

Appendix B

Final Rule AQ307 with Technical Amendments

RULE

**Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division**

Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers
(LAC 33:III.111 and 2123)(AQ307)

Under the authority of the Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq., the secretary has amended the Air regulations, LAC 33:III.111 and 2123 (Log #AQ307).

The Rule will update and add new emission limitation and control technique efficiency requirements for organic solvent and solvent degreaser volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. It will also add definitions to the general provisions to clarify letterpress and lithographic printing process terms. This action is required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) which provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for ozone nonattainment areas include "reasonably available control measures" (RACM), including "reasonably available control technology" (RACT), for sources of emissions. The CAA provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for sources of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions covered by a control technique guidelines (CTG) document issued after November 15, 1990, and prior to the area's date of attainment. Since EPA has issued new control technique guidelines, the state regulations need to be revised to reflect EPA's new guidelines. The basis and rationale for this Rule are to mirror the control technique guidelines issued by the EPA. This Rule meets an exception listed in R.S. 30:2019(D)(2) and R.S. 49:953(G)(3); therefore, no report regarding environmental/health benefits and social/economic costs is required.

**Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part III. Air**

Chapter 1. General Provisions

§111. Definitions

A. When used in these rules and regulations, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them below.

Coldset Printing—a web offset printing process in which ink is allowed to dry naturally through absorption and evaporation.

Flexible Package Printing Facility—a facility that uses either rotogravure printing or flexographic printing processes on flexible packaging.

Flexible Packaging—any package or part of a package the shape of which can be readily changed, including, but not limited to, bags, pouches, liners, and wraps utilizing paper, plastic, film, aluminum foil, metalized or coated paper or film, or any combination of these materials.

Fountain Solution—a solution used on an offset lithographic press to keep the ink from adhering to the non-image areas of the offset lithographic plate.

Heatset Dryer—a hot air dryer used in heatset lithography to heat the printed substrate and to promote the evaporation of the ink oils.

Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing—a type of web offset lithographic printing process where heat is applied via a drying oven to set and dry the ink.

Letterpress Printing—relief printing of text and/or images using a press with a "type-high bed," in which a reversed, raised surface is inked and then pressed into a sheet of paper to obtain a positive, right-reading image.

Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating—the coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products in the following categories:

- a. - e. ...
- f. fabricated metal products (metal-covered doors, frames, etc.);
- g. any other category of coated metal products except:

- i. those on the specified list in LAC 33:III.2123.C. Table 1, Items 1-6, and 13-17 of surface coating processes, which are included in the Standard Industrial Classification Code major group 33 (primary metal industries), major group 34 (fabricated metal products), major group 35 (nonelectrical machinery), major group 36 (electrical machinery), major group 37 (transportation equipment), major group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), and major group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries);

- ii. coating operations covered under 40 CFR 63, Subpart GG - National Emissions Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities; and

- iii. the surface coating of metal parts and products performed on-site at installations owned or operated by the armed forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard, and the National Guard of any state) or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the surface coating of military munitions manufactured by or for the armed forces of the United States.

Offset Lithographic Printing—an indirect printing method in which ink is transferred from the lithographic plate to a rubber-covered intermediate "blanket" cylinder, and then from the blanket cylinder to the paper or other printing substrate.

Sheet-Fed Printing—a process in which individual sheets of paper or other substrates are fed into the press.

Web Printing—a process where a continuous roll of paper or other substrate is fed into the press, and rewound or cut to size after printing.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 14:348 (June 1988), LR 15:1061 (December 1989), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:777 (August 1991), LR 21:1081 (October 1995), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), amended by the Office of

Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2444 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:808 (May 2006), LR 32:1599 (September 2006), LR 33:2082 (October 2007), LR 34:70 (January 2008), LR 35:1101 (June 2009), LR 36:1773 (August 2010).

Chapter 21. Control of Emission of Organic Compounds
Subchapter B. Surface Coatings

§2123. Organic Solvents

A. Except as provided in Subsections B and C of this Section, any emissions of volatile organic compounds resulting from the application of surface coatings of more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day, or an equivalent level of 2.7 tons per 12-month rolling period, shall control emissions of volatile organic compounds through the use of low solvent coatings, as provided in Subsection C of this Section, or, where feasible, by incorporating one or more of the following control methods:

A.1. - B.2. ...

C. Surface Coating Industries. No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the surface coating of any materials affected by this Subsection to exceed the emission limits as specified in this Section.

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
1. Large Appliance Coating Industry		
General, One Component	2.3	0.275
General, Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	0.275 / 0.340
Extreme High Gloss	2.8	0.340
Extreme Performance	2.8	0.340
Heat Resistant	2.8	0.340
Metallic	2.8	0.340
Pretreatment Coatings	2.8	0.340
Solar Absorbent	2.8	0.340
2. Surface Coating of Cans		
Sheet Basecoat (Exterior and Interior) and Over-Varnish: Two-Piece Can Exterior (Basecoat and Over-Varnish)	2.8	0.34
Two and Three-Piece Can Interior Body Spray, Two-Piece Can Exterior End (Spray or Roll Coat)	4.2	0.51
Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray	5.5	0.66
End Sealing Compound	3.7	0.44
3. Surface Coating of Coils		
Prime and Topcoat or Single Coat Operation	2.6	0.31
4. Surface Coating of Fabrics		
Fabric Facility	2.9	0.35
Vinyl Coating Line (Except Plasticol Coatings)	3.8	0.45
5. Surface Coating--Magnet Wire Coating		
Coating Line	1.7	0.20

6. Surface Coating of Metal Furniture		
General, One Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.3	0.275 / 0.275
General, Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	0.275 / 0.340
Extreme High Gloss (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 2.8	0.360 / 0.340
Extreme Performance	3.0	0.360
Heat Resistant	3.0	0.360
Metallic	3.0	0.360
Pretreatment Coatings	3.0	0.360
Solar Absorbent	3.0	0.360

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries				
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation			
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Lbs. per Gal. of Solids	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Solids
7. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products				
General, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	3.35 / 4.52	0.28 / 0.34	0.40 / 0.54
Camouflage	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Electric Insulating Varnish	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Etching Filler	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Extreme High Gloss (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	5.06 / 6.67	0.36 / 0.42	0.61 / 0.80
Extreme Performance (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	5.06 / 6.67	0.36 / 0.42	0.61 / 0.80
Heat Resistant (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	5.06 / 6.67	0.36 / 0.42	0.61 / 0.80
High Performance Architectural	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
High Temperature	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Metallic	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Military Specification (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	3.35 / 4.52	0.28 / 0.34	0.40 / 0.54
Mold Seal	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Pan Baking	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Prefabricated Architectural, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 3.5	3.35 / 6.67	0.28 / 0.42	0.40 / 0.80
Pretreatment Coatings	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries				
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation			
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Lbs. per Gal. of Solids	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Solids
Repair and Touch Up (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	Does not apply	0.36 / 0.42	Does not apply
Silicone Release	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Solar Absorbent (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	5.06 / 6.67	0.36 / 0.42	0.61 / 0.80
Vacuum Metalizing	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	2.8	4.52	0.34	0.54
Drum Coating, New, Interior	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	4.2	9.78	0.50	1.17
Powder Coating	0.4	Does not apply	0.05	Does not apply
8. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Plastic Parts and Products				
General, One Component	2.3	3.35	0.28	0.40
General, Multi-Component	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Electric Dissipating Coatings and Shock-Free Coatings	6.7	74.7	0.80	8.96
Extreme Performance	3.5 (2-pack coatings)	6.67 (2-pack coatings)	0.42 (2-pack coatings)	0.80 (2-pack coatings)
Metallic	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Military Specification	2.8 (1 pack) 3.5 (2 pack)	4.52 (1 pack) 6.67 (2 pack)	0.34 (1 pack) 0.42 (2 pack)	0.54 (1 pack) 0.80 (2 pack)
Mold Seal	6.3	43.7	0.76	5.24
Multi-Colored Coatings	5.7	25.3	0.68	3.04
Optical Coatings	6.7	74.7	0.80	8.96
Vacuum Metalizing	6.7	74.7	0.80	8.96
9. Surface Coating of Automotive/Transportation Plastic Parts				
a. High Bake Coatings—Interior and Exterior Parts				
Flexible Primer	4.5	11.58	0.54	1.39
Non-Flexible Primer	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Base Coat	4.3	10.34	0.52	1.24
Clear Coat	4.0	8.76	0.48	1.05
Non-Base Coat/Clear Coat	4.3	10.34	0.52	1.24
b. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings—Exterior Parts				
Primer	4.8	13.80	0.58	1.66
Base Coat	5.0	15.59	0.60	1.87
Clear Coat	4.5	11.58	0.54	1.39

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries				
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation			
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Lbs. per Gal. of Solids	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Solids
Non-Base Coat/Clear Coat	5.0	15.59	0.60	1.87
c. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings—Interior Parts	5.0	15.59	0.60	1.87
d. Touch Up and Repair Coatings	5.2	17.72	0.62	2.13
For red, yellow, and black auto coatings, except touch up and repair coatings, the limit is determined by multiplying the appropriate limit in Item 9 of this Table by 1.15.				
10. Surface Coating of Business Machine Plastic Parts				
Primer	2.9	4.80	0.35	0.57
Topcoat	2.9	4.80	0.35	0.57
Texture Coat	2.9	4.80	0.35	0.57
Fog Coat	2.2	3.14	0.26	0.38
Touch Up and Repair	2.9	4.80	0.35	0.57
11. Surface Coating of Pleasure Craft				
Extreme High Gloss Topcoat	4.1	9.2	0.49	1.10
High Gloss Topcoat	3.5	6.7	0.42	0.80
Pretreatment Wash Primer	6.5	55.6	0.78	6.67
Finish Primer/Surfacers	3.5	6.7	0.42	0.80
High Build Primer Surfacers	2.8	4.6	0.34	0.55
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coating	4.7	12.8	0.56	1.53
Other Substrate Antifoulant Coating	2.8	4.4	0.33	0.53
All Other Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings (for Metal or Plastic)	3.5	6.7	0.42	0.80

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
12. Surface Coating of Motor Vehicle Materials		
Motor Vehicle Cavity Wax	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Sealer	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Deadener	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Gaskets/Gasket-Sealing Material	1.7	0.20

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
Motor Vehicle Underbody Coating	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Trunk Interior Coating	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Bedliner	1.7	0.20
Motor Vehicle Lubricating Wax/Compound	5.8	0.70
The limits in Items 7-12 of this Table do not apply to operations covered in Items 1-6 or 13-17 herein, or to aerosol coatings, architectural coatings, or automobile refinish coatings.		
13. Factory Surface Coatings of Flat Wood Paneling with VOC Emissions Greater Than 15 Pounds Per Day Before Controls		
All Inks, Coatings, and Adhesives	2.1	0.25
14. Surface Coatings for Marine Vessels and Oilfield Tubulars and Ancillary Oilfield Equipment		
a. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a person shall not apply a marine coating with a VOC content in excess of the following limits:		
Baked Coatings	3.5	0.42
Air-Dried, Single-Component Alkyd or Vinyl Flat or Semi-Gloss Finish Coatings	3.5	0.42
Two Component Coatings	3.5	0.42
b. Except for the parishes of Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge, in which the VOC limitations in Item 14.a of this Table may not be exceeded, specialty marine coatings and coatings on oilfield tubulars and ancillary oilfield equipment with a VOC content not in excess of the following limits may be applied:		
Heat Resistant	3.5	0.42
Metallic Heat Resistant	4.42	0.53
High Temperature (Fed. Spec. TT-P-28)	5.41	0.65
Pre-Treatment Wash Primer	6.5	0.78
Underwater Weapon	3.5	0.42
Elastomeric Adhesives With 15 Percent by Weight Natural or Synthetic Rubber	6.08	0.73
Solvent-Based Inorganic Zinc Primer	5.41	0.65
Pre-Construction and Interior Primer	3.5	0.42
Exterior Epoxy Primer	3.5	0.42
Navigational Aids	3.5	0.42
Sealant for Wire-Sprayed Aluminum	5.4	0.648
Special Marking	4.08	0.49
Tack Coat (Epoxies)	5.08	0.61
Low Activation Interior Coating	4.08	0.49

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic	5.41	0.65
Extreme High Gloss Coating	4.08	0.49
Antenna Coating	4.42	0.53
Antifoulant	3.66	0.44
High Gloss Alkyd	3.5	0.42
Anchor Chain Asphalt Varnish (Fed. Spec. TT-V-51)	5.2	0.62
Wood Spar Varnish (Fed. Spec. TT-V-119)	4.1	0.492
Dull Black Finish Coating (DOD-P-15146)	3.7	0.444
Tank Coating (DOD-P-23236)	3.5	0.42
Potable Water Tank Coating (DOD-P-23236)	3.7	0.444
Flight Deck Markings (DOD-C-24667)	4.2	0.504
Vinyl Acrylic Top Coat	5.4	0.648
Antifoulant Applied to Aluminum Hulls	4.5	0.55

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Kgs. VOC/Kgs. Solids (Lbs. VOC/Lbs. Solids)	Kgs. VOC/Kgs. Coating (Lbs. VOC/Lbs. Coating)
15. Surface Coating of Paper, Film, Foil, Pressure-Sensitive Tape, and Labels		
Paper, Film, and Foil	0.40	0.08
Pressure-Sensitive Tape and Labels	0.20	0.067

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Deposited Solids	Kgs. per Liter of Deposited Solids
16. Surface Coating of Assembly Line Automobiles and Light Duty Trucks:		
Primer-Surfacer Operations (Including Application Area, Flashoff Area, and Oven)	12.0	1.44
Topcoat Operations (Including Application Area, Flashoff Area and Oven)	12.0	1.44
Final Repair Operations (Including Flashoff Area and Oven)	4.8	0.58
Combined Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations	12.0	1.44

Electrodeposition Primer Operations (Including Application Area, Spray/Rinse Stations, and Curing Oven)	When Solids Turnover Ratio is $R_T \geq 0.16$	When $0.040 \leq R_T < 0.160$	When $R_T < 0.040$
	0.084 kgs./liter (0.7 lbs./gal.) coating solids applied	$0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T}$ kgs./liter (0.084 x $350^{0.160-R_T} \times 8.34$ lbs./gal.) coating solids applied	No VOC emission limit

Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
Single-Ply Roof Membrane Adhesive Primer	2.1	250
Other Adhesive Primer	2.1	250

Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
17. General and Specialty Adhesive Application Processes	Lbs. VOC per Gal. of Adhesive or Adhesive Primer (minus water and exempt compounds)	Grams VOC per Liter of Adhesive or Adhesive Primer (minus water and exempt compounds)
a. General Adhesive Application Process		
Reinforced Plastic Composite	1.7	200
Flexible Vinyl	2.1	250
Metal	0.3	30
Porous Material (Except Wood)	1.0	120
Rubber	2.1	250
Wood	0.3	30
Other Substrates	2.1	250
b. Specialty Adhesive Application Processes		
Ceramic Tile Installation	1.1	130
Contact Adhesive	2.1	250
Cove Base Installation	1.3	150
Floor Covering Installation (Indoor)	1.3	150
Floor Covering Installation (Outdoor)	2.1	250
Floor Covering Installation (Perimeter Bonded Sheet Vinyl)	5.5	660
Metal to Urethane/Rubber Molding or Casting	7.1	850
Motor Vehicle Adhesive	2.1	250
Motor Vehicle Weather Strip Adhesive	6.3	750
Multipurpose Construction	1.7	200
Plastic Solvent Welding (ABS)	3.3	400
Plastic Solvent Welding (Except ABS)	4.2	500
Sheet Rubber Lining Installation	7.1	850
Single-Ply-Roof Membrane Installation/Repair (Except EPDM)	2.1	250
Structural Glazing	0.8	100
Thin Metal Laminating	6.5	780
Tire Repair	0.8	100
Waterproof Resorcinol Glue Application	1.4	170
c. Adhesive Primer Application Processes		
Motor Vehicle Glass Bonding Primer	7.5	900
Plastic Solvent Welding Adhesive Primer	5.4	650

18. Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials		
For this material —	And this application method —	This weighted average monomer VOC content (weight percent) limit is —
Production resin	Atomized (spray)	28
Production resin	Nonatomized	35
Pigmented gel coat	Any method	33
Clear gel coat	Any method	48
Tooling resin	Atomized	30
Tooling resin	Nonatomized	39
Tooling gel coat	Any method	40

D. Control Techniques

1. If add-on controls such as incinerators or vapor recovery systems are used to comply with the emission limitation requirements, in terms of pounds per gallon of solids as applied (determined in accordance with Paragraph D.8 of this Section), the volatile organic compound capture and abatement system shall be at least 80 percent efficient overall (85 percent for industrial cleaning solvents, and miscellaneous industrial adhesive operations; and 90 percent for factory surface coating of flat wood paneling, surface coating of metal furniture, large appliance coating, surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products, surface coating of miscellaneous plastic parts and products, surface coating of automotive/transportation plastic parts, surface coating of business machine plastic parts, surface coating of pleasure craft, surface coating of paper, film, foil, pressure-sensitive tape, and labels, and surface coating of motor vehicle materials). All surface coating facilities shall submit to the Office of Environmental Services, for approval, design data for each capture system and emission control device that is proposed for use. The effectiveness of the capture system (i.e., capture efficiency) shall be determined using the procedure specified in Paragraph E.6 of this Section.

2. - 3. ...

4. Compliance with the emission limits established in Table 1.d, Item 16 of Subsection C of this Section shall be determined in accordance with EPA's "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light Duty Truck Topcoat Operations", EPA 453/R-08-002, September, 2008.

5. ...

6. Surface coating facilities on any property in Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge parishes that when controlled have a potential to emit, at maximum production, a combined weight (total from the property) of VOCs less than 10 tons in any consecutive 12 calendar months are exempt from the provisions of Subsection C of

this Section. Surface coating facilities on any property in parishes other than Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge that when uncontrolled have a potential to emit a combined weight of VOCs less than 100 pounds (45 kilograms) in any consecutive 24-hour period or 10 tons in any consecutive 12 calendar months are exempt from the provisions of Subsection C of this Section. Any surface coating facility with VOC emissions of less than or equal to 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day is exempt from the provisions of Table 1, Items 1, 7, and 15 of Subsection C of this Section.

7. - 9. ...

10. Control techniques for use of industrial cleaning solvents include:

- a. covering open containers and used applicators;
- b. minimizing air circulation around cleaning operations;
- c. properly disposing of used solvent and shop towels;
- d. implementing equipment practices that minimize emissions (e.g., keeping arts cleaners covered, maintaining cleaning equipment to repair solvent leaks, etc.); and
- e. employing cleaning material with a VOC content limit of 50 grams VOC per liter (0.42 lb./gal.), or a composite vapor pressure of 8 millimeters of mercury at 20 degrees Celsius.

11. Cleaning operations in the course of the following categories are excluded from the requirements of Paragraph D.10 of this Section:

- a. aerospace coating;
- b. wood furniture coating;
- c. application of coatings in shipbuilding and ship repair;
- d. flexible packaging printing;
- e. lithographic printing;
- f. letterpress printing;
- g. flat wood paneling coating;
- h. large appliance coating;
- i. metal furniture coating;
- j. paper, film and foil coating;
- k. plastic parts coating;
- l. miscellaneous metals parts coating;
- m. fiberglass boat manufacturing;
- n. application of miscellaneous industrial adhesives;

and

- o. auto and light-duty truck assembly coating.

12. VOC content and vapor pressure limits applicable in cleaning activities in fiberglass boat manufacturing are as follows:

- a. VOC cleaning solvents for routine application equipment cleaning shall contain no more than 5 percent VOC by weight, or have a composite vapor pressure of no more than 0.50 millimeters of mercury at 20 degrees Celsius.
- b. Non-VOC solvents shall be used to remove cured resin and gel coat from application equipment.

13. The following are the only allowable adhesive application methods:

- a. electrostatic spray;
- b. HVLP spray;
- c. flow coat;

d. roll coat or hand application, including non-spray application methods similar to hand application or mechanically powered caulking gun, brush, or direct hand application;

- e. dip coat (including electrodeposition);

- f. airless spray;

- g. air-assisted airless spray; and

h. other adhesive application methods capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equivalent to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying.

E. - F4. ...

G. Mandatory Work Practices for Surface Coating. The owner/operator of any facility performing factory surface coating shall comply with the following mandatory work practices:

G.1. - I. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 16:119 (February 1990), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:654 (July 1991), LR 18:1122 (October 1992), LR 22:340 (May 1996), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:1678 (December 1997), LR 24:23 (January 1998), LR 24:1285 (July 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1240 (July 1999), LR 26:2453 (November 2000), LR 28:1765 (August 2002), LR 30:746 (April 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2440 (October 2005), LR 33:2086 (October 2007), LR 35:1102 (June 2009), LR 36:1774 (August 2010).

Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel

1008#044

RULE

Department of Environmental Quality Office of the Secretary Legal Affairs Division

Spill Prevention and Control
(LAC 33:IX.Chapter 9)(WQ079)

Under the authority of the Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq., the secretary has amended the Water Quality regulations, Title 33, Part IX, Subpart 1, Chapter 9 (WQ079).

This rule change will increase the minimum container volume for applicability of the spill prevention provisions from 660 gallons to 1320 gallons, and will establish a de minimus container size for aggregate container applicability that excludes containers smaller than 55 gallons of oil from consideration. It will also increase the interval between operators' required reviews of their spill prevention plans from three years to five years.

There are also minor corrections of grammar and updates of acronym changes in the Rule. Example: LWPDES to LPDES. This change will make this portion of our rules

Comment Summary and Responses for Proposed Rule AQ307

**Comment Summary Response & Concise Statement – AQ307
Amendments to the Air Regulations
Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers
LAC 33:III.111 and 2123**

- COMMENT 1: — The commenter does not agree with EPA’s recommendation that the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1106.1 (Rule 1106.1) is suitable for consideration as Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) for the coating of pleasure craft (and/or associated parts and products) in the final Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts. The proposed Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts CTG did not mention pleasure craft surface coating operations. Mention of pleasure craft was in the final CTG. Industry did not have the opportunity to raise issues of concern about the CTG identifying Rule 1106.1 from the SCAQMD as a national RACT standard.
- EPA is urged to take an approach that will minimize adverse impact on the pleasure craft industry in the U.S. The commenter, along with the pleasure craft coatings industry, would like to work with EPA on this issue in more detail.
- FOR/AGAINST — No arguments necessary since the comment is beyond the scope of this rulemaking.
- RESPONSE 1: — This comment is addressed to EPA. The department is required to implement RACT as determined by EPA.
- COMMENT 2: §2123.A — To be consistent with the CTG, the following change is recommended.
- “ ..., any emissions of volatile organic compounds resulting from the application of surface coatings equal to or of more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day”.
- FOR/AGAINST — The department agrees with the comment; no arguments necessary.
- RESPONSE 2: §2123.A — The language has been changed.

COMMENT 3: §2123.C.7 — Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products — Volatile organic compound emissions limits for several categories need to be switched or corrected to reflect the correct limits for Baked vs. Air Dried processes. The categories and correct limits are listed in the table below.

7. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	Lbs. per Gal. of Solids	Kgs. per Liter of Solids
General, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	3.35 / 4.52	0.40 / 0.54
Extreme High Gloss (Baked/Air Dried)	5.06 / 6.67	0.61 / 0.80
Extreme Performance (Baked/Air Dried)	5.06 / 6.67	0.61 / 0.80
Heat Resistant (Baked/Air Dried)	5.06 / 6.67	0.61 / 0.80
Military Specification (Baked/Air Dried)	3.35 / 4.52	0.40 / 0.54
Prefabricated Architectural, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	3.35 / 6.67	0.40 / 0.80
Solar Absorbent (Baked/Air Dried)	5.06 / 6.67	0.61 / 0.80

FOR/AGAINST — The department agrees with the comment; no arguments necessary.

RESPONSE 3: §2123.C.7 — The table has been corrected.

COMMENT 4: §2123.C.7 — High Performance Architectural — For the High Performance Architectural category, check the limits for Lbs. per Gal. of Solids and Kgs. per Liter of Solids. Other categories with Lbs. per Gal. of Coating and Kgs. per Liter of Coating of 3.5 and 0.42, respectively, have Lbs. per Gal. of Solids and Kgs. per Liter of Solids of 6.67 and 0.80, respectively.

FOR/AGAINST — The department agrees with the comment; no arguments necessary.

RESPONSE 4: §2123.C.7 — The table has been corrected.

COMMENT 5: §2123.C.16 — Auto and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings —

Change the column heading in #16, of Table 1, as shown below, to be consistent with the Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG).

Lbs. per Gal. of Deposited Solids (~~minus water and exempt solvent~~)
 Kgs. per Liter of Deposited Solids (~~minus water and exempt solvent~~)

Also in #16 change “12” to “12.0” (Lbs. VOC per Gal. of Deposited Solids) in the 3 categories: Primer-Surfacer Operations; Topcoat Operations; and Combined Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations.

FOR/AGAINST — The department agrees with the comment; no arguments necessary.

RESPONSE 5: §2123.C.16 — The table has been corrected.

COMMENT 6: §2123.C.18 — Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials — Replace the discussion of requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV, as incorporated by reference, with the emissions limits in Table 3 from the CTG for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing. To meet Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) it is necessary to be clear in Table 1 that the emissions limits discussed include limits for all VOCs (including non-HAP VOCs). For clarification, include the following information.

Compliant Materials Monomer VOC Content Recommendations for Open Molding Resin and Gel Coat

For this material --	And this application method --	This weighted average monomer VOC content (weight percent) limit is recommended
Production resin	Atomized (spray)	28
Production resin	Nonatomized	35
Pigmented gel coat	Any method	33
Clear gel coat	Any method	48
Tooling resin	Atomized	30
Tooling resin	Nonatomized	39
Tooling gel coat	Any method	40

FOR/AGAINST — The department agrees with the comment; no arguments necessary.

RESPONSE 6: §2123.C.18- The table from the CTG has been added.

COMMENT 7: §2123.D — To be consistent with the CTG, it is recommended that the word “methods” be changed to “method”.

FOR/AGAINST — The department agrees with the comment; no arguments necessary.

RESPONSE 7: §2123.D — The language has been changed.

**Comment Summary Response & Concise Statement Key – AQ307
Amendments to the Air Regulations
Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers
LAC 33:III.111 and 2123**

COMMENT No.

SUGGESTED BY

1

James Sell, Senior Counsel
American Coatings Association

2 — 7

Guy Donaldson, Chief and
Ellen Belk, Environmental Engineer
U.S. EPA, Region 6, 6PD-L

Public Comment AQ307



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 6
1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 1200
DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

Ms. Vivian Aucoin
Air Quality Assessment Division
Office of Environmental Assessment
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 4314
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314

Dear Ms. Aucion,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on the March 20, 2010 proposed version of the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision titled, "Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers". This rule updates emissions limitations and control efficiency requirements for volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions, and is an important element of Louisiana's plan to address ozone air quality problems.

The Clean Air Act and subsequent federal regulations require Louisiana to submit a SIP revision to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that incorporates recent Control Techniques Guidelines (CTGs). These rule revisions include provisions related to CTGs issued by EPA in 2008, and also include revisions made in response to the 2006 and 2007 CTGs. We appreciate the efforts of the State in developing these SIP revisions.

Our detailed comments on the proposed rules are included as an attachment to this letter.

Please contact me or Ms. Ellen Belk of my staff at 214-665-2164 if you have any questions.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Guy Donaldson".

Guy Donaldson
Chief
Air Planning Section (6PD-L)

Enclosure: Detailed Comments

Detailed Comments

Comments on AQ307 Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers (LAC 33:III.111 and 2123). These rules address the following CTGs: miscellaneous metal and plastic parts coatings; auto and light-duty truck assembly coatings; fiberglass boat manufacturing materials; and miscellaneous industrial adhesives.

We have reviewed this action with respect to Control Techniques Guidelines (CTGs) issued by EPA in recent years (e.g., 2006, 2007, and 2008).

Our comments are as follows:

1. Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings (EPA CTG 2008) (LA §2123)
 - We appreciate your including the CTG-recommended Option 2 for reducing coating VOC emissions, which expresses emissions limits in mass of VOC per volume of coating solids.
 - VOC emissions limits for several categories need to be switched to reflect the correct limits for Baked vs. Air Dried processes. The categories with limits which need to be switched in two columns (Lbs. per Gal. of Solids, and Kgs. Per Liter of Solids), together with the correct limits are as follows:

7. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	Lbs. per Gal. of Solids	Kgs. Per Liter of Solids
General, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked / Air Dried)	3.35 / 4.52	0.40 / 0.54
Extreme High Gloss (Baked / Air Dried)	5.06 / 6.67	0.61 / 0.80
Extreme Performance (Baked / Air Dried)	5.06 / 6.67	0.61 / 0.80
Heat Resistance (Baked / Air Dried)	5.06 / 6.67	0.61 / 0.80
Military Specification (Baked / Air Dried)	3.35 / 4.52	0.40 / 0.54
Prefabricated Architectural, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked / Air Dried)	3.35 / 6.67	0.40 / 0.80
Solar Absorbent (Baked / Air Dried)	5.06 / 6.67	0.61 / 0.80

- We note that VOC emissions limits for two categories need to be changed (from 0.80 kg/l) to reflect the CTG limits for baked processes. The categories with limits which need to be changed in the Kgs. Per Liter of Solids column, together with the correct limits are as follows:

7. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	Kgs. Per Liter of Solids
Prefabricated Architectural, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked / Air Dried)	0.40 / 0.80
Solar Absorbent (Baked / Air Dried)	0.61 / 0.80

(These limits were included in the table above this one as well.)

- For the High Performance Architectural category, you may wish to check the limits for Lbs per Gal of Solids and Kgs per Liter of Solids. Other categories with Lbs per Gal of Coating and Kgs per Liter of Coating of 3.5 and 0.42 respectively, have Lbs per Gal of solids and Kgs per Liter of solids of 6.67 and 0.80 respectively. (For example, see High Temperature.)

2. Auto and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings (EPA CTG 2008) (LA §2123)

- In Table 1 Surface Coating Industries, section 16 Surface Coating of Assembly Line Automobiles and Light Duty Trucks, to be consistent with the CTG, please change the column headings to:

“Lbs. per Gal. of Deposited solids (~~minus water and exempt solvent~~)”

“Kgs. per Liter of Deposited solids (~~minus water and exempt solvent~~)”

- In Table 1. section 16, please change 12 to “12.0” (lbs VOC per gal of deposited solids) for three categories:

Primer-Surfacer Operations

Topcoat Operations

Combined Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations

3. Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials (EPA CTG 2008) (LA §2123)

- In Table 1 Surface Coating Industries, section 18 Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials, please replace the discussion of requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV, as incorporated by reference, with the emissions limits in Table 3 from the CTG for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing. The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), which protect the public health by reducing discharges of air toxics, or hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). The CTG was written to recommend emission limits for VOCs that are consistent with those in the referenced CFR. To meet the Act’s Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements, it is necessary to be clear in Table 1 section 18 that the emissions limits discussed include limits for all VOCs (including non-HAP VOCs). Therefore, please include the following information:

Compliant Materials Monomer VOC Content Recommendations for Open
Molding Resin and Gel Coat

For this material --	And this application method --	This weighted average monomer VOC content (weight percent) limit is recommended
Production resin	Atomized (spray)	28
Production resin	Nonatomized	35
Pigmented gel coat	Any method	33
Clear gel coat	Any method	48
Tooling resin	Atomized	30
Tooling resin	Nonatomized	39
Tooling gel coat	Any method	40

4. Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives (EPA CTG 2008)

- In general, the requirements in Table 1 Surface Coating Industries, section 17 General and Specialty Adhesive Application Processes, as well as those in the sections regarding application methods and efficiency requirements, appear to be comparable with the requirements in the CTG.

For subsection D. Control Techniques, Paragraph 13. “The following are the only allowable adhesive application methods”, to be consistent with the CTG we recommend making the word “method” singular.

5. Organic Solvents, A. (LA §2123)

- We recommend the following to be consistent with the CTG:
“. . . , any emissions of volatile organic compounds resulting from the application of surface coatings equal to or of more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day”.

Comments on AQ309 Gasoline Handling (LAC 33:III.2131).

We have reviewed the Louisiana proposed rule for gasoline handling facilities (LAC 33:III.2131) (AQ309). The rule applicability and requirements appear to be comparable to the federal requirements for controlling VOC emissions from such facilities. We have no additional comments.

NPCA/FSCT Petition for Reconsideration of the Inclusion of South Coast Rule 1106.1 as RACT for Coating of Pleasure Craft (and Associated Parts and Products) into Final CTG for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts

May 5, 2010

Introduction

We do not agree with the EPA's recommendation that South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1106.1 ("Rule 1106.1") is suitable for consideration as Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) for the coating of pleasure craft (and/or associated parts and products) in the final Control Technique Guideline for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts published by the EPA in September 2008 (the 'CTG').

NPCA/FSCT companies manufacture the vast majority of the coatings sold in the pleasure craft coating industry and has a long record of working with USEPA on providing marine coatings technology information in USEPA's efforts to develop VOC and HAPs standards for the marine and pleasure craft industry. Most recently, member companies have provided the Agency with extensive **current** coatings information in the development of a NESHAP for pleasure craft coatings. This data might be usefully examined to help determine the RACT VOC recommended standard in the CTG for the coatings as well.

The CTG program as developed and implemented by the EPA is intended to identify VOC emission control techniques and technology that meet the criteria of the federal Clean Air Act's "Reasonably Available Control Technology" (RACT). A CTG represents EPA's recommendations to be adopted by the States in their federally-mandated State Implementation Plans (SIPs). As such, CTGs have a long tradition of careful selection of existing technologies only after extensive review. Traditionally this process has sought the views of the industry or sector to which the standard would apply.

The proposed Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts CTG did not mention pleasure craft surface coating operations. This additional recommendation appeared first in the Final CTG. Compare the Proposed Determination and Draft CTG in the Federal Register at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/183e/gen/fr14jy08.pdf> (no mention of pleasure craft) to the Final Determination and final CTG in the Federal Register at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/183e/gen/fr07oc08.pdf> (pleasure craft is discussed for first time).

Thus industry as a whole did not have the opportunity to raise issues of concern about the CTG identifying Rule 1106.1 from the SCAQMD as a national RACT standard.

In reconstructing events, the introduction of the pleasure craft standard in the final document occurred in part because of EPA's concern that pleasure craft coatings might otherwise be subject to the very low VOC limits set generally for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts in the CTG (even lower than those specified in Rule 1106.1).

Additionally it received a comment after issuing the proposed CTG from a yacht coatings manufacturer, which requested that separate VOC limits be set for pleasure craft coatings using Rule 1106.1's coatings categories. The manufacturer apparently did not mean to endorse the rule's limits –only its categories of coatings- and has sent a clarification to EPA to that effect.

We wish to make clear that our comments here are not intended to criticize the USEPA in any way. The Agency has traditionally reached out to industry in developing CTGs and did so

here as well. We have contacted EPA regarding our concern and have offered to work with the Agency to develop recommendations for a national RACT recommendation that is economically reasonable and technologically feasible.

As our comments will demonstrate, the Rule 1106.1 limits do not represent RACT for the national pleasure craft coatings industry.

As a technical matter, Rule 1106.1 was developed on the basis of the “best available retrofit control technology” (BARCT) under the California Clean Air Act, which is more stringent than the national RACT standard. As characterized by California Air Resources Board staff documents¹:

“BARCT is a state version of RACT, although it has stringency more akin to BACT [“best available control technology”] as defined by the federal Clean Air Act. BARCT is required under certain conditions in California districts having moderate, serious, severe, or extreme air pollution as defined by Section 40921.5, Chapter 10, Part 1, Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.”

While a long-lived BARCT standard may evolve into a national RACT standard with the passage of time and with industry effort to improve technology and application techniques, this has not occurred with 1106.1 standards. As will be shown later in this document, industry has made significant efforts to develop lower VOC coatings for the pleasure craft industry. However, a review of the history of Rule 1106.1 itself demonstrates that the SCAQMD had to revise the rule after its adoption to allow an additional two-year period to comply with higher VOC limits when it was demonstrated that the limits originally mandated were technologically infeasible².

These limits became effective in 2001, and as we will discuss later in this document, the pleasure craft industry responded in the extended two-year period to ‘extract itself from the SCAQMD’.

This document explains why we consider Rule 1106.1 to be unsuitable for reference as RACT, and highlights the impact its implementation by non-attainment states and areas will have on the economy and pleasure craft building and surface coating industry.

In light of the significant changes that the EPA made to the draft CTG as published in the final CTG, we would like to use this document to suggest a proposal which we believe is much more economically reasonable and technologically feasible.

Unsuitability of South Coast AQMD Rule 1106.1 as RACT

The following key points explain why South Coast AQMD Rule 1106.1 is unsuitable for consideration as RACT by ozone non-attainment states and areas:

1. The VOC limits within Rule 1106.1 are too restrictive to allow coating manufacturers to produce products which meet both technical and customer requirements. The industry does not currently have compliant coatings to sell in states and areas where they will be required if guidance in the CTG on pleasure craft coating operations is followed. Rule 1106.1 has had a negative effect on South Coast’s pleasure craft business since it was introduced in 1992. In the 1970’s and 80’s, California was considered by many to be the pleasure craft building capital of the world, with the following pleasure craft builders operating there: Catalina Yachts, Columbia Yachts, Islander Yachts, Capital Marine, Corsair Marine, Ericson Yachts, Laguna Yachts, Westsail, Pacific Seacraft, Bill Lee Yachts, Pacific Boats, Moore Bros, Express, and Wilderness Boats. The introduction of pleasure craft rules such as Rule 1106.1 into Air Quality Districts like the South Coast has

¹ For more details see <http://www.arb.ca.gov/bact/docs/ssrcalifornia.htm>

² For more information use the following link <http://www.aqmd.gov/hb/1999/99012a.html>

been a pivotal factor to these builders either moving out of these areas into other parts of the US, or to other countries.

At one time, 75% of Catalina Yachts production came out of the California plant based in South Coast district, but this has now been transferred to a newer site based in Florida (where there are currently no pleasure craft coating VOC restrictions). Ericson Yachts has undergone reorganization and now operates as Pacific Seacraft in North Carolina. Corsair Marine, which at one time operated out of San Diego, has now moved production to a plant in Vietnam. The yacht construction business has largely died out or relocated to neighbouring districts or states which have no pleasure craft VOC rules.

The pleasure craft surface coating industry is a mobile one, and pleasure craft (especially the larger ones) can dock anywhere in the US or even around the world. According to the 2002 Census (US Census Bureau; NAICS codes 336612 and 336611), the Boat Building and Repair industry in the US had a revenue of \$20 billion and employed approximately 140,000 people. Since 2002 the industry has been in general decline – losing share and status to non-US suppliers. There is a very real concern that California’s experience will be repeated elsewhere if the wider adoption of Rule 1106.1 goes ahead. This would be disastrous for the general economy.

2. The pleasure craft coatings industry has been given insufficient time to produce compliant coatings which meet the performance and aesthetic requirements of pleasure craft owners and meet the pleasure craft coating limits of Rule 1106.1 before ozone non-compliant states adopt the rule into State Implementation Plans (SIP). Because of the likely lack of compliant products, it is conceivable that other states forced to implement Rule 1106.1 will find themselves in a similar position to that of South Coast with a declining pleasure craft coating business contributing to dwindling economy and increased unemployment.
3. South Coast AQMD has serious ozone problems and has been allocated the ozone classification of ‘Severe-17’ by the EPA. In order to reduce the extent of its ozone problem, South Coast AQMD has implemented a series of VOC rules (including Rule 1106.1) which are the most restrictive in the world. Table 1 contains different ozone ‘design values’ for the ozone non-attainment areas in a state in which pleasure craft coating business is currently thriving (Florida) and from San Bernardino in South Coast AQMD in California. The values are taken from a sample from the EPA’s document titled ‘Design Values by County for 2008 Ozone Standard’³. The table shows that the ozone problem in South Coast is significantly worse, between 46 – 57% higher, than in Florida.

Table 1- Ozone Design Values for 2008 ozone standard taken from monitored air quality data between the years of 2004 and 2006

State	County	Design Value /ppm (three year average used to compare level of 2009 ozone standard (0.075ppm) to determine compliance)	Comparison to San Bernardino
California	San Bernardino	0.121	-
Florida	Bay	0.078	55% less
Florida	Duval	0.077	57% less
Florida	Escambia	0.083	46% less
Florida	Hillsborough	0.080	51% less

³ Follow this link for full table
http://www.epa.gov/air/ozonepollution/pdfs/2008_03_design_values_2004_2006.pdf

4. Even in the State of California, only five other Districts have found the need to introduce rules which regulate the VOC content of pleasure craft coatings, as follow:

Antelope Valley AQMD	Rule 1106-1
Mojave Desert AQMD	Rule 1106
Ventura County APCD	Rule 74-24-1
San Diego APCD	Rule 67.18
Bay Area AQMD	Rule 8-43

Some of these rules have exclusion statements to prevent applicability to small boat owners / users, i.e. the Do-It-Yourself (DIY) market.

Mojave Desert AQMD Rule 1106 provides an exemption for facilities whose rate per day of coating use is less than one gallon, including any VOC-containing materials added to the original coating as supplied by the manufacturer.

Bay Area AQMD Rule 8-43 provides an exclusion for coating of pleasure craft or commercial fishing vessels using coatings purchased in containers of one gallon or less.

San Diego County APCD Rule 67.18 provides an exemption for non-commercial marine coating operations performed by individuals at their personal residence for the purpose of coating their own pleasure craft(s).

Rule 1106.1 was developed to tackle serious ozone non-attainment in South Coast AQMD in California by significantly restricting the VOC levels of pleasure craft coatings and is **not** necessary for adoption in non-attainment areas which EPA classifies as 'Moderate' like those in Florida; that is, the majority of non-attainment areas nationwide.

Therefore we consider that adopting Rule 1106.1 as a national RACT recommendation is excessive, as it was developed to address situations where non-attainment areas are defined as 'Severe'.

5. SCAQMD Rule 1106.1 itself requires an additional speciality category to allow for recent regulatory developments resulting from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Antifouling Systems Convention (2001). Further information on this can be found in the 'Industry Proposal' section of this document.

Current Situation

The industry continues to work to develop lower VOC coatings for the US pleasure craft market. However, high solids and water based technologies have not been immediately successful in providing compliant coatings which also meet technical and customer demands. Coating manufacturers will not have complete portfolios of compliant products to meet the VOC limits of Rule 1106.1 to market by the time States will have updated their SIPs and established compliance dates for the requirements for pleasure craft surface coating operations. In addition, end-use customers will have insufficient time to adapt their working practices to accommodate new coating products – one of the strategies advocated by the CTG.

The pleasure craft coatings market is a global one with increasing competition from Asia and Europe. The professional market segment is growing year by year, and none more so than the large yacht market dealing in vessels greater than 80' Length Over All (LOA) or the 'superyacht' market as it is commonly referred to. The following figures illustrate the relative size and state of the US superyacht business:

- 2008 statistics show ten US yards signing up for over one mile of superyacht hull (1903 yards) worth of new orders, with an average hull value estimated at one million dollars per cubic meter.
- US builders share of the global superyacht market was 15% in 2008, compared to 17.8% in 2007, and 19.4% in 2006
- Superyacht deliveries in 2007 were 23 from the US, compared to 121 from Europe

Of equal importance is the refit/repair market sector in the US. The growth rate of the repair market (as seen over the last 10 years) has been essential to the North American pleasure craft industry. Some regions and states rely heavily on the income that the pleasure craft industry provides. Laws, regulations, and/or boatyard practices that potentially limit the competitive edge could seriously impact the regional and even national economy by deterring foreign and domestic clientele. If boats can not be completed to the aesthetic standards demanded in North America (due to limitations on products and/or applications), it is highly likely that business in this sector, including charter business, will be lost to South America, Mexico and Europe. This risk is also present when making decisions that will narrow the choice and ability to effectively paint and supply pleasure craft related projects.

Florida is a good example of how important economically the pleasure craft sectors are. The Florida market relies on competitive rates, access to skilled labor resources, and the ability to service both domestic and foreign vessels. The Broward-Dade-Palm Beach "Tri-County Region" has remained at the forefront of superyacht service and repair sector, where industry growth has doubled in the last ten years. The direct economic impact of superyacht repair and maintenance projects at local boat yards in the Tri-County Region was estimated to be **\$219.8 million** during 2006.

Between 1997 and 2007, the financial contribution of the superyacht refit sector in Florida can be summarized as follows⁴:

- 46% of routine maintenance projects in Tri-County boatyards were from non-U.S.-based vessels during 2006 alone. Over half of major overhaul projects were completed on foreign yachts at Tri-County boatyards.
- Each of the 1400 superyachts serviced by Tri-County boatyards in 2006 supported five full-time personnel per vessel at area boatyards and related industries, supporting an estimated 7300 jobs.
- An estimated \$204 million in superyacht charter fees were paid via Tri-County charter firms which received commissions of approximately \$30.6 million in 2006; twice that of 1997.
- One 164-foot charter vessel will have direct impact on a region with expenditures of approximately \$2.6 million. The direct impact, if occurring in the Tri-County region, would result in a total economic impact of \$5.1 million from a charter superyacht's operation.

Add to this some 20,000 boats manufactured or repaired/refitted yearly in the US outside the superyacht sector, and it is clear that a multitude of facilities could be affected by the pleasure craft coating guidance in the CTG. As with many other industries, the US pleasure craft industry is suffering a downturn due to the current economic climate. The smaller boat industry has been significantly affected, with one major company quoting sales of boats down by as much as 64%⁵. The restrictive nature of the VOC limits contained within Rule 1106.1 will significantly limit any competitive advantages for US pleasure craft builders with cost, technical, and aesthetic requirements severely compromised.

⁴ Source: Growth, current activity and Economic Impacts of Mega Yachts in South Florida 1997 – 2007. T.J Murray & Associates, prepared on behalf of Marine Industries Association of South Florida and the Broward Alliance

⁵ Brunswick 2009 Q1 results <http://www.brunswick.com/news/newsstories/release/1/1282727.php>

Setting Rule 1106.1 as RACT for pleasure craft coatings in the CTG will adversely effect the pleasure craft coatings industry in ozone non-attainment areas, resulting in increases in unemployment as the industry struggles to comply. This puts additional pressure on an industry already in decline in the US, as more business moves to Europe and Asia.

In Europe legislation to control VOC emissions permits pleasure craft builders and painters more flexibility by allowing them to operate an “averaging” approach. This strategy works well since it allows facilities to use a combination of high and low VOC products providing, at the end of the year, the average value is below a certain target level. This allows emission targets to be met without forcing facilities and paint manufacturers to compromise on critical product performance. For example, yards can attain an overall VOC reduction by using low VOC primer and filler systems with compatible high VOC extreme gloss topcoats to deliver a solution that is competitive, durable and best meets the customer’s expectations.

In Asia there is little VOC legislation to restrict the pleasure craft coatings market from continuing to grow (at the potential expense of losses in market areas with more restrictive requirements).

Industry Proposal

We acknowledge that VOC emission reductions are required from pleasure craft coating operations, but we urge the EPA to take an approach which will minimize adverse impact on the pleasure craft industry in the US. In doing so, the EPA should consider the following proposals, which involve modification to the current pleasure craft coating guidance in the final Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts CTG.

Consideration of an Averaging Approach

Experience in Europe indicates that an effective means of regulating VOC emissions from pleasure craft surface coating operations is to offer facilities the option to average emissions over a specified time period (in the case of the European rules, the time period is a year). This provides flexibility to coatings manufacturers and end-use customers, to allow VOC emission reductions while minimizing adverse impacts on each facility.

This approach requires affected facilities to maintain an inventory of all products used in their surface coating operations, including any additional solvents required for surface preparation, thinning of coatings for proper application, and cleanup. These record-keeping requirements are similar to those already used in existing EPA and State VOC regulations for other surface coatings operations.

The average VOC emission figure over the specified time period would be maintained at or below the level defined by the EPA, in consultation with the pleasure craft industry. A properly-vetted averaging approach could replace the current CTG category-and-limit approach, or it could be offered as an alternative compliance option to a category-and-limit approach.

With regard to the current category-and-limit approach taken from Rule 1106.1, we strongly encourage the EPA to consider and implement the following modifications to the current Final CTG pleasure craft coating guidance:

1. Extended time for compliance

Adequate opportunity was not provided for industry to explain why South Coast AQMD Rule 1106.1 was inappropriate for inclusion in the Final CTG for Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts CTG. Now, it is vital to the continued success of the multi-billion dollar US pleasure craft industry that more time is provided for paint manufacturers to develop and introduce

lower-VOC coatings, and for customers to adjust their operations to the use of these new coatings.

In order to comply with the VOC limits in Rule 1106.1, new technologies and formulations will need to be developed and implemented before realistic reductions in VOC content will occur. In turn, these technologies and formulations need to be validated. It takes significant time to develop and test new products to satisfy this technically demanding market, and which will ensure minimum disruption to the pleasure craft building and coating industry. Rushing inferior products to market has the potential to be disastrous as customers in this sector tend to be conservative, choosing products with a known track record and that best protect the value of their investment. If customers cannot apply a preferred product, they are likely to seek this product elsewhere i.e. the business will be lost to an alternative district, state or even country.

In addition, it is vital that pleasure craft coating users have sufficient time to implement the necessary procedural changes required to work with low VOC products. Users will also want to have flexibility in choice of coating products and schemes which means that they will need time to adequately assess them making sure productivity and quality are not negatively impacted, leading to reduced competitiveness.

It is also necessary to allow coating manufacturers sufficient time to register any new low VOC antifouling coatings under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and corresponding State programs that regulate biocidal products prior to sale, a process which can take upwards of one year.

For these reasons, industry requires an interim period of at least **four years** (until August 2013) to allow sufficient time for coating manufacturers and users to adequately prepare. For the duration of this interim period industry requires that the provisions of Rule 1106.1 in the CTG are modified according to section 2. In addition, the provisions of Rule 1106.1 in the CTG should also be modified according to section 3 to provide categories and VOC levels that represent RACT through the interim period and beyond.

2. Modification of Rule 1106.1 categories and VOC limits (4 years interim period)

To allow coating manufacturers to continue trading in ozone non-compliance areas the following minor modification is recommended to Rule 1106.1 for a four years interim period only.

Revised VOC limits for the "Finish Primer/Surfacer" Category

Boat owners have very high expectations for the final look of their boats. The finish is expected to be super smooth, super glossy (almost 'mirror-like') and durable. Coatings can be applied by a variety of application methods (brush, roller or spray) and must flow out to give a smooth, glossy finish. In order to achieve such effects, products with a higher solvent content (lower solids content) are required for both the topcoats and the primers which go beneath them. Introducing high solids/low VOC primers that provide a smooth, easy-to-sand surface necessary to provide the aesthetics demanded by owners will require significant time to develop and evaluate. Currently, high solids/low VOC primers often require additional sanding, creating more dust, to achieve the same smooth surface that is obtained with currently available products. This would necessitate a change in working practices in yards to overcome the increased health hazard associated with the increased dust levels.

In order to ensure products can continue to be supplied into ozone non-compliance areas during the next four years that continue to meet the aesthetic and performance requirements demanded by boat owners, the industry strongly suggest the VOC levels of the Rule 1106.1 "Finish Primer/Surfacer" coating category should be revised from 420 g/L to **600 g/L**.

3. Permanent changes required to Rule 1106.1

In addition to the temporary changes suggested in section 2 for the four year interim period, industry also requires EPA to implement the following **permanent** changes to the categories and levels taken from Rule 1106.1 for use in the CTG with immediate effect.

Additional Speciality Category and VOC Limit: Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat

Rule 1106.1 is dated and there are more recent requirements for an additional category to reflect pleasure craft coatings of the modern day which are more environmentally friendly and/or compliant with International law.

A new category is required as a result of the IMO Antifouling Systems convention (IMO AFS) and should be added to the categories taken from Rule 1106.1. The category should be named '**Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat**' with a maximum VOC content of **420 g/L**. Antifouling Sealer Coats and Tie Coats have been introduced into the market largely to facilitate compliance with Annex 1 of the IMO-Antifouling Systems Convention (2001)⁶. This coating type is required to promote adhesion of biocide-free, non-stick foul release coatings when applied to vessels. The use of biocide-free coatings brings significant environmental benefits.

Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coats must contain a VOC up to 420 g/L in order to facilitate adequate penetration into an underlying paint film for maximum adhesion. They also contain a high degree of polymeric material (hence need a higher VOC content to maintain an acceptable application viscosity) so the coating can form a flexible yet complete barrier over an underlying paint film. An appropriate definition for this type of coating would be...

“ a coating applied over Biocidal antifouling coating for the purpose of preventing release of biocides into the environment and/or to promote adhesion between an antifouling and a primer or other antifouling.”

Revised VOC Limit for Antifouling Category

Significant time and effort have been invested by industry to develop low VOC antifouling coatings suitable for use on pleasure craft. It is possible to reduce the VOC content of antifouling coatings to a certain level, after which product performance becomes significantly compromised i.e. the coating begins to foul after a much shorter time as the performance lifetime of the product is reduced. If this happens the antifouling must be reapplied more frequently resulting in a greater overall VOC contribution. This nullifies the merit of producing the lower VOC antifouling in the first instance.

The current Federal HAP level for Antifouling in the US is 400g/L⁷ as is the CTG⁸ which covers the same sector. South Coast AQMD Rule 1106 which applies to Marine coating operations also contains a VOC limit for antifouling coatings of 400g/L. This limit is more suitable to represent RACT for this coating category and we suggest the following VOC limit amendment;

Category of “Other Substrate Antifoulant Coating” – amend from 330g/L to **400g/L**

Revised VOC Limit for Extreme High Gloss Coatings

The *Extreme High Gloss Coatings* category represents a comparatively small but **critical, high value** segment of the overall pleasure craft market.

High solids topcoats have not been well received in the North American pleasure craft coating market. In general, users have found the finish that these products provide to be inferior to traditional, higher VOC containing products. Although high solids and water-based technologies are available and in use in other industries (e.g. car refinishing and aviation) the

⁶ For compliance with the IMO-AFS Convention, boats previously coated with a non-compliant antifouling are able to comply if they overcoat with a sealer coat prior to application of a compliant coating.

⁷ National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coating) Operations

⁸ Control Techniques Guidelines for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating)

controlled application conditions which make the use of these coatings possible in those industries are neither available nor possible for the pleasure craft coating industry.

Additionally, some low VOC topcoats, originating from the car refinish market and now being marketed for pleasure craft usage, are based on a polymer type which provides reduced durability. These coatings have a reduced lifetime and their use will necessitate a more frequent recoating schedule which means in relative terms, more VOC is emitted.

The aesthetic properties that topcoats give to the topsides of pleasure craft are of primary importance to boat owners. This should not be underestimated or dismissed. If boat owners cannot achieve the desired super-glossy, mirror-like finish, they will not settle for an inferior solution – they will simply have their boats painted elsewhere. These coatings are professionally applied so any restriction on their use that reduces the competitiveness of individual yards will have a direct and immediate bearing on employment levels and state revenues.

In a typical *extreme gloss coatings* scheme, the topcoat represents less than 40% of the overall VOC burden and less than 10% of total yacht coatings on an annualised basis. Rule 1106.1 was developed to tackle serious ozone non-attainment in South Coast AQMD in California. It is overly severe and restrictive for adoption for the majority of non-attainment areas where the problem is 'Moderate' according to the EPA. The industry feels that restricting the VOC of the other coating categories and setting the VOC limit for Extreme High Gloss topcoats to **600 g/L**, provides individual states with a balanced VOC reduction strategy that is appropriate to the challenge and that does not seriously impact the competitiveness of the industry in the state.

Revised Coating Category Definition for Extreme High Gloss Topcoat

As mentioned above, application of topcoats is undertaken in a variety of environmental conditions which can have an affect on the final gloss level of the product at the point of application. To manage this variation it is suggested that the gloss level stated in the definition of the Extreme High Gloss Topcoats category be lowered slightly to read...
*“Extreme high gloss coating means any coating which achieves **greater than 90 percent** reflectance on a 60° meter when tested by ASTM Method D 523-89”*

4. EPA’s development of Pleasure Craft MACT Standard

The industry is also aware that separate EPA staff are currently determining a Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standard to control Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) emissions from pleasure craft coating operations in the US. Pleasure craft coating manufacturers have submitted a substantial amount of information to help the EPA develop a rule which meets the requirements of all parties concerned. The industry is keen to ensure that the recommendations the EPA make for pleasure craft coating operations in the Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts CTG are consistent with what is planned for the Pleasure Craft MACT standard (proposal due out early next year).

Summary

The pleasure craft industry was not given the normal opportunity to consult with the EPA sufficiently during the drafting of the CTG. It therefore feels that it is imperative that even at this stage, the changes to the provisions of Rule 1106.1 in the CTG put forward in this document are fully considered in order to safeguard an industry that is critical to the US economy and already under significant pressure.

There can be no doubt that the implementation of the provisions of South Coast AQMD Rule 1106.1 (in its present form) in the CTG to regulate the VOC content of pleasure craft coatings, into the SIP’s of ozone non-attainment states is overly severe and will have serious negative effects on the pleasure craft coating industry in these areas. NPCA respectfully ask the EPA to revise the CTG in the following way, to make it more relevant for the US pleasure craft coating industry;

1. Regulate VOC emissions from facilities using pleasure craft coatings by including an averaging approach as a compliance option

If this is not deemed possible then points 2 and 3 should apply.

2. Amend the CTG "Finish Primer/Surfacer" VOC limit from 420 to **600g/L** for a 4 year interim period to allow coating manufacturers and users sufficient time to develop and implement compliant coatings.
3. Make changes that are required to the Rule 1106.1 provisions of the CTG with immediate and permanent effect as follows,
 - Add an additional speciality category of "Antifouling Sealer/Tie Coat" with VOC limit of **420g/L** to align the CTG with the IMOAFS;
 - Amend "Other Substrate Antifoulant Coating" VOC limit from 330g/L to **400g/L**;
 - Amend the "Extreme High Gloss" VOC limit from 420 g/L to **600 g/L**, reflecting the very specialised nature of the coatings in this category;
 - Revise the coating category definition of "Extreme High Gloss Topcoat" to read: "*Extreme high gloss coating means any coating which achieves **greater than 90** percent reflectance on a 60° meter when tested by ASTM Method D 523-89*"

In addition, the pleasure craft industry has already worked with EPA staff to provide information to support the development of a Pleasure Craft MACT Standard. Thus we request:

4. Provisions of the pleasure craft categories and VOC limits of the CTG must be consistent with the development of requirements in the planned Pleasure Craft MACT Standard.

NPCA, with the help of the pleasure craft coatings industry, would like to work with the EPA on this issue and we would welcome an opportunity to discuss this proposal in more detail during a face to face meeting at the EPA offices.

Public Hearing Transcript AQ307 Proposal

In The Matter Of:
Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers
Log Number: AQ307

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
April 28, 2010

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers

LAC 33:III.111 and 2123

Log Number: AQ307

The public hearing in the above titled matter was taken at the Department of Environmental Quality, 602 North Fifth Street, Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, beginning at 1:30 p.m. on April 28, 2010.

BEFORE: Mark LaCour, Certified Stenomask Reporter, in and for the State of Louisiana

H E A R I N G

MS. HAM:

Good afternoon! My name is Susan Ham. I'm employed by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. I'll be serving as hearing officer this afternoon to receive comments regarding proposed amendments to the Environmental Quality regulations.

The comment period for these amendments began on March 20, 2010, when the notices of intent were published in the Louisiana Register. The comment period will close at 4:30 p.m., May 5, 2010. It would be helpful to us if all oral comments received today were followed up in writing.

This public hearing provides a forum for all interested parties to present comments on the proposed changes. This hearing is not being conducted in a question and answer format. Please remember that the purpose of this public hearing is to allow you, the public, an opportunity to

1 express your thoughts concerning today's
2 proposed amendments.

3 I'll ask that each person
4 commenting please come up and sit at the
5 front table and begin by stating his or
6 her name and affiliation for the record.

7 The first amendment is designated
8 by the Log Number AQ307.

9 This rule will update and add new
10 emission limitation and control
11 technique efficiency requirements for
12 organic solvent and solvent degreaser
13 volatile organic compound (VOC)
14 emissions. It will also add definitions
15 to the general provisions to clarify
16 letterpress and lithographic printing
17 process terms. This action is required
18 by the Clean Air Act (CAA) which
19 provides that state implementation plans
20 (SIPs), for ozone nonattainment areas
21 include "reasonably available control
22 measures (RACM), including "reasonably
23 available control technology" (RACT),
24 for sources of emissions. The CAA
25 provides that for certain nonattainment

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areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for sources of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions covered by a control technique guidelines (CTG) document issued after November 15, 1990, and prior to the area's date of attainment. Since EPA has issued new control technique guidelines, the state regulations need to be revised to reflect EPA's new guidelines.

Does anyone care to comment on this regulation? If not, the hearing on AQ307 is closed.

THE HEARING ENDED AT 1:33 P.M.

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R E P O R T E R ' S P A G E

I, Mark LaCour, Certified Court Reporter, in and for the State of Louisiana, the officer, as defined in Rule 28 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and/or Article 1434(b) of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, before whom this sworn testimony was taken, do hereby state on the record:

That due to the interaction in the spontaneous discourse of this proceeding, dashes (--) have been used to indicate pauses, changes in thought, and/or talk overs; that same is the proper method for a Court Reporter's transcription of proceeding, and that the dashes (--) do not indicate that words or phrases have been left out of this transcript.

Also, any words and/or names which could not be verified through reference material have been denoted with the phrase "(inaudible)."

Mark LaCour, C.C.R.

89054

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, the undersigned reporter, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcription of the stenomask tape of the proceedings had herein, taken down by me and transcribed under my supervision, to the best of my ability and understanding, at the time and place hereinbefore noted, in the above-entitled cause.

I further certify that the witness was duly sworn by me in my capacity as a Certified Court Reporter pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 37:2551 et seq. in and for the state of Louisiana; that I am not of counsel nor related to any of the counsel of any of the parties, nor in the employ of any of parties, and that I have no interest in the outcome of this action.

I further certify that my license is in good standing as a court reporter in and for the state of Louisiana.

Mark LaCour, C.C.R.

89054

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Newspaper Publications AQ307 Proposal

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NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division
Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers
(LAC 33 III.111 and 2123) (AQ307)

was published in **THE ADVERTISER** on the following dates:

***Saturday, March 13, 2010**



ROSE PENFOLD
LEGAL CLERK

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of March, 2010.



Notary Public - Christie Veazey ID# 058555

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The hereto attached notice was published in **THE ADVOCATE**, a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the Official Journal of the State of Louisiana, City of Baton Rouge, and Parish of East Baton Rouge, in the following issues:

03/16/10



Susan A. Bush, Public Notice Clerk

Sworn and subscribed before me by the person whose signature appears above

March 16, 2010



M. Monic McChristian,
Notary Public ID# 88293
State of Louisiana

My Commission Expires: Indefinite



NOTICE OF INTENT
Department of Environmental Quality
Legal Affairs Division
Office of the Secretary
Solvent Degreasers
Organic Solvents and
(LAC 33 III.111 and 2123)
(AQ307)
Under the authority of the Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq., the secretary gives notice that rulemaking procedures have been initiated to amend the Air regulations, LAC 33 III.111 and 2123 (Log #AQ307).

The rule will update and add new emission limitation and control technique efficiency requirements for organic solvent and solvent degreaser volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. It will also add definitions to the general provisions to clarify letterpress and lithographic printing process terms. This action is required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) which provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for ozone nonattainment areas include "reasonably available control measures" (RACT), including "reasonably available control technology" (RACT) for sources of emissions. The CAA provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for sources of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions covered by a control technique guidelines (CTG) document issued after November 15, 1990, and prior to the area's date of attainment. Since EPA has issued new control technique guidelines, the state regulations need to be revised to reflect EPA's new guidelines. The basis and rationale for this rule are to mirror the control technique guidelines issued by the EPA. This rule meets an exception listed in R.S. 30:2019(D)(2) and R.S. 49:953(G)(3); therefore, no report regarding environmental/health benefits and social/economic costs is required.

This Rule has no known impact on family formation, stability, and autonomy as described in R.S. 49:572.
A public hearing will be held on April 28, 2010, at 1:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited to attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Donald Trahan at the address given below or at (225) 219-3985. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed regulation. Persons commenting should reference these proposed regulations by AQ307. Such comments must be received no later than May 5, 2010, at 4:30 p.m. and should be sent to Donald Trahan, Attorney Supervisor, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, Box 4302, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4302; or to FAX, (225) 219-3598 or by e-mail to donald.trahan@degov.gov. Copies of these proposed regulations can be purchased by contacting the DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ307. These regulations are available on the internet at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portals/1559/default.aspx.

These proposed regulations are available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 11301 Cadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 113 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70123.
Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel

4239534-mar 16-10

DEQ - OSEC/LAD REG 4239534
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State of Louisiana
Parish of Rapides

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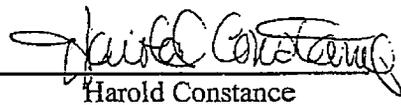
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newspaper, and not in any supplement thereof

for one insertion(s) commencing with the issue

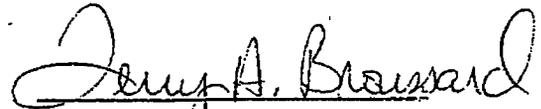
dated March 13, 2010 and ending with the

issue dated March 13, 2010.


Harold Constance

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day

of March, 2010 at Alexandria, Louisiana.



Terry A. Broussard
Notary Number 19477
My commission is for life.

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This Rule has no known impact on family formation, stability, and autonomy as described in R.S. 49:972.

A public hearing will be held on April 28, 2010, at 1:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers (LAC 33 III.111 and 2123) (AQ307)

Under the authority of the Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 2001 et seq., and in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:50 et seq., the secretary gives notice that rulemaking procedures have been initiated to amend the Air regulations, LAC 33 III.111 and 2123 (Log #AQ307).

The rule will update and add new emission limitation and control technique efficiency requirements for organic solvent and solvent degreaser volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. It will also add definitions to the general provisions to clarify letterpress and lithographic printing processes. This action is required by the

Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited to attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Donald Trahan at the address given below or at (225) 219-3398. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed regulation. Persons commenting on these proposed regulations by AQ307. Such comments must be received no later than May 5, 2010, at 4:30 p.m., and should be sent to Donald Trahan, Attorney Supervisor, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, Box 4302, Baton Rouge, LA 70802-4302 or to FAX (225) 219-3398 or by e-mail to donald.trahan@la.gov. Copies of these proposed regulations can be purchased by contacting the DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ307. These regulations are available on the Internet at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/1669/default.aspx.

These proposed regulations are available for inspection at the following: DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70123.

HERMAN ROBINSON, CPA
Executive Counsel
(3) 13

CERTIFIED COPY

3/15/10

RECEIVED

MAR 22 2010

LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Affidavit of Publication

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Organic Solvents and
Solvent Degreasers
(LAC 33 III.111 and
2123) (AG307)

Under the authority of the Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 30:2001 et seq., and in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq., the secretary gives notice that rulemaking procedures have been initiated to amend the Air regulations, LAC 33 III.111 and 2123 (Log #AG307).

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STATE OF LOUISIANA
Parish of Calcasieu

Before me the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared

Karen Hobbins
who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

He/She is a duly authorized agent of
LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS
a newspaper published daily at 4900 Highway 90 East,
Lake Charles, Louisiana, 70615. (Mail address: P.O. Box 2893
Lake Charles, LA 70602)

The attached Notice was published in said newspaper in its issue(s)
dated:

00595622 - \$41.00

March 15, 2010

Karen Hobbins

Duly Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 15th day of March, 2010 at
Lake Charles, LA

Jacqueline M. Fontenot

Jacqueline M. Fontenot

Notary Public

00053262

LDEQ-OSEC-LAD

#23111

RECEIVED

MAR 25 2010

LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

CERTIFIED COPY

Handwritten initials/signature

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

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Herman Robinson, CPA, Executive Counsel
Monroe, LA
March 16, 2010
0001292051

Publisher of

**THE NEWS-STAR
MONROE, LOUISIANA
PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

The hereto attached advertisement
Was published in the NEWS-STAR.
A daily newspaper of general circulation.
Published in Monroe, Louisiana.
Parish of Ouachita in the issues of:

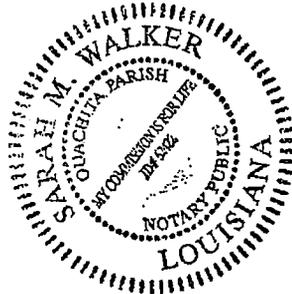
March 16, 2010
Kim McManis

LEGAL AD DEPT.

Sworn and subscribed before me by

The person whose signature appears above in Monroe, LA on this

16th day of March 20 10 AD



Sarah M Walker

62422 NOTARY PUBLIC

CERTIFIED COPY

3/24/10

The Times

RECEIVED

MAR 19 2010

LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

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STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF CADDO

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared

Altheas Critton personally known to me,

Who being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the Assistant to the Classified Advertising Manager of The Times, and that the attached Advertisement entitled

NOTICE OF INTENT Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers (LAC 33 III.111 and 2123) (AQ307)

As per copy of advertisement hereto annexed, was published in

The Times on the following dates to wit:

March 15, 2010

(Signed) Altheas Critton

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of March, 2010

Diana W. Barber

DIANA W. BARBER, NOTARY PUBLIC # 60491
CADDO PARISH, LOUISIANA
MY COMMISSION IS FOR LIFE

(Notary)



CERTIFIED COPY

for 3/25/10

RECEIVED
MAR 25 2010

LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Times-Picayune

3800 HOWARD AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70140-1097 TELEPHONE (504) 826-3201

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers
(LAC 33 III.111 and 2123) (AQ307)

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Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel

This Rule has no known impact on family formation, stability, and autonomy as described in R.S. 49:972.

I attest that the copy attached hereto as "Exhibit A" is a true and correct copy of the advertisement published in The Times-Picayune on these dates.

State of Louisiana
Parish of Orleans
City of New Orleans

Personally appeared before me, a Notary in and for the parish of Orleans, Elizabeth C. Darcey who deposes and says that she is an Assistant Controller of The Times-Picayune, L.L.C., a Louisiana Corporation, Publishers of The Times-Picayune, Daily and Sunday, of general circulation; doing business in the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and that the attached

LEGAL NOTICE

Re: Notice of Intent Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers (LAC 33 III.111 and 2123) (AQ307)

Advertisement of Louisiana Department of

Environmental Quality
PO Box 4301
Baton Rouge, LA 70821

Was published in The Times Picayune

3800 Howard Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70125

On the following dates March 20, 2010

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
23rd Day of March, 2010
Elizabeth C. Darcey

Charles A. Ferguson, Jr.
Notary Public

My commission expires at my death.
Charles A. Ferguson, Jr.

Notary identification number 23492

Proposed Rule AQ307

III. ESTIMATED COSTS AND/OR ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS OR NONGOVERNMENTAL GROUPS (Summary)

The petrochemical industry will be directly affected by the proposed rule. The proposed rule allows an alternative procedure which they can voluntarily participate in to avoid some of the cost of current regulation. Facility operators choosing to utilize the alternative process for secondary containment tank coatings could achieve savings estimated at \$250,000 to \$1 million dollars per tank depending on the surface square footage of the containment area, and the number and size of tanks in the containment area. Maintenance of these coatings is also very expensive, approximately \$100,000 minimum per maintenance cycle, and would also impact the savings to the facility that participates in the alternative process.

Facilities choosing to utilize continuous-flow tank procedures for the less than 90 day storage tanks could see a savings of \$80,000-\$120,000 per tank per year in maintenance cost with a higher level of savings in regards to safety of personnel that are required to enter the tanks to perform clean-out procedures of the tank.

IV. ESTIMATED EFFECT ON COMPETITION AND EMPLOYMENT (Summary)

There will be no effect on competition or employment as a result of the proposed rule.

Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel
1003#051

H. Gordon Monk
Legislative Fiscal Officer
Legislative Fiscal Office

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary

Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers
(LAC 33:III.111 and 2123)(AQ307)

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regarding environmental/health benefits and social/economic costs is required.

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part III. Air

Chapter 1. General Provisions

§111. Definitions

A. When used in these rules and regulations, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them below.

Coldset Printing—a web offset printing process in which ink is allowed to dry naturally through absorption and evaporation.

Flexible Package Printing Facility—a facility that uses either rotogravure printing or flexographic printing processes on flexible packaging.

Flexible Packaging—any package or part of a package the shape of which can be readily changed, including, but not limited to, bags, pouches, liners, and wraps utilizing paper, plastic, film, aluminum foil, metalized or coated paper or film, or any combination of these materials.

Fountain Solution—a solution used on an offset lithographic press to keep the ink from adhering to the non-image areas of the offset lithographic plate.

Heatset Dryer—a hot air dryer used in heatset lithography to heat the printed substrate and to promote the evaporation of the ink oils.

Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing—a type of web offset lithographic printing process where heat is applied via a drying oven to set and dry the ink.

Letterpress Printing—relief printing of text and/or images using a press with a "type-high bed," in which a reversed, raised surface is inked and then pressed into a sheet of paper to obtain a positive, right-reading image.

Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating—the coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products in the following categories:

a. - e. ...

f. fabricated metal products (metal-covered doors, frames, etc.);

g. any other category of coated metal products except:

i. those on the specified list in LAC 33:III.2123.C. Table 1, Items 1-6, and 13-17 of surface coating processes, which are included in the Standard Industrial Classification Code major group 33 (primary metal industries), major group 34 (fabricated metal products), major group 35 (nonelectrical machinery), major group 36 (electrical machinery), major group 37 (transportation equipment), major group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), and major group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries);

ii. coating operations covered under 40 CFR 63, Subpart GG - National Emissions Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities; and

iii. the surface coating of metal parts and products performed on-site at installations owned or operated by the armed forces of the United States (including the Coast Guard, and the National Guard of any state) or the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the surface coating of military munitions manufactured by or for the armed forces of the United States.

Offset Lithographic Printing—an indirect printing method in which ink is transferred from the lithographic plate to a rubber-covered intermediate “blanket” cylinder, and then from the blanket cylinder to the paper or other printing substrate.

Sheet-Fed Printing—a process in which individual sheets of paper or other substrates are fed into the press.

Web Printing—a process where a continuous roll of paper or other substrate is fed into the press, and rewound or cut to size after printing.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 14:348 (June 1988), LR 15:1061 (December 1989), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:777 (August 1991), LR 21:1081 (October 1995), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2444 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:808 (May 2006), LR 32:1599 (September 2006), LR 33:2082 (October 2007), LR 34:70 (January 2008), LR 35:1101 (June 2009), LR 36:

Chapter 21. Control of Emission of Organic Compounds
Subchapter B. Surface Coatings
§2123. Organic Solvents

A. Except as provided in Subsections B and C of this Section, any emissions of volatile organic compounds resulting from the application of surface coatings of more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day, or an equivalent level of 2.7 tons per 12-month rolling period, shall control emissions of volatile organic compounds through the use of low solvent coatings, as provided in Subsection C of this Section, or, where feasible, by incorporating one or more of the following control methods:

A.1. - B.2. ...

C. **Surface Coating Industries.** No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the surface coating of any materials affected by this Subsection to exceed the emission limits as specified in this Section.

Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
1. Large Appliance Coating Industry		
General, One Component	2.3	0.275
General, Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	0.275 / 0.340

Extreme High Gloss	2.8	0.340		
Extreme Performance	2.8	0.340		
Heat Resistant	2.8	0.340		
Metallic	2.8	0.340		
Pretreatment Coatings	2.8	0.340		
Solar Absorbent	2.8	0.340		
2. Surface Coating of Cans				
Sheet Basecoat (Exterior and Interior) and Over-Varnish: Two-Piece Can Exterior (Basecoat and Over-Varnish)	2.8	0.34		
Two and Three-Piece Can Interior Body Spray, Two-Piece Can Exterior End (Spray or Roll Coat)	4.2	0.51		
Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray	5.5	0.66		
End Sealing Compound	3.7	0.44		
3. Surface Coating of Coils				
Prime and Topcoat or Single Coat Operation	2.6	0.31		
4. Surface Coating of Fabrics				
Fabric Facility	2.9	0.35		
Vinyl Coating Line (Except Plasticoil Coatings)	3.8	0.45		
5. Surface Coating Magnet Wire Coating				
Coating Line	1.7	0.20		
6. Surface Coating of Metal Furniture				
General, One Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.3	0.275 / 0.275		
General, Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	0.275 / 0.340		
Extreme High Gloss (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 2.8	0.360 / 0.340		
Extreme Performance	3.0	0.360		
Heat Resistant	3.0	0.360		
Metallic	3.0	0.360		
Pretreatment Coatings	3.0	0.360		
Solar Absorbent	3.0	0.360		
Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation				
Affected Facility	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Lbs. per Gal. of Solids	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Solids
7. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products				
General, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	4.52 / 3.35	0.28 / 0.34	0.54 / 0.40
Camouflage	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Electric Insulating Varnish	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Eiching Filler	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Extreme High Gloss (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	6.67 / 5.06	0.36 / 0.42	0.80 / 0.61
Extreme Performance (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	6.67 / 5.06	0.36 / 0.42	0.80 / 0.61

Heat Resistant (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	6.67 / 5.06	0.36 / 0.42	0.80 / 0.61
High Performance Architectural	3.5	5.06	0.42	0.61
High Temperature	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Metallic	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Military Specification (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	4.52 / 3.35	0.28 / 0.34	0.54 / 0.40
Mold Seal	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Pan Baking	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Prefabricated Architectural, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 3.5	6.67 / 3.35	0.28 / 0.42	0.80 / 0.80
Pretreatment Coatings	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Repair and Touch Up (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	Does not apply	0.36 / 0.42	Does not apply
Silicone Release	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Solar Absorbent (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	6.67 / 5.06	0.36 / 0.42	0.80 / 0.80
Vacuum Metalizing	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	2.8	4.52	0.34	0.54
Drum Coating, New, Interior	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	4.2	9.78	0.50	1.17
Powder Coating	0.4	Does not apply	0.05	Does not apply
8: Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Plastic Parts and Products				
General, One Component	2.3	3.35	0.28	0.40
General, Multi-Component	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Electric Dissipating Coatings and Shock-Free Coatings	6.7	74.7	0.80	8.96
Extreme Performance	3.5 (2-pack coatings)	6.67 (2-pack coatings)	0.42 (2-pack coatings)	0.80 (2-pack coatings)
Metallic	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Military Specification	2.8 (1 pack) 3.5 (2 pack)	4.52 (1 pack) 6.67 (2 pack)	0.34 (1 pack) 0.42 (2 pack)	0.54 (1 pack) 0.80 (2 pack)
Mold Seal	6.3	43.7	0.76	5.24
Multi-Colored Coatings	5.7	25.3	0.68	3.04
Optical Coatings	6.7	74.7	0.80	8.96
Vacuum Metalizing	6.7	74.7	0.80	8.96
9: Surface Coating of Automotive/Transportation Plastic Parts				
a. High Bake Coatings—Interior and Exterior Parts				
Flexible Primer	4.5	11.58	0.54	1.39
Non-Flexible Primer	3.5	6.67	0.42	0.80
Base Coat	4.3	10.34	0.52	1.24
Clear Coat	4.0	8.76	0.48	1.05
Non-Base Coat/Clear Coat	4.3	10.34	0.52	1.24
b. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings—Exterior Parts				
Primer	4.8	13.80	0.58	1.66
Base Coat	5.0	15.59	0.60	1.87
Clear Coat	4.5	11.58	0.54	1.39
Non-Base Coat/Clear Coat	5.0	15.59	0.60	1.87
c. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings—Interior Parts				
	5.0	15.59	0.60	1.87

d. Touch Up and Repair Coatings	5.2	17.72	0.62	2.13
For red, yellow, and black auto coatings, except touch up and repair coatings, the limit is determined by multiplying the appropriate limit in Item 9 of this Table by 1.15.				
10: Surface Coating of Business Machine Plastic Parts				
Primer	2.9	4.80	0.35	0.57
Topcoat	2.9	4.80	0.35	0.57
Texture Coat	2.9	4.80	0.35	0.57
Fog Coat	2.2	3.14	0.26	0.38
Touch Up and Repair	2.9	4.80	0.35	0.57
11: Surface Coating of Pleasure Craft				
Extreme High Gloss Topcoat	4.1	9.2	0.49	1.10
High Gloss Topcoat	3.5	6.7	0.42	0.80
Pretreatment Wash Primer	6.5	55.6	0.78	6.67
Finish Primer/Surfacer	3.5	6.7	0.42	0.80
High Build Primer Surfacer	2.8	4.6	0.34	0.55
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coating	4.7	12.8	0.56	1.53
Other Substrate Antifoulant Coating	2.8	4.4	0.33	0.53
All Other Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings (for Metal or Plastic)	3.5	6.7	0.42	0.80
Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation				
Affected Facility	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)		Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	
12: Surface Coating of Motor Vehicle Materials				
Motor Vehicle Cavity Wax	5.4			0.65
Motor Vehicle Sealer	5.4			0.65
Motor Vehicle Deadener	5.4			0.65
Motor Vehicle Gaskets/Gasket-Sealing Material	1.7			0.20
Motor Vehicle Underbody Coating	5.4			0.65
Motor Vehicle Trunk Interior Coating	5.4			0.65
Motor Vehicle Bedliner	1.7			0.20
Motor Vehicle Lubricating Wax/Compound	5.8			0.70
The limits in Items 7-12 of this Table do not apply to operations covered in Items 1-6 or 13-17 herein, or to aerosol coatings, architectural coatings, or automobile refinishing coatings.				
13: Factory Surface Coatings of Flat Wood Paneling with VOC Emissions Greater Than 15 Pounds Per Day Before Controls				
All Inks, Coatings, and Adhesives	2.1			0.25
14: Surface Coatings for Marine Vessels and Oilfield Tubulars and Ancillary Oilfield Equipment				
a. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a person shall not apply a marine coating with a VOC content in excess of the following limits:				
Baked Coatings	3.5			0.42
Air-Dried, Single-Component Alkyd or Vinyl Flat or Semi-Gloss Finish Coatings	3.5			0.42
Two Component Coatings	3.5			0.42

b. Except for the parishes of Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge, in which the VOC limitations in Item 14.a of this Table may not be exceeded, specialty marine coatings and coatings on oilfield tubulars and ancillary oilfield equipment with a VOC content not in excess of the following limits may be applied:		
Affected Facility	Kgs. VOC/Kgs. Solids (Lbs. VOC/Lbs. Solids)	Kgs. VOC/Kgs. Coating (Lbs. VOC/Lbs. Coating)
Heat Resistant	3.5	0.42
Metallic Heat Resistant	4.42	0.53
High Temperature (Fed. Spec. TT-P-28)	5.41	0.65
Pre-Treatment Wash Primer	6.5	0.78
Underwater Weapon	3.5	0.42
Elastomeric Adhesives With 15 Percent by Weight Natural or Synthetic Rubber	6.08	0.73
Solvent-Based Inorganic Zinc Primer	5.41	0.65
Pre-Construction and Interior Primer	3.5	0.42
Exterior Epoxy Primer	3.5	0.42
Navigational Aids	3.5	0.42
Sealant for Wire-Sprayed Aluminum	5.4	0.648
Special Marking	4.08	0.49
Tack Coat (Epoxy)	5.08	0.61
Low Activation Interior Coating	4.08	0.49
Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic	5.41	0.65
Extreme High Gloss Coating	4.08	0.49
Antenna Coating	4.42	0.53
Antifoulant	3.66	0.44
High Gloss Alkyd	3.5	0.42
Anchor Chain Asphalt Varnish (Fed. Spec. TT-V-51)	5.2	0.62
Wood Spar Varnish (Fed. Spec. TT-V-119)	4.1	0.492
Dull Black Finish Coating (DOD-P-15146)	3.7	0.444
Tank Coating (DOD-P-23236)	3.5	0.42
Potable Water Tank Coating (DOD-P-23236)	3.7	0.444
Flight Deck Markings (DOD-C-24667)	4.2	0.504
Vinyl Acrylic Top Coat	5.4	0.648
Antifoulant Applied to Aluminum Hulls	4.5	0.55
15: Surface Coating of Paper, Film, Foil, Pressure-Sensitive Tape, and Labels		
Paper, Film, and Foil	0.40	0.08
Pressure-Sensitive Tape and Labels	0.20	0.067

Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation			
Affected Facility	Lbs. per Gal. of Deposited Solids (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Deposited Solids (minus water and exempt solvent)	
16: Surface Coating of Assembly Line Automobiles and Light Duty Trucks			
Primer-Surfacer Operations (Including Application Area, Flashoff Area, and Oven)	12	1.44	
Topcoat Operations (Including Application Area, Flashoff Area and Oven)	12	1.44	
Final Repair Operations (Including Flashoff Area and Oven)	4.8	0.58	
Combined Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations	12	1.44	
Electrodeposition Primer Operations (Including Application Area, Spray/Rinse Stations, and Curing Oven)	When Solids Turnover Ratio is $R_T \geq 0.16$ 0.084 kgs./liter (0.7 lbs./gal.) coating solids applied	When $0.040 \leq R_T < 0.160$ $0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T}$ kgs./liter (0.084 x 350 ^{0.160-R_T} lbs./gal.) coating solids applied	When $R_T < 0.040$ No VOC emission limit
Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation			
Affected Facility	Lbs. VOC per Gal. of Adhesive or Adhesive Primer (minus water and exempt compounds)	Grams VOC per Liter of Adhesive or Adhesive Primer (minus water and exempt compounds)	
17: General and Specialty Adhesive Application Processes			
a. General Adhesive Application Process			
Reinforced Plastic Composite	1.7	200	
Flexible Vinyl	2.1	250	
Metal	0.3	30	
Porous Material (Except Wood)	1.0	120	
Rubber	2.1	250	
Wood	0.3	30	
Other Substrates	2.1	250	
b. Specialty Adhesive Application Processes			
Ceramic Tile Installation	1.1	130	
Contact Adhesive	2.1	250	
Cove Base Installation	1.3	150	
Floor Covering Installation (Indoor)	1.3	150	
Floor Covering Installation (Outdoor)	2.1	250	
Floor Covering Installation (Perimeter Bonded Sheet Vinyl)	5.5	660	
Metal to Urethane/Rubber Molding or Casting	7.1	850	

Motor Vehicle Adhesive	2.1	250
Motor Vehicle Weather Strip Adhesive	6.3	750
Multipurpose Construction	1.7	200
Plastic Solvent Welding (ABS)	3.3	400
Plastic Solvent Welding (Except ABS)	4.2	500
Sheet Rubber Lining Installation	7.1	850
Single-Ply-Roof Membrane Installation/Repair (Except EPDM)	2.1	250
Structural Glazing	0.8	100
Thin Metal Laminating	6.5	780
Tire Repair	0.8	100
Waterproof Resorcinol Glue Application	1.4	170
c. Adhesive Primer Application Processes		
Motor Vehicle Glass Bonding Primer	7.5	900
Plastic Solvent Welding Adhesive Primer	5.4	650
Single-Ply Roof Membrane Adhesive Primer	2.1	250
Other Adhesive Primer	2.1	250
18. Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials		
All fiberglass, boat manufacturing operations shall comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV, as incorporated by reference in LAC 33:III.5122, if total VOC emissions from all fiberglass boat manufacturing operations are more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day.		

D. Control Techniques

1. If add-on controls such as incinerators or vapor recovery systems are used to comply with the emission limitation requirements, in terms of pounds per gallon of solids as applied (determined in accordance with Paragraph D.8 of this Section), the volatile organic compound capture and abatement system shall be at least 80 percent efficient overall (85 percent for industrial cleaning solvents, and miscellaneous industrial adhesive operations; and 90 percent for factory surface coating of flat wood paneling, surface coating of metal furniture, large appliance coating, surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products, surface coating of miscellaneous plastic parts and products, surface coating of automotive/transportation plastic parts, surface coating of business machine plastic parts, surface coating of pleasure craft, surface coating of paper, film, foil, pressure-sensitive tape, and labels, and surface coating of motor vehicle materials). All surface coating facilities shall submit to the Office of Environmental Services, for approval, design data for each capture system and emission control device that is proposed for use. The effectiveness of the capture system (i.e., capture efficiency) shall be determined using the procedure specified in Paragraph E.6 of this Section.

2.-3. ...

4. Compliance with the emission limits established in Table 1.d, Item 16 of Subsection C of this Section shall be determined in accordance with EPA's "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light Duty Truck Topcoat Operations", EPA 453/R-08-002, September, 2008.

5. ...

6. Surface coating facilities on any property in Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge parishes that when controlled have a potential to emit, at maximum production, a combined weight (total from the property) of VOCs less than 10 tons in any consecutive 12 calendar months are exempt from the provisions of Subsection C of this Section. Surface coating facilities on any property in parishes other than Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge that when uncontrolled have a potential to emit a combined weight of VOCs less than 100 pounds (45 kilograms) in any consecutive 24-hour period or 10 tons in any consecutive 12 calendar months are exempt from the provisions of Subsection C of this Section. Any surface coating facility with VOC emissions of less than or equal to 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day is exempt from the provisions of Table 1, Items 1, 7, and 15 of Subsection C of this Section.

7.-9. ...

10. Control techniques for use of industrial cleaning solvents include:

- a. covering open containers and used applicators;
- b. minimizing air circulation around cleaning operations;
- c. properly disposing of used solvent and shop towels;
- d. implementing equipment practices that minimize emissions (e.g., keeping arts cleaners covered, maintaining cleaning equipment to repair solvent leaks, etc.); and
- e. employing cleaning material with a VOC content limit of 50 grams VOC per liter (0.42 lb./gal.), or a composite vapor pressure of 8 millimeters of mercury at 20 degrees Celsius.

11. Cleaning operations in the course of the following categories are excluded from the requirements of Paragraph D.10 of this Section:

- a. aerospace coating;
- b. wood furniture coating;
- c. application of coatings in shipbuilding and ship repair;
- d. flexible packaging printing;
- e. lithographic printing;
- f. letterpress printing;
- g. flat wood paneling coating;
- h. large appliance coating;
- i. metal furniture coating;
- j. paper, film and foil coating;
- k. plastic parts coating;
- l. miscellaneous metals parts coating;
- m. fiberglass boat manufacturing;

- n. application of miscellaneous industrial adhesives; and
- o. auto and light-duty truck assembly coating.

12. VOC content and vapor pressure limits applicable in cleaning activities in fiberglass boat manufacturing are as follows:

- a. VOC cleaning solvents for routine application equipment cleaning shall contain no more than 5 percent VOC by weight, or have a composite vapor pressure of no more than 0.50 millimeters of mercury at 20 degrees Celsius.
- b. Non-VOC solvents shall be used to remove cured resin and gel coat from application equipment.

13. The following are the only allowable adhesive application methods:

- a. electrostatic spray;
- b. HVLP spray;
- c. flow coat;
- d. roll coat or hand application, including non-spray application methods similar to hand application or mechanically powered caulking gun, brush, or direct hand application;
- e. dip coat (including electrodeposition);
- f. airless spray;
- g. air-assisted airless spray; and
- h. other adhesive application methods capable of achieving a transfer efficiency equivalent to or better than that achieved by HVLP spraying.

E. - F.4. ...

G. Mandatory Work Practices for Surface Coating. The owner/operator of any facility performing factory surface coating shall comply with the following mandatory work practices:

G.1. - I. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 16:119 (February 1990), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:654 (July 1991), LR 18:1122 (October 1992), LR 22:340 (May 1996), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:1678 (December 1997), LR 24:23 (January 1998), LR 24:1285 (July 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1240 (July 1999), LR 26:2453 (November 2000), LR 28:1765 (August 2002), LR 30:746 (April 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2440 (October 2005), LR 33:2086 (October 2007), LR 35:1102 (June 2009), LR 36:

Family Impact Statement

This Rule has no known impact on family formation, stability, and autonomy as described in R.S. 49:972.

Public Comments

All interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposed regulation. Persons commenting should reference these proposed regulations by AQ307. Such comments must be received no later than May 5, 2010, at 4:30 p.m., and should be sent to Donald Trahan, Attorney Supervisor, Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, Box 4302, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4302 or to fax (225)

219-3398 or by e-mail to donald.trahan@la.gov. Copies of these proposed regulations can be purchased by contacting the DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ307. These regulations are available on the Internet at www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/1669/default.aspx.

Public Comments

A public hearing will be held on April 28, 2010, at 1:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited to attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Donald Trahan at the address given below or at (225) 219-3985. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

This proposed regulations are available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70123.

Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel

FISCAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE RULES RULE TITLE: Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers

I. ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION COSTS (SAVINGS) TO STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (Summary)

No implementation costs or savings to state or local governmental units are anticipated as a result of the proposed rule.

II. ESTIMATED EFFECT ON REVENUE COLLECTIONS OF STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS (Summary)

No increase or decrease in revenues is anticipated from the proposed action.

III. ESTIMATED COSTS AND/OR ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSONS OR NONGOVERNMENTAL GROUPS (Summary)

No persons or non-governmental groups will incur significant costs or realize economic benefits from the proposed action. The solvents needed to achieve these emission limits are available at competitive costs.

IV. ESTIMATED EFFECT ON COMPETITION AND EMPLOYMENT (Summary)

There will be no impact on competition or employment in the public or private sector as a result of the proposed action.

Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel
1003#053

H. Gordon Monk
Legislative Fiscal Officer
Legislative Fiscal Office

**Advanced Notice of Potential Rulemaking and Solicitation of Comments on
Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers – AQ307**

Potpourri

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Department of Agriculture and Forestry Horticulture Commission

Landscape Architect Registration Exam

The next landscape architect registration examination will be given December 7-8, 2009, beginning at 7:45 a.m. at the College of Design Building, Louisiana State University Campus, Baton Rouge, LA. The deadline for sending the application and fee is as follows.

New Candidates:	September 4, 2009
Re-Take Candidates:	September 25, 2009
Reciprocity Candidates:	November 6, 2009

Further information pertaining to the examinations may be obtained from Craig Roussel, Director, Horticulture Commission, P.O. Box 3596, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3596, phone (225) 952-8100.

Any individual requesting special accommodations due to a disability should notify the office prior to September 4, 2009. Questions may be directed to (225) 952-8100.

Mike Strain, DVM
Commissioner

0908#045

POTPOURRI

Department of Agriculture and Forestry Horticulture Commission

Retail Floristry Examination

The next retail floristry examinations will be given October 26-30, 2009, at 9:30 a.m. in the Nelson Memorial Building, Louisiana State University Campus, Baton Rouge, LA. The deadline for sending in application and fee is September 11, 2009. No applications will be accepted after September 11, 2009.

Further information pertaining to the examinations may be obtained from Craig Roussel, Director, Horticulture Commission, Box 3596, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3596, phone (225) 952-8100.

Any individual requesting special accommodations due to a disability should notify the office prior to September 11, 2009. Questions may be directed to (225) 952-8100.

Mike Strain, DVM
Commissioner

0908#044

POTPOURRI

Department of Environmental Quality Office of the Secretary Legal Affairs Division

Advance Notice of Rulemaking and Solicitation of
Comments on Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers,
Log #AQ307 (LAC 33:III.111 and 2123) (0908Pot1)

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is requesting comments on the draft regulations regarding organic solvents and solvent degreasers, LAC 33:III.111 and 2123 (AQ307). The draft regulation is a result of new and revised Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This is a preliminary step in the rulemaking process. Official rulemaking will be initiated after review and consideration of the comments received on this advance notice. The revisions include changes to surface coating industries (LAC 33:III.2123.C) using organic solvents for the surface coating of: miscellaneous metal parts and products; miscellaneous plastic parts and products; automotive/transportation plastic parts; business machine plastic parts; pleasure crafts; motor vehicle materials; marine vessels and oilfield tubulars and ancillary oilfield equipment; assembly line automobiles and light duty trucks; and fiberglass boat manufacturing materials.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 172(c)(1) provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACM), including reasonably available control technology (RACT), for sources of emissions. CAA Section 182(b)(2)(A) provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTG document issued between November 15, 1990, and the date of attainment. Through issuance of a CTG, EPA provides states with guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute a RACT for a given source category. States can follow the CTG and adopt state regulations to implement the recommendations contained therein, or they can adopt alternative approaches. The states must submit their RACT rules to EPA for review and approval as part of the SIP process. This rule amends the state air regulations to follow the CTG recommendations provided by EPA, which will then be included in the SIP to meet the requirements of the CAA.

The department is seeking comments regarding relevant information concerning the fiscal impact and regulatory flexibility that the draft regulation could have on small businesses. Specific information sought by the department

is: identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the draft regulation; reporting, recordkeeping, and other administrative costs required for compliance with the draft regulation; less intrusive or less costly alternative methods which would achieve the same purpose of the draft regulation; and probable effect on impacted small businesses.

A public hearing will be held on September 24, 2009, at 1:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Timothy Bergeron at the address given below or at (225) 219-3490. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments on the draft proposal. Comments are due no later than 4:30 p.m., September 24, 2009, and should be submitted to Timothy Bergeron, Office of Environmental Assessment, Engineering Section, Box 4314, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314 or to FAX (225) 219-3240 or by email to timothy.bergeron@la.gov. Persons commenting should reference this document as AQ307. If you have any questions regarding this document please contact Timothy Bergeron at (225) 219-3490. Copies of this draft proposed rule can be purchased by contacting DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ307. This draft rule is available on the internet at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/1669/Default.aspx>

The draft rule is also available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70123; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374.

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part III. Air

Chapter 1. General Provisions

§111. Definitions

A. When used in these rules and regulations, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them below.

Coldset Printing—a web offset printing process in which ink is allowed to dry naturally through absorption and evaporation.

Flexible Package Printing Facility—a facility that uses either rotogravure printing or flexographic printing processes on flexible packaging.

Flexible Packaging—any package or part of a package the shape of which can be readily changed, including, but

not limited to, bags, pouches, liners, and wraps utilizing paper, plastic, film, aluminum foil, metalized or coated paper or film, or any combination of these materials.

Fountain Solution—a solution used on an offset lithographic press to keep the ink from adhering to the non-image areas of the offset lithographic plate.

Heatset Dryer—a hot air dryer used in heatset lithography to heat the printed substrate and to promote the evaporation of the ink oils.

Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing—a type of web offset lithographic printing process where heat is applied via a drying oven to set and dry the ink.

Letterpress Printing—relief printing of text and/or images using a press with a "type-high bed," in which a reversed, raised surface is inked and then pressed into a sheet of paper to obtain a positive, right-reading image.

Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating—the coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products in the following categories:

a. - f. ...

g. any other category of coated metal products except those on the specified list in LAC 33:III.2123.C.Table 1, Items 1-6 and 13-17 of surface coating processes, which are included in the Standard Industrial Classification Code major group 33 (primary metal industries), major group 34 (fabricated metal products), major group 35 (nonelectrical machinery), major group 36 (electrical machinery), major group 37 (transportation equipment), major group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), and major group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries).

Offset Lithographic Printing—an indirect printing method in which ink is transferred from the lithographic plate to a rubber-covered intermediate "blanket" cylinder, and then from the blanket cylinder to the paper or other printing substrate.

Sheet-Fed Printing—a process in which individual sheets of paper or other substrates are fed into the press.

Web Printing—a process where a continuous roll of paper or other substrate is fed into the press, and rewound or cut to size after printing.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 14:348 (June 1988), LR 15:1061 (December 1989), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:777 (August 1991), LR 21:1081 (October 1995), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2444 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:808 (May 2006), LR 32:1599 (September 2006), LR 33:2082 (October 2007), LR 34:70 (January 2008), LR 35:1101 (June 2009), LR 36:

Chapter 21. Control of Emission of Organic Compounds

Subchapter B. Organic Solvents

§2123. Organic Solvents

A. Except as provided in Subsections B and C of this Section, any emission source using organic solvents having an emission of organic solvents of more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day shall reduce the emission, where feasible, by incorporating one or more of the following control methods:

A.1. - B.2. ...

C. Surface Coating Industries. No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the surface coating of any materials affected by this Subsection to exceed the emission limits as specified in this Section.

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
1. Large Appliance Coating Industry		
General, One Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.3	0.275 / 0.275
General, Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	0.275 / 0.340
Extreme High Gloss (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 2.8	0.360 / 0.340
Extreme Performance (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.360 / 0.420
Heat Resistant (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.360 / 0.420
Metallic (Baked/Air Dried)	3.5 / 3.5	0.420 / 0.420
Pretreatment Coatings (Baked/Air Dried)	3.5 / 3.5	0.420 / 0.420
Solar Absorbent (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.360 / 0.420
2. Surface Coating of Cans		
Sheet Basecoat (Exterior and Interior) and Over-Varnish: Two-Piece Can Exterior (Basecoat and Over-Varnish)	2.8	0.34
Two and Three-Piece Can Interior Body Spray, Two-Piece Can Exterior End (Spray or Roll Coat)	4.2	0.51
Three-Piece Can Side-Seam Spray	5.5	0.66
End Sealing Compound	3.7	0.44
3. Surface Coating of Coils		
Prime and Topcoat or Single Coat Operation	2.6	0.31
4. Surface Coating of Fabrics		
Fabric Facility	2.9	0.35
Vinyl Coating Line (Except Plasticol Coatings)	3.8	0.45
5. Surface Coating-Magnet Wire Coating		
Coating Line	1.7	0.20
6. Surface Coating of Metal Furniture		
General, One Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.3	0.275 / 0.275
General, Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	0.275 / 0.340
Extreme High Gloss (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 2.8	0.360 / 0.340
Extreme Performance (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.360 / 0.420

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
Heat Resistant (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.360 / 0.420
Metallic (Baked/Air Dried)	3.5 / 3.5	0.420 / 0.420
Pretreatment Coatings (Baked/Air Dried)	3.5 / 3.5	0.420 / 0.420
Solar Absorbent (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.360 / 0.420
7. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products		
General, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	0.28 / 0.34
Camouflage	3.5	0.42
Electric Insulating Varnish	3.5	0.42
Etching Filler	3.5	0.42
Extreme High Gloss (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.36 / 0.42
Extreme Performance (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.36 / 0.42
Heat Resistant (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.36 / 0.42
High Performance Architectural	6.2	0.74
High Temperature	3.5	0.42
Metallic	3.5	0.42
Military Specification (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 2.8	0.28 / 0.34
Mold Seal	3.5	0.42
Pan Baking	3.5	0.42
Prefabricated Architectural, One Component or Multi-Component (Baked/Air Dried)	2.3 / 3.5	0.28 / 0.42
Pretreatment Coatings	3.5	0.42
Repair and Touch Up (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.36 / 0.42
Silicone Release	3.5	0.42
Solar Absorbent (Baked/Air Dried)	3.0 / 3.5	0.36 / 0.42
Vacuum Metalizing	3.5	0.42
Drum Coating, New, Exterior	2.8	0.34
Drum Coating, New, Interior	3.5	0.42
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Exterior	3.5	0.42
Drum Coating, Reconditioned, Interior	4.2	0.50
8. Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Plastic Parts and Products		
General, One Component	2.3	0.28
General, Multi-Component	3.5	0.42
Electric Dissipating Coatings and Shock-Free Coatings	6.7	0.80
Extreme Performance	3.5 (2-pack coatings)	0.42 (2-pack coatings)
Metallic	3.5	0.42
Military Specification	2.8 (1 pack) 3.5 (2 pack)	0.34 (1 pack) 0.42 (2 pack)
Mold Seal	6.3	0.76
Multi-Colored Coatings	5.7	0.68
Optical Coatings	6.7	0.80
Vacuum Metalizing	6.7	0.80
9. Surface Coating of Automotive/Transportation Plastic Parts		
a. High Bake Coatings-Interior and Exterior Parts		
Flexible Primer	4.5	0.54
Non-Flexible Primer	3.5	0.42
Base Coat	4.3	0.52
Clear Coat	4.0	0.48
Non-Base Coat/Clear Coat	4.3	0.52
b. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings-Exterior Parts		

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
Primer	4.8	0.58
Base Coat	5.0	0.60
Clear Coat	4.5	0.54
Non-Base Coat/Clear Coat	5.0	0.60
c. Low Bake/Air Dried Coatings--Interior Parts	5.0	0.60
d. Touch Up and Repair Coatings	5.2	0.62
For red, yellow, and black auto coatings, except touch up and repair coatings, the limit is determined by multiplying the appropriate limit in Item 9 of this Table by 1.15.		
10. Surface Coating of Business Machine Plastic Parts		
Primer	2.9	0.35
Topcoat	2.9	0.35
Texture Coat	2.9	0.35
Fog Coat	2.2	0.26
Touch Up and Repair	2.9	0.35
11. Surface Coating of Pleasure Crafts		
Extreme High Gloss Topcoat	4.1	0.49
High Gloss Topcoat	3.5	0.42
Pretreatment Wash Primer	6.5	0.78
Finish Primer/Surfacer	3.5	0.42
High Build Primer Surfacer	2.8	0.34
Aluminum Substrate Antifoulant Coating	4.7	0.56
Other Substrate Antifoulant Coating	2.8	0.33
All Other Pleasure Craft Surface Coatings for Metal or Plastic	3.5	0.42
12. Surface Coating of Motor Vehicle Materials		
Motor Vehicle Cavity Wax	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Sealer	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Deadener	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Gaskets/Gasket-Sealing Material	1.7	0.20
Motor Vehicle Underbody Coating	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Trunk Interior Coating	5.4	0.65
Motor Vehicle Bedliner	1.7	0.20
Motor Vehicle Lubricating Wax/Compound	5.8	0.70
The limits in Items 7-12 of this Table do not apply to operations covered in Items 1-6 or 13-17 herein, or to aerosol coatings, architectural coatings, or automobile refinishing coatings.		
13. Factory Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling with VOC Emissions Greater Than 15 Pounds Per Day Before Controls		
All Inks, Coatings, and Adhesives	2.1	0.25
14. Surface Coating for Marine Vessels and Oilfield Tubulars and Ancillary Oilfield Equipment		
a. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a person shall not apply a marine coating with a VOC content in excess of the following limits:		
Baked Coatings	3.5	0.42
Air-Dried, Single-Component Alkyd or Vinyl Flat or Semi-Gloss Finish Coatings	3.5	0.42
Two Component Coatings	3.5	0.42
b. Except for the parishes of Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge, in which the VOC limitations in Item 14.a of this Table may not be exceeded, specialty marine coatings and coatings on oilfield tubulars and ancillary oilfield equipment with a VOC content not in excess of the following limits may be applied:		
Heat Resistant	3.5	0.42
Metallic Heat Resistant	4.42	0.53

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries		
Affected Facility	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
High Temperature (Fed. Spec. TT-P-28)	5.41	0.65
Pre-Treatment Wash Primer	6.5	0.78
Underwater Weapon	3.5	0.42
Elastomeric Adhesives With 15 Percent by Weight Natural or Synthetic Rubber	6.08	0.73
Solvent-Based Inorganic Zinc Primer	5.41	0.65
Pre-Construction and Interior Primer	3.5	0.42
Exterior Epoxy Primer	3.5	0.42
Navigational Aids	3.5	0.42
Sealant for Wire-Sprayed Aluminum	5.4	0.648
Special Marking	4.08	0.49
Tack Coat (Epoxies)	5.08	0.61
Low Activation Interior Coating	4.08	0.49
Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic	5.41	0.65
Extreme High Gloss Coating	4.08	0.49
Antenna Coating	4.42	0.53
Antifoulant	3.66	0.44
High Gloss Alkyd	3.5	0.42
Anchor Chain Asphalt Varnish (Fed. Spec. TT-V-51)	5.2	0.62
Wood Spar Varnish (Fed. Spec. TT-V-119)	4.1	0.492
Dull Black Finish Coating (DOD-P-15146)	3.7	0.444
Tank Coating (DOD-P-23236)	3.5	0.42
Potable Water Tank Coating (DOD-P-23236)	3.7	0.444
Flight Deck Markings (DOD-C-24667)	4.2	0.504
Vinyl Acrylic Top Coat	5.4	0.648
Antifoulant Applied to Aluminum Hulls	4.5	0.55
15. Paper, Film, Foil, Pressure-Sensitive Tape, and Label Surface Coating	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Kgs. VOC/Kgs. Solids (Lbs. Solids)	Kgs. VOC/Kgs. Coating (Lbs. VOC/Lbs. Coating)
Paper, Film, and Foil	0.40	0.08
Pressure-Sensitive Tape and Label	0.20	0.067
16. Surface Coating of Assembly Line Automobiles and Light Duty Trucks	Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
	Lbs. per Gal. of Deposited Solids (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Deposited Solids (minus water and exempt solvent)
Primer-Surfacer Operations (Including Application Area, Flashoff Area, and Oven)	12	1.44
Topcoat Application (Including Application Area, Flashoff Area and Oven)	12	1.44

Table 1. Surface Coating Industries			
Affected Facility		Daily Weighted Average VOC Emission Limitation	
		Lbs. per Gal. of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)	Kgs. per Liter of Coating as applied (minus water and exempt solvent)
Final Repair Application (Including Flashoff Area and Oven)		4.8	0.58
Electrodeposition Primer Operations (Including Application Area, Spray/Rinse Stations, and Curing Oven)	When Solids Turnover Ratio is: $R_T \geq 0.16$	When $0.040 \leq R_T < 0.160$	When $R_T < 0.040$
	0.084 kgs./liter (0.7 lbs./gal) coating solids applied	$0.084 \times 350^{0.160-R_T}$ kgs./liter (0.084 x $350^{0.160-R_T} \times 8.34$ lbs./gal.) coating solids applied	No VOC emission limit
17. Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials			
These operations shall comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV, as incorporated by reference in LAC 33:III.3003, if total VOC emissions from all fiberglass boat manufacturing operations are more than 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day.			

D. Control Techniques

1. If add-on controls such as incinerators or vapor recovery systems are used to comply with the emission limitation requirements, in terms of pounds per gallon of solids as applied (determined in accordance with Paragraph D.8 of this Section), the volatile organic compound capture and abatement system shall be at least 80 percent efficient overall (85 percent for industrial cleaning solvents; and 90 percent for factory surface coating of flat wood paneling, surface coating of metal furniture, large appliance coating, surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products, surface coating of miscellaneous plastic parts and products, surface coating of automotive/transportation plastic parts, surface coating of business machine plastic parts, surface coating of pleasure craft, and surface coating of motor vehicle materials). All surface coating facilities shall submit to the Office of Environmental Services, for approval, design data for each capture system and emission control device that is proposed for use. The effectiveness of the capture system (i.e., capture efficiency) shall be determined using the procedure specified in Paragraph E.6 of this Section.

2. - 3. ...

4. Compliance with the emission limits established in Table 1, Item 16 of Subsection C of this Section shall be determined in accordance with EPA's "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light Duty Truck Topcoat Operations", EPA 453/R-08-002, September, 2008.

5. ...

6. Surface coating facilities on any property in Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge parishes that when controlled have a potential to emit, at maximum

production, a combined weight (total from the property) of VOCs less than 10 tons in any consecutive 12 calendar months are exempt from the provisions of Subsection C of this Section. Surface coating facilities on any property in parishes other than Ascension, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge that when uncontrolled have a potential to emit a combined weight of VOCs less than 100 pounds (45 kilograms) in any consecutive 24-hour period are exempt from the provisions of Subsection C of this Section. Any surface coating facility with VOC emissions of less than or equal to 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) per day is exempt from the provisions of Table 1, Items 1, 7, and 15 of Subsection C of this Section.

7. - 9. ...

10. Control techniques for use of industrial cleaning solvents include:

- covering open containers and used applicators;
- minimizing air circulation around cleaning operations;
- properly disposing of used solvent and shop towels;
- implementing equipment practices that minimize emissions (e.g., keeping arts cleaners covered, maintaining cleaning equipment to repair solvent leaks, etc.);
- employing cleaning material with a VOC content limit of 50 grams VOC per liter (0.42 lb./gal.), or a composite vapor pressure of 8 millimeters of mercury at 20 degrees Celsius.

E. - I. ...

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 16:119 (February 1990), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:654 (July 1991), LR 18:1122 (October 1992), LR 22:340 (May 1996), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), LR 23:1678 (December 1997), LR 24:23 (January 1998), LR 24:1285 (July 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1240 (July 1999), LR 26:2453 (November 2000), LR 28:1765 (August 2002), LR 30:746 (April 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2440 (October 2005), LR 33:2086 (October 2007), LR 35:1102 (June 2009), LR 36:

Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel

0908#037

POTPOURRI

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Baton Rouge Area Ozone Attainment Demonstration
State Implementation Plan Revision (0908Pot2)

Under the authority of the Louisiana Environmental Quality Act, R.S. 30:2001 et seq., the secretary gives notice that the Office of Environmental Assessment, Air Quality Assessment Division, will submit a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the five-parish Baton Rouge

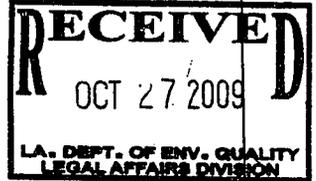
Louisiana Register Vol. 35, No. 08 August 20, 2009

Public Hearing Transcript AQ307 ANPR

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
REGULATION DEVELOPMENT SECTION



In Re: Potpourri Notice #0908Pot1

The above-entitled cause came in for a meeting in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 North Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Thursday, September 24, 2009, commencing at 1:29 p.m.

Reported by:

Tara Torres-Blank
Certified Court Reporter

A P P E A R A N C E S

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The Hearing Officer:

Gretchen Soniat

The Court Reporter:

Tara Torres-Blank

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1 (The Meeting was called to order and
2 proceeded as follows:)

3 **MS. SONIAT:**

4 Good afternoon. My name is
5 Gretchen Soniat, and I'm employed by
6 the Louisiana Department of
7 Environmental Quality. I'll be
8 serving as Hearing Officer this
9 afternoon to receive comments
10 regarding proposed amendments to the
11 Air Regulations and the Air Quality
12 State Implementation Plan.

13 The comment period for these
14 amendments began on August 20, 2009,
15 when the Potpourri Notices were
16 published in the *Louisiana Register*.
17 The comment period will close at
18 4:30 p.m. today, September 24, 2009.
19 It would be helpful to us if all
20 oral comments received today were
21 followed up in writing.

22 This public hearing provides a
23 forum for all interested parties to
24 present comments on the proposed
25 changes. This hearing is not being

1 conducted in a question and answer
2 format. Please remember that the
3 purpose of this public hearing is to
4 allow you, the public, an
5 opportunity to express your thoughts
6 concerning today's proposed
7 amendments.

8 I'll ask that each person
9 commenting come up and sit at the
10 front table and begin by stating his
11 or her name and affiliation for the
12 Record.

13 The first item on the agenda is
14 Potpourri Notice 0908Pot1, the
15 Advance Notice of Rulemaking and
16 Solicitation of Comments for Draft
17 Rule AQ307, on organic solvents and
18 solvent degreasers.

19 The Louisiana Department of
20 Environmental Quality is requesting
21 comments on the draft regulations
22 (Log Number AQ307) regarding organic
23 solvents and solvent degreasers, LAC
24 33:III.111 and 2123.

25 This draft regulation is a

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result of new and revised Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

This is a preliminary step in the rulemaking process. Official rulemaking will be initiated after review and consideration of the comments received on this advance notice.

The revisions include changes to surface coating industries (LAC 33:III.2123.C) using organic solvents for the surface coating of: miscellaneous metal parts and products; miscellaneous plastic parts and products; automotive and transportation plastic parts; business machines plastic parts; leisure crafts; motor vehicle materials; marine vessels and oilfield tubulars and ancillary oilfield equipment; assembly line automobiles and light-duty trucks; and fiberglass boat manufacturing

1 materials.

2 The draft rule will amend the
3 State Air Regulations to follow the
4 CTG recommendations provided by EPA,
5 which will then be included in the
6 State Implementation Plan (SIP) to
7 meet the requirements of the Clean
8 Air Act (CAA).

9 The department is seeking
10 comments regarding relevant
11 information concerning the fiscal
12 impact and regulatory flexibility
13 that the draft regulation could have
14 on small businesses.

15 Specific information sought by
16 the department is: identification
17 and estimate of the number of small
18 businesses subject to the draft
19 regulation; reporting, record
20 keeping and other administrative
21 costs required for compliance with
22 the draft regulation; less intrusive
23 or less costly alternative methods
24 which would achieve the same purpose
25 of the draft regulations; and

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probable effect of the draft regulation on impacted small businesses.

Does anyone care to comment on this amendment? If not, the hearing on Potpourri Notice 0908Pot1 is closed.

R E P O R T E R ' S P A G E

1
2 I, Tara Torres-Blank, Certified
3 Court Reporter, in and for the State of
4 Louisiana, the officer, as defined in Rule
5 28 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
6 and/or Article 1434(b) of the Louisiana
7 Code of Civil Procedure, before whom this
8 sworn testimony was taken, do hereby state
9 on the Record:

10 That due to the interaction in the
11 spontaneous discourse of this proceeding,
12 dashes (--) have been used to indicate
13 pauses, changes in thought, and/or
14 talkovers; that same is the proper method
15 for a Court Reporter's transcription of
16 proceeding, and that the dashes (--) do not
17 indicate that words or phrases have been
18 left out of this transcript;

19 That any words and/or names which
20 could not be verified through reference
21 material have been denoted with the phrase
22 "(phonetic)."

23 Tara Blank

24 Tara Torres-Blank, CCR
25 Certified Court Reporter

C E R T I F I C A T E

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This certification is valid only for a transcript accompanied by my original signature and original raised seal on this page.

I, Tara Torres-Blank, Certified Court Reporter, in and for the State of Louisiana, as the officer before whom this testimony was taken, do hereby certify that after having first been duly sworn by me upon authority of R.S. 37:2554, did testify as hereinbefore set forth in the foregoing pages;

That this testimony was reported by me in the Stenomask method (voice-writing), was prepared and transcribed by me or under my personal direction and supervision, and is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding;

That I am not related to counsel or to the parties herein; am not otherwise interested in the outcome of this matter; and am a valid member in good standing of the Louisiana State Board of Examiners of Certified Shorthand Reporters.



Tara Blank
Tara Torres-Blank (#22012)
Certified Court Reporter

In The Matter Of:

In Re: Potpourri Notice #0908Pot1

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

September 24, 2009

Associated Reporters Inc.

2431 South Acadian Thruway

Suite 550

Baton Rouge, LA 70808

(225) 216-2036 Fax (225) 216-2220

Original File DEQ1A.TXT

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AUG 24 2009

LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Times-Picayune

3800 HOWARD AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70140-1097 TELEPHONE (504) 826-3201

POTPOURRI

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Advance Notice of Rulemaking and Solicitation of Comments on Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers, Log #AQ307 (LAC 33:III.111 and 2123) (0908Pot1)

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is requesting comments on the draft regulations regarding organic solvents and solvent degreasers, LAC 33:III.111 and 2123 (AQ307). The draft regulation is a result of new and revised Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This is a preliminary step in the rulemaking process. Official rulemaking will be initiated after review and consideration of the comments received on this advance notice. The revisions include changes to surface coating industries (LAC 33:III.2123.C) using organic solvents for the surface coating of: miscellaneous metal parts and products; miscellaneous plastic parts and products; automotive/transportation plastic parts; business machine plastic parts; pleasure crafts; motor vehicle materials; marine vessels and offfield tubulars and ancillary offfield equipment; assembly line automobiles and light duty trucks; and fiberglass boat manufacturing materials.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 172(c)(1) provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACM), including reasonably available control technology (RACT), for sources of emissions. CAA Section 182(b)(2)(A) provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTG document issued between November 15, 1990, and the date of attainment. Through issuance of a CTG, EPA provides states with guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute a RACT for a given source category. States can follow the CTG and adopt state regulations to implement the recommendations contained therein, or they can adopt alternative approaches. The states must submit their RACT rules to EPA for review and approval as part of the SIP process. This rule amends the state air regulations to follow the CTG recommendations provided by EPA, which will then be included in the SIP to meet the requirements of the CAA.

The department is seeking comments regarding relevant information concerning the fiscal impact and regulatory flexibility that the draft regulation could have on small businesses. Specific information sought by the department is: identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the draft regulation; reporting, recordkeeping, and other administrative costs required for compliance with the draft regulation; less intrusive or less costly alternative methods which would achieve the same purpose of the draft regulation; and probable effect on impacted small businesses.

A public hearing will be held on September 24, 2009, at 1:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact

Timothy Bergeron at the address given below or at (225) 219-3490. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments on the draft proposal. Comments are due no later than 4:30 p.m., September 24, 2009, and should be submitted to Timothy Bergeron, Office of Environmental Assessment, Engineering Section, Box 4314, State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70123; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374.

The draft rule is also available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70123; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374.

Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel

State of Louisiana

Parish of Orleans

City of New Orleans

Personally appeared before me, a Notary in and for the parish of Orleans, Elizabeth C. Darcey who deposes and says that she is an Assistant Controller of The Times-Picayune, L.L.C., a Louisiana Corporation, Publishers of The Times-Picayune, Daily and Sunday, of general circulation; doing business in the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and that the attached

LEGAL NOTICE/0908Pot1

Re:Potpourri Dept Environmental Quality Advance Notice of Rulemaking & Solicitation of comments Organic Solve

Advertisement of Louisiana Dept. of Environmental

OESC/Legal Affairs Division/P.O. BOX 4302
Baton Rouge, La. 70821-4302

Was published in The Times Picayune

3800 Howard Ave.
New Orleans, La. 70125

On the following dates August 20, 2009

I attest that the copy attached hereto as "Exhibit A" is a true and correct copy of the advertisement published in The Times-Picayune on these dates.

Elizabeth C Darcey
Sworn to and subscribed before me this

20th Day of August, 2009

Charles A. Ferguson, Jr.
Notary Public

My commission expires at my death.
Charles A. Ferguson, Jr.

Notary identification number 23492

RECEIVED

AUG 24 2009

LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Acadiana's Daily Newspaper

THE ADVERTISER

1100 Bertrand Drive
LAFAYETTE, LA 70506

PHONE: (337) 289-6300
FAX: (337) 289-6466

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Remender D. Weatherspoon
LA Department of Environmental Quality
OSEC/Legal Affairs Division
Regulation Development Section
P. O. Box 4302
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4302

Account No.: 8DEQRD
Ad Number: 1224001
Ad Total: \$102.32
No. of Lines: 236
Reference No.:

**To insure proper credit please refer to your account number
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P.O. Box 3268, Lafayette, LA 70502-3268

I, ROSE PENFOLD, do solemnly swear that I am the LEGAL CLERK of THE ADVERTISER,
a newspaper printed and published at Lafayette, in the Parish of Lafayette, State of Louisiana, and
that from my personal knowledge and reference to the files of said publication, the advertisement of

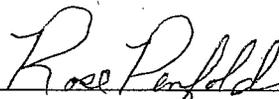
POTPOURRI

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Advance Notice of Rulemaking and Solicitation of Comments on
Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers, Log #AQ307 (LAC 33:III.111 and 2123)
(0908Pot1)

was published in **THE ADVERTISER** on the following dates:

*Thursday, August 13, 2009



ROSE PENFOLD
LEGAL CLERK

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of August, 2009.



Notary Public - Christie Veazey ID# 058555

1224001

POTPOURRI

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Advance Notice of Rulemaking and Solicitation of Comments on Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers (AQ307 (LAC 33:111.111 and 2123 (0908 Pot))

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is requesting comments on the draft regulations regarding organic solvents and solvent degreasers (LAC 33:111.111 and 2123 (AQ307)). The draft regulation is a result of new and revised Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This is a preliminary step in the rulemaking process. Official rulemaking will be initiated after review and consideration of the comments received on this advance notice. The revisions include changes to surface coating industries (LAC 33:111.2123) using organic solvents for the surface coating of miscellaneous, metal parts and products, miscellaneous plastic parts and products, automotive transportation plastic parts, business machine plastic parts, pleasure crafts, motor vehicle materials, marine vessels and offroad, tubulars, and ancillary offroad equipment; assembly line automobiles and light duty trucks; and fiberglass boat manufacturing materials.

The Clean Air Act

(CAA) Section 172(c)(1) provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACM), including reasonably available control technology (RACT), for sources of emissions.

CAA Section 182(b)(2)(A) provides that for certain nonattainment areas states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTO document issued between November 15, 1990 and the date of attainment through issuance of a CTO. EPA provides guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute a RACT for a given source category.

States can follow the CTG and adopt state regulations to implement the recommendations contained therein or they can adopt alternative approaches. The states must submit EPA for review and approval as part of the SIP process. This rule amends the state air regulations to follow the CTG recommendations provided by EPA, which will then be included in the SIP to meet the requirements of the CAA.

The department is seeking comments regarding relevant information concerning the fiscal impact and regulatory flexibility that the draft regulation could have on small businesses. Specific information sought by the department is identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the draft regulation, the reporting recordkeeping, and other administrative costs required for compliance with the draft regulation, less intrusive or less costly alternatives, methods which would achieve the same purpose of the draft regulation and probable effect on impacted small businesses.

A public hearing will be held on September 24, 2009 at 10:30 a.m. in the Calvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 North Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited to attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Timothy Bergeron at the address given below or at (225) 219-3490. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Calvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments on the draft proposal.

Comments are due no later than 4:30 p.m. September 24, 2009, and should be submitted to Timothy Bergeron, Office of Environmental Assessment, Engineering Section, Box 4314, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314 or to FAX (225) 219-3240 or by email to timothy.bergeron@la.gov. Persons commenting should reference this document as AQ307. If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact Timothy Bergeron at (225) 219-3490. Copies of this draft proposed rule can be purchased by contacting DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ307. This draft rule is available on the internet at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/1669/Default.aspx>.

The draft rule is also available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 9 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 North Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Cadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Sulfur, LA 70123; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374.

Herman Robinson, GRM, Executive Counsel

AUG 17 2009

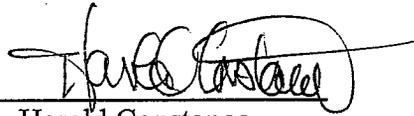
LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

State of Louisiana
Parish of Rapides
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

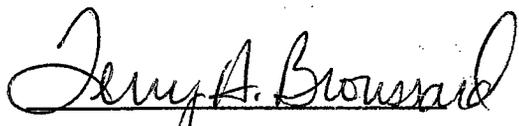
POTPOURRI
Department of
Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division
Advance Notice of
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Solicitation of
Comments on
Organic Solvents and
Solvent Degreasers
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The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 172(c)(1) provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACM), including reasonably available control technology (RACT) for sources of emissions. CAA Section 182(b)(2)(A) provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CAG document issued between November 5, 1990, and the date of attainment. Through issuance of a CAG, EPA provides states with guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute a RACT for a given source category. States can follow the CAG and adopt state regulations to implement the recommendations contained therein, or they can adopt alternative approaches. The states must submit their RACT rules to EPA for review and approval as part of the SIP process. This rule amends the state air regulations to follow the CAG recommendations provided by EPA which will then be included in the SIP to meet the requirements of the CAA.
The department is seeking comments regarding relevant information concerning the fiscal impact and regulatory flexibility that the draft regulation could have on small businesses. Specific information sought by the department is identification and estimates of the number of small businesses subject to the draft regulation, record keeping, and other burdens and costs required for compliance with the draft regulation, less intrusive or less costly alternatives that could achieve the same purpose of the draft regulation, and probable effect on impacted small businesses.

I, Harold Constance, Classified Sales Manager
of THE TOWN TALK, published at Alexandria,
Louisiana do solemnly swear that the
Public Notice
advertisement, as per clipping attached, was
published in the regular and entire issue of said
newspaper, and not in any supplement thereof
for one insertion(s) commencing with the issue
dated August 12, 2009 and ending with the
issue dated August 12, 2009.


Harold Constance

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day
of August, 2009 at Alexandria, Louisiana.


Terry A. Broussard
Notary Number 19477
My commission is for life.

A public hearing will be held on September 24, 2009, at 1:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited to attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Timothy Bergeron at the address given below or at (225) 219-3490. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments on the draft proposal. Comments are due no later than 4:30 p.m. September 24, 2009, and should be submitted to Timothy Bergeron, Office of Environmental Assessment, Engineering Section, Box 4314, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314 or to FAX (225) 219-3240 or, by email to timothy.bergeron@la.gov. Persons commenting should reference this document as AQ907. If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact Timothy Bergeron at (225) 219-3490. Copies of this draft proposed rule can be purchased by contacting DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3166. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ907. This draft rule is available on the internet at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portals/4/abid/4669/default.asp>.

The draft rule is also available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 24, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70113; 1111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA

70374
HERMAN ROBINSON
CPM
Executive Council

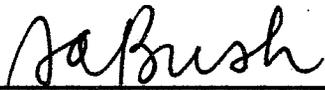
CAPITAL CITY PRESS

Publisher of
THE ADVOCATE

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The hereto attached notice was published in **THE ADVOCATE**, a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the Official Journal of the State of Louisiana, City of Baton Rouge, and Parish of East Baton Rouge, in the following issues:

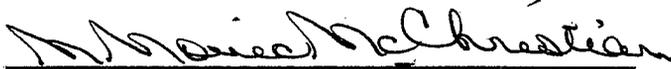
08/13/09



Susan A. Bush, Public Notice Clerk

Sworn and subscribed before me by the person whose signature appears above

August 13, 2009



M. Monic McChristian,
Notary Public ID# 88293
Livingston Parish, State of Louisiana
My Commission Expires: Indefinite



DEQ - OSEC/LAD REG 4137300
REMENDER WEATHERSPOON
PO BOX 4302 RM 821-74
BATON ROUGE LA 70821-4314

POTPOURRI

Department of
Environmental Quality
Office of Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Advance Notice of
Rulemaking and
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(0908Pot01)

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is requesting comments on the draft regulations regarding organic solvents and solvent degreasers (LAC 33:1111 and 2123 (AQ307)). The draft regulation is a result of new and revised control techniques guidelines (CTG) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This is a preliminary step in the rulemaking process. Official rulemaking will be initiated after review and consideration of the comments received on this advance notice. The revisions include changes to surface coating industries (LAC 33:1121-23(C)) using organic solvents for the surface coating of metallic, metal parts, and products; miscellaneous plastic parts and products; automotive transportation plastic parts; business machine plastic parts; pleasure crafts; motor vehicle materials; marine vessels and oilfield tubulars and ancillary oilfield equipment assembly line automobiles and light duty trucks; and fiberglass boat manufacturing materials.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 202(c) provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACT) including reasonably available control technology (RACT) for sources of emissions. CAA Section 182(b)(2)(A) provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTG document issued between November 15, 1990, and the date of state implementation through this rulemaking. EPA provides states with guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute RACT for a given source category. States can follow the CAA and adopt state regulations to implement the requirements contained therein, or they can adopt alternative approaches. The states must submit their RACT rules to EPA for review and approval as part of the SIP process. This rule amends the state air regulations to follow the CTG recommendations provided by EPA, which will then be included in the SIP to meet the requirements of the CAA.

The department is seeking comments regarding relevant information concerning the social impact and regulatory flexibility that the draft regulation could have on small businesses. Specific information sought by the department is identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the draft regulation; reporting, recordkeeping, and other administrative costs required for compliance with the draft regulation; less intrusive or less costly alternative methods which would achieve the same purpose of the draft regulation; and probable effect on impacted small businesses.

RECEIVED

AUG 28 2009

LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

A public hearing will be held on September 24, 2009, at 11:30 a.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 North Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Show individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Timothy Bergeron at the address given below for at (225) 219-3490. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a valid dated parking ticket.

All interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments on the draft proposal. Comments are due no later than 4:30 p.m. September 24, 2009, and should be submitted to Timothy Bergeron, Office of Environmental Quality Assessment, Engineering Section, Box 4314, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314 or to FAX (225) 219-3240 or by e-mail to timothy.bergeron@la.gov. Persons commenting should reference this document as AQ307. If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact Timothy Bergeron at (225) 219-3490. Copies of this draft proposed rule can be purchased by contacting DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3166. Check for money orders required in advance for each copy of AQ307. This draft rule is available on the internet at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/1669/Default.aspx>.

The draft rule is also available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 9 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 North Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 46, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Greenville, LA 71101; 1301 Goodwill Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 201 Evans Road, Bogalusa, LA 70212; 1420 New Orleans, LA 70123; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 1110 Barataria Street, Slidell, LA 70374.

Herman Robinson, CPM
Executive Counsel
4137300-aug 13-09

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Parish of Calcasieu

POTPOURRI

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division

Advance Notice of Rulemaking and Solicitation of Comments on Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers, Log #AQ307 (LAC 33:1111 and 2123) (0908Pot1)

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality is requesting comments on the draft regulations regarding organic solvents and solvent degreasers, LAC 33:1111 and 2123 (AQ307). The draft regulation is a result of new and revised Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This is a preliminary step in the rulemaking process. Official rulemaking will be initiated after review and consideration of the comments received on this advance notice. The revisions include changes to surface coating industries (LAC 33:1111, 2123, C) using organic solvents for the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products, miscellaneous plastic parts and products, automotive/transportation plastic parts, business machine plastic parts, pleasure crafts, motor vehicle materials, marine vessels and offshore tubulars and ancillary tubular equipment, assembly line automobiles and light duty trucks, and beer glass bottle manufacturing materials.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 172 (c) (1) provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACT), including reasonably available control technology (RACT) for sources of emissions. CAA Section 182 (b) (2) (A) provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTG document issued between November 15, 1990, and the date of attainment. Through issuance of a CTG, EPA provides states with guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute a RACT for a

Before me the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared

who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

He/She is a duly authorized agent of
LAKE CHARLES AMERICAN PRESS
a newspaper published daily at 4900 Highway 90 East,
Lake Charles, Louisiana, 70615. (Mail address: P.O. Box 2893
Lake Charles, LA 70602)

The attached Notice was published in said newspaper in its issue(s)
dated:

00550637 - \$56.00

August 19, 2009

Duly Authorized Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 19th day of August, 2009 at
Lake Charles, LA

Notary Public

00053262

LDEQ-OSEC-LAD

Gwendolyn R. Dugas
#056523

given source category. States can follow the CTR and adopt state regulations to implement the recommendations contained therein, or they can adopt alternative approaches. The states must submit their RACT rules to EPA for review and approval as part of the SIP process. This rule amends the state air regulations to follow the CTR recommendations provided by EPA, which will then be included in the SIP to meet the requirements of the CAA.

The department is seeking comments regarding relevant information concerning the fiscal impact and regulatory flexibility that the draft regulation could have on small businesses. Specific information sought by the department is a definition and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the draft regulation, reporting, recordkeeping, and other administrative costs required for compliance with the draft regulation, less intrusive or less costly alternative methods which would achieve the same purpose of the draft regulation, and probable effect on impacted small businesses.

A public hearing will be held on September 24, 2009, at 3:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock, Conference Room, 602-N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited to attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Timothy Bergeron at the address given below or at (225) 219-3490. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments on the draft proposal. Comments are due no later than 24:30 p.m. September 24, 2009, and should be submitted to Timothy Bergeron, Office of Environmental Assessment, Engineering Section, Box 4314, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314 or to FAX (225) 219-3240 or by email to timothy.bergeron@la.gov. Persons

commenting should reference this document as AQ307. If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact Timothy Bergeron at (225) 219-3490. Copies of this draft proposed rule can be purchased by contacting DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ307. This draft rule is available on the internet at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portals/166/2/Default.aspx>. The draft rule is also available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations (from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.): 602 North Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802-4823; Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 70092; State Office Building, 525 Feltz Field Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101-3901; Cadwallier Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615-2201; Evans Road, Blidg. 71, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70120-1111; New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508-1110; Baton Rouge Street, Lockport, LA 70374.

Harmon Robinson
APM
Executive Counsel
Aug 17 2009
00550637

The Times

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

POTPOURRI

Department of Environmental Quality Office of the Secretary Legal Affairs Division

Advance Notice of Rulemaking and Solicitation of Comments on Organic Solvents and Solvent Degreasers, Log #AQ307 (LAC 33:III.111 and 2123) (0908Pot1)

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STATE OF LOUISIANA

PARISH OF CADDO

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally came and appeared

Altheas Critton, personally known to me,

Who being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is the Assistant to the Classified Advertising Manager of The Times, and that the attached Advertisement entitled:

POTPOURRI Department of Environmental Quality Office of the Secretary Legal Affairs Division Advance Notice of Rulemaking and Solicitation of Comments on Organic Solvents and Solvents Degreasers, Lot #AQ307 (LAC 33:III.111 and 2123) (0908Pot1)

As per copy of advertisement hereto annexed, was published in

The Times on the following dates to wit:

August 14, 2009

(Signed) Altheas Critton

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of August, 2009

Diana W. Barber

DIANA W. BARBER, NOTARY PUBLIC # 60491
CADDO PARISH, LOUISIANA
MY COMMISSION IS FOR LIFE

(Notary)



GANNETT

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 172(c)(1) provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACM), including reasonably available control technology (RACT), for sources of emissions. CAA Section 182(b)(2)(A) provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTG document issued between November 15, 1990, and the date of attainment. Through issuance of a CTG, EPA provides states with guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute a RACT for a given source category. States can follow the CTG and adopt state regulations to implement the recommendations contained therein, or they can adopt alternative approaches. The states must submit their RACT rules to EPA for review and approval as part of the SIP process. This rule amends the state air regulations to follow the CTG recommendations provided by EPA, which will then be included in the SIP to meet the requirements of the CAA.

The department is seeking comments regarding relevant information concerning the fiscal impact and regulatory flexibility that the draft regulation could have on small businesses. Specific information sought by the department is: identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the draft regulation; reporting, recordkeeping, and other administrative costs required for compliance with the draft regulation; less intrusive or less costly alternative methods which would achieve the same purpose of the draft regulation; and probable effect on impacted small businesses.

A public hearing will be held on September 24, 2009, at 1:30 p.m. in the Galvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited to attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Timothy Bergeron at the address given below or at (225) 219-3490. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Galvez Garage with a validated parking ticket.

All interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments on the draft proposal. Comments are due no later than 4:30 p.m., September 24, 2009, and should be submitted to Timothy Bergeron, Office of Environmental Assessment, Engineering Section, Box 4314, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314 or to FAX (225) 219-3240 or by email to timothy.bergeron@la.gov. Persons commenting should reference this document as AQ307. If you have any questions regarding this document please contact Timothy Bergeron at (225) 219-3490. Copies of this draft proposed rule can be purchased by contacting DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-3168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ307. This draft rule is available on the internet at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portal/tabid/71669/Default.aspx>.

The draft rule is also available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 4, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70123; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Baratavia Street, Lockport, LA 70374.

Herman Robinson,
CPM
Executive Counsel

The Times:
August 14, 2009

AUG 24 2009

LA. DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publisher of

**THE NEWS-STAR
MONROE, LOUISIANA
PROOF OF PUBLICATION**

The hereto attached advertisement
Was published in the NEWS-STAR.

A daily newspaper of general circulation.

Published in Monroe, Louisiana.

Parish of Ouachita in the issues of:

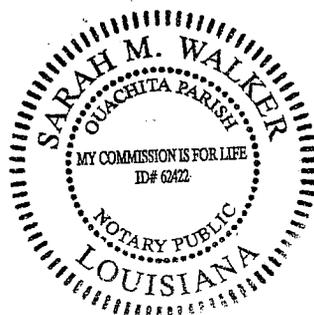
August 15, 2009
Karin Oravgy

LEGAL AD DEPT.

Sworn and subscribed before me by

The person whose signature appears above in Monroe, LA on this

18th day of August 2009 AD



Sarah M Walker

**62422 NOTARY PUBLIC
RECEIVED**

AUG 24 2009

POTPOURRI
DEPARTMENT OF
Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary
Legal Affairs Division
Advance Notice of
Rulemaking and Solicitation
Comments on Organic Solvents and
Solvent Degreasers, LAC
33:1111 and 2123 (0908R01)
The Louisiana Department of Environmental
Quality is requesting comments on the draft
regulations regarding organic solvents and
solvent degreasers LAC 33:1111 and 2123
(A0307). The draft
regulations are a result of
new and revised Control
Techniques Guidelines (CTG) issued by
the Environmental Protection Agency
(EPA). This is a preliminary step in the
rulemaking process. Official rulemaking
will be initiated after review and considera-
tion of the comments received on this ad-
vance notice. The revisions include changes
to surface coating industries LAC
33:1122(B) using organic solvents for the
surface coating of miscellaneous metal
parts and products, miscellaneous plastic
parts and products, automotive transpor-
tation plastic parts, business machine plastic
parts, pleasure crafts, motor vehicle materi-
als, marine vessels and
offshore rigging and ancillary offshore equip-
ment assembly, the automobiles and light
duty trucks, and fiber glass boat manufac-
turing materials.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 172(c)(1) provides that state implementation plans (SIPs) for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACM), including reasonably available control technology (RACT), for sources of emissions. CAA Section 172(b)(2)(A) provides that for certain nonattainment areas, states must revise their SIPs to include RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTG document issued between November 15, 1990 and the date of attainment through issuance of a CTG. EPA provides states with guidance concerning what types of controls could constitute a RACT for a given source category. States can follow the CTG and adopt state regulations to implement the recommendations contained there-
in, or they can adopt alternative approaches. The states must submit their RACT rules to EPA for review and approval as part of the SIP process. This rule amends the state air regulations to follow the CTG recommendations provided by EPA which will then be included in the SIP to meet the requirements of the CAA.

The department is seeking comments regarding relevant information concerning the fiscal impact and regulatory flexibility that the draft regulation could have on small businesses. Specific information sought by the department is identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the draft regulation, recordkeeping, and other administrative costs required for compliance with the draft regulation, less intrusive or less costly alternatives or methods which would achieve the same purpose of the draft regulation and probable effect on impacted small businesses.

A public hearing will be held on September 24, 2009 at 4:30 p.m. in the Calvez Building, Oliver Pollock Conference Room, 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Interested persons are invited attend and submit oral comments on the proposed amendments. Should individuals with a disability need an accommodation in order to participate, contact Timothy Bergeron at the address given below or call (225) 219-3490. Two hours of free parking are allowed in the Calvez Garage with a validated parking sticker.

All interested persons are encouraged to submit written comments on the draft proposal. Comments are due no later than 4:30 p.m. September 24, 2009 and should be submitted to Timothy Bergeron, Office of Environmental Assessment, Engineering Section, Box 4314, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-2914 or by FAX (225) 219-3240 or by email to timothy.bergeron@la.gov. Persons commenting should reference this document as AQ307. If you have any questions regarding this document, please contact Timothy Bergeron at (225) 219-3490. Copies of this draft proposal can be purchased by contacting DEQ Public Records Center at (225) 219-1168. Check or money order is required in advance for each copy of AQ307. This draft rule is available on the internet at <http://www.deq.louisiana.gov/portals/rapid/AQ307/Default.aspx>.

The draft rule is also available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71301; 1130 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70605; 201 Evans Road, Bldg. 24, Suite 420, New Orleans, LA 70123; 1111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Banataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374.

Herman Robinson
GRM
Executive Counsel
Monroe, LA
August 15, 2009
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