lower VOC content materials; and
- (C) If the operator elects to comply with the alternative compliance plan pursuant to subdivision (d), a complete plan application in accordance with Rule 306 – Plan Fees, including a description of

how compliance is to be achieved shall be filed no later than May 1, 2004, for spray booth facilities with a compliance schedule of July 1, 2004, pursuant to subparagraph (e)(1)(C), or no later than 12 months after the applicable VOC emissions exceeded 40,000 pounds (20 tons) at a spray booth facility for an emission inventory year after 2000.

(f) Test Methods and Procedures

The following test methods and procedures shall be used to determine compliance with this rule. All test methods referenced below shall be the most recent version issued by the respective organization. Alternative test methods may be used if they are determined to be equivalent and approved in writing by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(1) Determination of VOC Content of VOC-Containing Materials:

- (A) US EPA Method 24 - Determination of volatile matter content, water content, density, volume solids and weight solids of surface coatings
- (B) US EPA Method 24A - Determination of volatile matter content and density of printing inks and related coatings
- (C) District Method 303 - Determination of Exempt Compounds
- (D) District Method 304 - Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in Various Materials
- (E) District Method 313 - Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

(2) Determination of Efficiency of Emission Control Systems:

- (A) The capture efficiency of an emission control system shall be determined by verifying the use of a Permanent Total Enclosure (PTE) and 100% capture efficiency as defined by US EPA Method 204, "Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure." Alternatively, if a US EPA Method 204 defined PTE is not employed, capture efficiency shall be determined using a minimum of three sampling runs subject to data quality criteria presented in the US EPA technical guidance document "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency, January 9, 1995." Individual

capture efficiency test runs subject to the US EPA technical guidelines shall be determined by:

- (i) The Temporary Total Enclosure (TTE) approach of US EPA Methods 204 through 204F; or
 - (ii) The District “Protocol for Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Capture Efficiency.”
- (B) The control equipment efficiency of an emission control system, on a mass emissions basis, and the VOC concentrations in the exhaust gases, measured and calculated as carbon, shall be determined by US EPA Test Methods 25, 25A, District Method 25.1 - Determination of Total Gaseous Non-Methane Organic Emissions as Carbon, or District Method 25.3 – Determination of Low Concentration Non-Methane Non-Ethane Organic Compound Emissions from Clean Fueled Combustion Sources, as applicable. US EPA Test Method 18, or ARB Method 422 shall be used to determine emissions of exempt compounds.
- (C) The overall efficiency of an emission control system shall be determined using the following equation (all efficiencies expressed in percent):

$$\text{Overall Efficiency} = \frac{(\text{Capture Efficiency}) \times (\text{Control Equipment Efficiency})}{100}$$

(3) Multiple Test Methods

When more than one test method or set of test methods are specified for any testing, the application of these methods to a specific set of test conditions is subject to approval by the Executive Officer. In addition, a violation of any requirement of this rule established by any one of the specified test methods or set of test methods shall constitute a violation of the rule.

(4) Laboratory Approval

The sampling, analysis, and reporting shall be conducted by a laboratory that has been approved under the District Laboratory Approval Program (LAP) for the cited District reference test methods, where LAP approval is available. For District reference test methods for which no LAP program is available, the LAP approval requirement shall become effective one

year after the date that the LAP program becomes available for that District reference test method.

(g) Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

- (1) No later than 180 days after the effective date of the requirements, the operator of a facility who elects to install an emission control system to comply with all or part of the rule requirements shall conduct performance testing to determine the overall efficiency of the emission control system and submit a complete test report to the Executive Officer. The performance testing of the emission control system shall be repeated when the system is modified or an operating parameter is changed in a manner that affects the capture or control efficiency. In such case, the affected capture or control efficiency testing shall be conducted and the test report submitted to the Executive Officer within 180 days after the modification. The Executive Officer may require more frequent performance testing, as necessary.
- (2) The operator of a facility subject to this rule shall submit an initial compliance certification report to the Executive Officer no later than 180 days after the effective date of the requirements. The operator shall then submit subsequent compliance certification reports annually within 60 days after the end of each emission inventory year. The initial and annual compliance certification reports shall include the performance testing report (if applicable), inventory of materials used, and other procedures and information, as necessary to determine compliance with the applicable requirements or exemptions.
- (3) The operator shall, at a minimum, maintain the following records for a period of at least two years, or five years for facilities subject to Title V Permit requirements, and make the records available to the Executive Officer upon request:

(h) Exemptions

The requirements of subdivision (c) shall not apply to the following:

- (1) A facility that has applied for and been issued by the Executive Officer an enforceable permit condition that limits the facility-wide VOC emissions from the use of VOC-containing materials to no more than 40,000 pounds (20 tons) per emission inventory year. The operator must submit complete

application(s) for change of permit conditions no later than 18 months prior to the applicable compliance date pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) and comply with the facility-wide emissions limit beginning on the applicable effective date pursuant to paragraph (e)(1).

- (2) A spray booth that meets the following condition:

<u>Exhaust Flow Rate (standard cubic feet per minute)</u>	<u>Allowable VOC Emissions (pounds per day)</u>
Less than 10,000	12
10,000 or greater but less than 30,000	25
30,000 or greater but less than 60,000	50
60,000 or greater but less than 90,000	100
90,000 or greater but less than 275,000	150
275,000 or greater	225

If at any time the exhaust flow rate falls in a lesser category, except during equipment malfunction, maintenance or repairs for a period not to exceed 72 hours per occurrence, the allowable VOC emissions of that lesser category shall apply. The allowable VOC emissions shall be determined based on the monthly average of the past calendar month, calculated by dividing the total emissions from the spray booth for the month by the number of calendar days in the month. The operator of a spray booth that meets the above conditions shall submit to the Executive Officer a change of condition application for each spray booth employing this exemption by September 5, 2004, or no later than 18 months prior to the applicable compliance date pursuant to subparagraph (e)(1)(C), whichever is later.

- (3) A spray booth for which the VOC emissions are reduced through the use of an existing emission control system in operation under a valid District permit as of December 1, 2000, that is not mandatory pursuant to any other District requirement or the requirement of any other governmental agency. This exemption is valid only for facilities that are subject to the alternative compliance plan specified in paragraph (d)(2).

ATTACHMENT A

Unified Emission Factors for Open Molding of Composites

July 23, 2001

Emission Rate in Pounds of Styrene Emitted per Ton of Resin or Gelcoat Processed

Styrene content in resin/gelcoat, % ⁽¹⁾	<33 ⁽²⁾	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	>50 ⁽²⁾
Manual	0.126 x %styrene x 2000	83	89	94	100	106	112	117	123	129	134	140	146	152	157	163	169	174	180	((0.286 x %styrene) - 0.0529) x 2000
Manual w/ Vapor Suppressed Resin VSR ⁽³⁾		Manual emission factor [listed above] x (1 - (0.50 x specific VSR reduction factor for each resin/suppressant formulation))																		
Mechanical Atomized	0.169 x %styrene x 2000	111	126	140	154	168	183	197	211	225	240	254	268	283	297	311	325	340	354	((0.714 x %styrene) - 0.18) x 2000
Mechanical Atomized with VSR ⁽³⁾		Mechanical Atomized emission factor [listed above] x (1 - (0.45 x specific VSR reduction factor for each resin/suppressant formulation))																		
Mechanical Atomized Controlled Spray ⁽⁴⁾	0.130 x %styrene x 2000	86	97	108	119	130	141	152	163	174	185	196	207	218	229	240	251	262	273	0.77 x ((0.714 x %styrene) - 0.18) x 2000
Mechanical Controlled Spray with VSR		Mechanical Atomized Controlled Spray emission factor [listed above] x (1 - (0.45 x specific VSR reduction factor for each resin/suppressant formulation))																		
Mechanical Non-Atomized	0.107 x %styrene x 2000	71	74	77	80	83	86	89	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	115	118	121	124	((0.157 x %styrene) - 0.0165) x 2000
Mechanical Non-Atomized with VSR ⁽³⁾		Mechanical Non-Atomized emission factor [listed above] x (1 - (0.45 x specific VSR reduction factor for each resin/suppressant formulation))																		
Filament application	0.184 x %styrene x 2000	122	127	133	138	144	149	155	160	166	171	177	182	188	193	199	204	210	215	((0.2746 x %styrene) - 0.0298) x 2000
Filament application with VSR ⁽³⁾	0.120 x %styrene x 2000	79	83	86	90	93	97	100	104	108	111	115	118	122	125	129	133	136	140	0.65 x ((0.2746 x %styrene) - 0.0298) x 2000
Gelcoat Application	0.445 x %styrene x 2000	294	315	336	356	377	398	418	439	460	481	501	522	543	564	584	605	626	646	((1.03646 x %styrene) - 0.195) x 2000
Gelcoat Controlled Spray Application ⁽⁴⁾	0.325 x %styrene x 2000	215	230	245	260	275	290	305	321	336	351	366	381	396	411	427	442	457	472	0.73 x ((1.03646 x %styrene) - 0.195) x 2000
Gelcoat Non-Atomized Application ⁽⁶⁾	SEE Note 9 below	196	205	214	223	232	241	250	259	268	278	287	296	305	314	323	332	341	350	((0.4506 x %styrene) - 0.0505) x 2000
Covered-Cure after Roll-Out		Non-VSR process emission factor [listed above] x (0.80 for Manual <or> 0.85 for Mechanical)																		
Covered-Cure without Roll-Out		Non-VSR process emission factor [listed above] x (0.50 for Manual <or> 0.55 for Mechanical)																		

Emission Rate in Pounds of Methyl Methacrylate Emitted per Ton of Gelcoat Processed

MMA content in gelcoat, % ⁽⁶⁾	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	≥20
Gel coat application ⁽⁷⁾	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	0.75 x %MMA x 2000

Notes

- 1 Including styrene monomer content as supplied, plus any extra styrene monomer added by the molder, but before addition of other additives such as powders, fillers, glass,...etc.
- 2 Formulas for materials with styrene content < 33% are based on the emission rate at 33% (constant emission factor expressed as percent of available styrene), and for styrene content > 50% on the emission rate based on the extrapolated factor equations; these are not based on test data but are believed to be conservative estimates. The value for "% styrene" in the formulas should be input as a fraction. For example, use the input value 0.30 for a resin with 30% styrene content by wt.
- 3 The VSR reduction factor is determined by testing each resin/suppressant formulation according to the procedures detailed in the *CFA Vapor Suppressant Effectiveness Test*.
- 4 SEE the *CFA Controlled Spray Handbook* for a detailed description of the controlled spray procedures.
- 5 The effect of vapor suppressants on emissions from filament winding operations is based on the *Dow Filament Winding Emissions Study*.
- 6 Including MMA monomer content as supplied, plus any extra MMA monomer added by the molder, but before addition of other additives such as powders, fillers, glass,...etc.
- 7 Based on gelcoat data from *NMMA Emission Study*.
- 8 SEE the July 17, 2001 EECS report *Emission Factors for Non-Atomized Application of Gel Coats used in the Open Molding of Composites* for a detailed description of the non-atomized gelcoat testing.
- 9 Use the equation $((0.4506 \times \%styrene) - 0.0505) \times 2000$ for gelcoats with styrene contents between 19% and 32% by wt.; use the equation $0.185 \times \%styrene \times 2000$ for gelcoats with less than 19% styrene content by wt.