

**FINAL**

**North Carolina**

**Clean Air Act Section 110(l)**

**Noninterference Demonstration for**

**Narrowing of the Applicability of Work Practices for  
Sources of Volatile Organic Compounds from  
Statewide to Apply Only to the Metrolina Maintenance  
Area for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard**

**15A NCAC 02D .0902, *Applicability***



**May 10, 2019**

**Prepared by:**

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Air Quality

Planning Section

*(This page intentionally left blank)*

## **PREFACE:**

This document contains North Carolina's Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 110(l) noninterference demonstration for substantive revisions to 15A NCAC 02D .0902(e) for review and approval as part of the State Implementation Plan. The revisions to 15A NCAC 02D .0902(e) narrow the applicability of 15A NCAC 02D .0958, *Work Practices for Sources of Volatile Organic Compounds*, from statewide to only the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard, where CAA anti-backsliding provisions and maintenance requirements for the 1997 ozone standard continue to apply. The state effective date for the revisions to 15A NCAC 02D .0902 is November 1, 2016.

## Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2.0	BACKGROUND .....	1
2.1	History of North Carolina’s Attainment Status with the Ozone NAAQS.....	1
2.2	History of the Applicability of North Carolina’s VOC Work Practices Rule.....	3
3.0	PROPOSED SIP REVISIONS TO 15A NCAC 02D .0902 .....	3
3.1	Proposed SIP Revisions to the Rule .....	3
3.2	Impact of Proposed SIP Revisions on VOC Emissions .....	4
4.0	NON-INTERFERENCE WITH THE OZONE NAAQS .....	7
5.0	NON-INTERFERENCE WITH PM, NO <sub>2</sub> , CO, SO <sub>2</sub> , AND LEAD NAAQS .....	8
6.0	CONCLUSION.....	8

## List of Tables

Table 1. History of Ozone Maintenance Areas with Requirements to Comply with 15A NCAC 02D .0958.....	2
Table 2. Number of Facilities Subject to Rule 02D .0958 Located Outside of the Metrolina Maintenance Area for the 1997 Ozone NAAQS .....	5

## List of Figures

Figure 1. 8-Hour Ozone Air Quality Data for Monitoring Sites in North Carolina .....	7
--	---

Attachment A - Revised 15A NCAC 02D .0902, *Applicability*, Adopted by North Carolina

Attachment B - Public Notice and Comments Received

# CLEAN AIR ACT SECTION 110(I) DEMONSTRATION

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The applicability of North Carolina’s rules for controlling sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) is contained in the North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC), Title 15A, Chapter 02, Subchapter D, Rule .0902 (15A NCAC 02D .0902). The Division of Air Quality (DAQ) is proposing to revise the State Implementation Plan (SIP) to remove the provisions of 15A NCAC 02D .0902(e)(9) which requires that 15A NCAC 02D .0958, *Work Practices for Sources of Volatile Organic Compounds*, be applied to sources statewide. The proposed State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions to 15A NCAC 02D .0902 would narrow the statewide applicability of 15A NCAC 02D .0958 to only the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), where Clean Air Act (CAA) anti-backsliding provisions and maintenance requirements for the 1997 ozone standard continue to apply.

The DAQ must submit a demonstration to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for review and approval to revise the rule in accordance with Section 110(l) of the CAA. Section 110(l) of the CAA prohibits EPA from approving any proposed SIP revision that would interfere with the attainment and maintenance of any of the NAAQS in effect at the time of the revision. Section 110(l) of the CAA states:

*“Each revision to an implementation plan submitted by a State under this Act shall be adopted by such State after reasonable notice and public hearing. The Administrator shall not approve a revision of a plan if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (as defined in section 171), or any other applicable requirement of this Act.”*

The following “noninterference demonstration” is provided to show that removing work practice requirements for sources of volatile organic compounds outside of the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS will not interfere with North Carolina’s ability to continue to attain and maintain statewide compliance with the current ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), and lead NAAQS.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 History of North Carolina’s Attainment Status with the Ozone NAAQS

North Carolina has significantly reduced statewide ozone concentrations over the past two decades. This is in sharp contrast to the air quality conditions approximately 20 years ago, when two-thirds of the state’s monitors were violating the federal ozone standard. Through October of 2018, North Carolina does not have a single air quality monitor violating the 2015 8-hour ozone

standard of 0.070 parts per million (ppm) [70 parts per billion (ppb)], which is significantly lower than the 1997 8-hour ozone standard of 0.08 ppm in effect approximately 20 years ago.

Table 1 identifies the areas in North Carolina that EPA redesignated to attainment and approved a maintenance plan for the 1979 1-hour standard and the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone standards. On November 16, 2017, EPA designated the entire state of North Carolina attainment/unclassifiable with the more stringent 2015 8-hour ozone standard.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1. History of Ozone Maintenance Areas with Requirements to Comply with 15A NCAC 02D .0958**

Area	Nonattainment Designation		Effective Date Redesignated to Attainment / Maintenance
	Date	Classification	
<b>1979 1-Hour Ozone NAAQS</b>			
Triad Area (Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point)	Jan. 6, 1992 (56 FR 56694, Nov. 6, 1991)	CAA Title I, Part D, Subpart 2, Moderate	Nov. 8, 1993 (58 FR 47391, Sept. 9, 1993)
Triangle Area (Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill)			June 17, 1994 (59 FR 18300, April 18, 1994)
Charlotte-Gastonia Area			July 5, 1995 (60 FR 34859, July 5, 1995)
<b>1997 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS</b>			
Triad Area (Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point)	Deferred due to participation in Early Action Compact (EAC) <sup>1</sup>		April 15, 2008 (73 FR 17897, April 2, 2008)
Triangle Area (Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill)	June 15, 2004 (69 FR 23857,	Former Subpart 1	Dec. 26, 2007 (72 FR 72948, Dec. 26, 2007)
Metrolina Area (Charlotte-Gastonia-Salisbury, NC and Rock Hill, SC)	April 30, 2004)	Subpart 2, Moderate	Jan. 2, 2014 (78 FR 72036, Dec. 2, 2013)
Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Haywood and Swain Counties)	April 30, 2004 (69 FR 23858)	Former Subpart 1	Jan. 6, 2010 (74 FR 63995, Dec. 7, 2009)
Rocky Mount (Edgecombe and Nash Counties)	April 30, 2004 (69 FR 23858)	Former Subpart 1	Nov. 26, 2012 (77 FR 59335, Sept. 27, 2012)
<b>2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS</b>			
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	May 21, 2012 (77 FR 30088)	Subpart 2, Marginal	Aug. 27, 2015 (80 FR 44873, July 28, 2015)

<sup>1</sup> EPA required a CAA Section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan for areas that were designated as attainment/unclassifiable for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard and were designated as attainment for the 1-hour ozone standard with an approved maintenance plan. The maintenance plan, approved by EPA, became effective on March 26, 2012 (77 FR 3611, January 25, 2012).

15A NCAC 02D .0958 is a reasonably available control technology (RACT) rule that is applicable to areas designated as moderate or above for the ozone NAAQS pursuant to CAA Section 182(b)(2). For this reason, the rule is included in the SIP for the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS and continues to apply to the area. The Charlotte maintenance area, which is classified as marginal for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, is encompassed by the larger Metrolina area. Therefore, the RACT rule continues to apply to the Charlotte maintenance area because the CAA Section 182(b)(2) RACT obligation stems from the 1997 NAAQS designation only.

<sup>1</sup> *Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)*, Final Rule, 82 FR 54232, November 16, 2017. This final rule became effective on January 16, 2018.

## **2.2 History of the Applicability of North Carolina’s VOC Work Practices Rule**

15A NCAC 02D .0958 was initially adopted by North Carolina on July 1, 2000, and has not been revised since then. 15A NCAC 02D .0902, which defines the applicability of all of North Carolina’s VOC rules, was also revised on July 1, 2000, to require facilities statewide to comply with 15A NCAC 02D .0958. In so doing, the rule fulfilled the requirement that the VOC work practice RACT requirements be applied to subject facilities in the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS. Therefore, on June 27, 2001, the EPA approved the state’s rule actions for incorporation into the SIP.<sup>2</sup> At that time, the state was experiencing ozone exceedances in several urban areas annually and it was believed that controlling VOC emissions would be an effective approach to controlling ozone pollution; therefore, the rule was implemented statewide. Subsequently, as discussed later in Section 4.0, we have learned that since biogenic emissions account for the majority of VOC emissions in North Carolina, controlling NOx emissions is the best method for reducing tropospheric ozone pollution in the state and throughout the southeast. Therefore, in order to provide regulatory relief to sources of VOC emissions, North Carolina initiated rulemaking activity to revise 15A NCAC 02D .0902 to remove work practice requirements outside the Metrolina area.

## **3.0 PROPOSED SIP REVISIONS TO 15A NCAC 02D .0902**

### **3.1 Proposed SIP Revisions to the Rule**

The revisions to 15A NCAC 02D .0902 were approved by North Carolina’s Environmental Management Commission and Rules Review Commission on September 8, 2016, and October 20, 2016, respectively, with a statewide effective date of November 1, 2016 (see Attachment A). The proposed revisions to the SIP remove the provisions of 15A NCAC 02D .0902(e)(9) that require the statewide applicability of 15A NCAC 02D .0958; however, the rule retains applicability to the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS in 15A NCAC 02D .0902(f). The Metrolina maintenance area includes Cabarrus, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Union counties, and the Davidson and Coddle Creek Townships in Iredell County (see Figure 1). Anti-backsliding provisions of the CAA require that the VOC RACT requirements previously implemented in a nonattainment area prior to redesignation of the area to attainment remain in place. 15A NCAC 02D .0958 was implemented as part of the RACT requirements applicable to most sources of VOC prior to the area’s redesignation. Thus, sources in the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS must continue to implement the VOC RACT requirements.

The proposed SIP revisions also make conforming changes to 15A NCAC 02D .0902(f) to update the current status of the area by adding the phrase “prior to January 2, 2014” to indicate that

---

<sup>2</sup> *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina: Approval of Revisions to Miscellaneous Volatile Organic Compounds Regulations Within the North Carolina State Implementation Plan*, Direct Final Rule, 66 FR 34117, June 27, 2001. This final rule became effective on August 27, 2001.

this area was designated as nonattainment only prior to January 2, 2014 (the effective date of the redesignation). The current SIP-approved rule became effective prior to this date when this area still was designated as nonattainment.

### **3.2 Impact of Proposed SIP Revisions on VOC Emissions**

#### **Summary of Affected Facilities**

A query of the DAQ's emissions inventory and permitting database indicates that there are 641 facilities located outside the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 ozone standard emitting VOCs that have 15A NCAC 02D .0958 permit conditions.<sup>3</sup> Table 2 shows a breakdown of the 641 facilities by type of operating permit, the number of facilities that are also subject to Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories) requirements that include work practice standards, the number of facilities that are subject to 40 CFR, Part 63 requirements that do not include work practice standards, and the number of facilities that are not subject to any 40 CFR, Part 63 requirements.

The operating permits for Title V facilities subject to 15A NCAC 02D .0958 include conditions for demonstrating compliance with the VOC work practice standards contained in Paragraphs (c) and (d) of the rule. In addition, the permit conditions for Title V Facilities include monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements as prescribed under 15A NCAC 02Q .0508(f). Title V facilities are required to perform a visual inspection once per month of all operations and processes utilizing VOCs during normal operations, record the results of the inspections in a log-book maintained at the facility, and submit to the DAQ a summary report of the observations twice each year.

The operating permits for synthetic minor and small facilities subject to 15A NCAC 02D .0958 include conditions for demonstrating compliance with the VOC work practice standards contained in Paragraph (c) and (d) of the rule. Although facilities are required to track total VOC emissions to demonstrate they are at or below their permit applicability threshold (i.e., synthetic minor or small), the permit conditions do not include any monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that specifically track VOC emissions associated with work practice standards.

According to the DAQ's operating permits staff, no facilities in North Carolina were ever subject to Paragraphs (e) or (f) of 15A NCAC 02D .0958.

---

<sup>3</sup> Note that the hearing record for revisions to 15A NCAC 02D .0902 cites 629 facilities as being subject to 15A NCAC 02D .0958 requirements excluding the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Upon further investigation, it was found that 12 facilities were located outside the maintenance area for Iredell County. Thus, the total number of facilities subject to .0958 located outside the Metrolina maintenance area has been revised to 641 facilities for this noninterference demonstration.



**Table 2. Number of Facilities Subject to Rule 02D .0958 Located Outside of the Metrolina Maintenance Area for the 1997 Ozone NAAQS**

<b>Permit Type</b>	<b>40 CFR, Part 63 with Work Practice Standards<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>40 CFR, Part 63 without Work Practice Standards<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Without 40 CFR, Part 63 Requirements</b>	<b>Total Permitted Facilities</b>
Title V	38	58	14	110
Synthetic Minor	25	64	59	148
Small	54	133	196	383
<b>Totals</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>641</b>

<sup>1</sup> Under 40 CFR Part 63, Title V facilities are subject to Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) requirements, and synthetic minor and small facilities are subject to Generally Available Control Technology (GACT) requirements.

### **VOC Emissions Impact**

The work practices in 15A NCAC 02D .0958 are designed to minimize VOC-containing product evaporative losses. They include housekeeping practices such as storing all VOC material in containers with tightly fitting lids, cleaning up all spills of VOC materials as soon as possible, and similar, reasonable controls for solvent cleaning activities.

The VOC emissions sources subject to work practice standards vary widely at each facility and the emissions are difficult to quantify. The effectiveness of the control techniques for work practice VOCs is also difficult to quantify. It is for these reasons that facilities were not required to estimate and submit emissions reports for the sources covered by the work practice standards. In addition, EPA did not publish a separate Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) document for reducing emissions from emissions sources covered by work practice standards. Instead, the work practice standards were included in CTG documents written to provide guidance for controlling VOC emissions from manufacturing processes in specific industries. This suggests that the VOC emissions sources covered by the work practice standards most likely account for a very small percentage of total VOC emissions at facilities. The DAQ reviewed several CTG documents containing work practice standards for controlling VOC emissions which noted that estimating emissions associated with work practice standards were difficult to quantify.<sup>4,5,6,7,8</sup>

Although 641 facilities located outside the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS would no longer be subject to 15A NCAC 02D .0958, many of them have other

<sup>4</sup> Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume I: Control Methods for Surface-Coating Operations, US EPA, OAQPS, RTP, NC, EPA-450/2-76-028, November 1976.

<sup>5</sup> Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Solvent Metal Cleaning, US EPA, OAQPS, RTP, NC, EPA-450/2-77-022, November 1977.

<sup>6</sup> Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources Volume V: Surface Coating of Large Appliances, US EPA, OAQPS, RTP, NC, EPA-450/2-77-034, December 1977.

<sup>7</sup> Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources - Volume VI: Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products, US EPA, OAQPS, RTP, NC, EPA-450/2-78-015, June 1978.

<sup>8</sup> Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations, US EPA, OAQPS, RTP, NC, EPA-453/R-96-007, April 1996.

federal or state requirements to control VOC emissions. As noted in Table 2, 117 facilities would still be subject to the federal maximum achievable control technology (MACT) and generally available control technology (GACT) work practice requirements for VOCs pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 63. These federal regulations have provisions similar to the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0958, and as a result, the DAQ expects little to no VOC emissions increase for this group of facilities.

The 255 facilities in Table 2 subject to 40 CFR, Part 63 without work practice standards are still required to apply technology-based emissions standards. Since the Part 63 rules to which these facilities are subject do not contain any work practice requirements, these facilities are unlikely to contain emissions activity associated with product evaporative losses. In addition, the Part 63 standards include recordkeeping and reporting requirements with which the facilities must comply annually; therefore, the DAQ would have the information needed to evaluate any significant increases in VOC emissions during inspections of the facilities. For these reasons, the DAQ expects little to no VOC emissions increase for this group of facilities.

Likewise, the 269 facilities in Table 2 without federal work practice standards or other 40 CFR, Part 63 requirements are expected to have little to no increase in VOC emissions. It is important to note that several of the Title V and synthetic minor facilities in this category have other permit requirements for controlling VOC emissions outside those in 15A NCAC 02D .0958. The Title V and some of the synthetic minor facilities are subject to NSPS and/or PSD or other requirements to which the facilities are complying by installing add-on control systems (e.g., regenerative thermal oxidizers, natural gas-fired catalytic oxidizers, vapor balance and cartridge filter systems, carbon adsorbers, and condensers to reduce VOC emissions). These control requirements also include recordkeeping and reporting requirements with which the facilities must comply annually; therefore, the DAQ would have the information needed to evaluate any significant increases in VOC emissions during inspections of the facilities. It is also important to note that the permits for 138 small facilities in this category no longer contain VOC control requirements indicating that they are no longer a source of VOC emissions. The other 58 small facilities in this category have VOC control requirements such as 15A NCAC 02Q .0803, *Coating, Solvent Cleaning, and Graphic Arts Operations*, or NSPS standards (i.e. 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart EE) placed into their permit. Both the state and federal regulations have VOC emissions limitations and recordkeeping and reporting requirements for the DAQ to evaluate significant increases in VOC emissions.

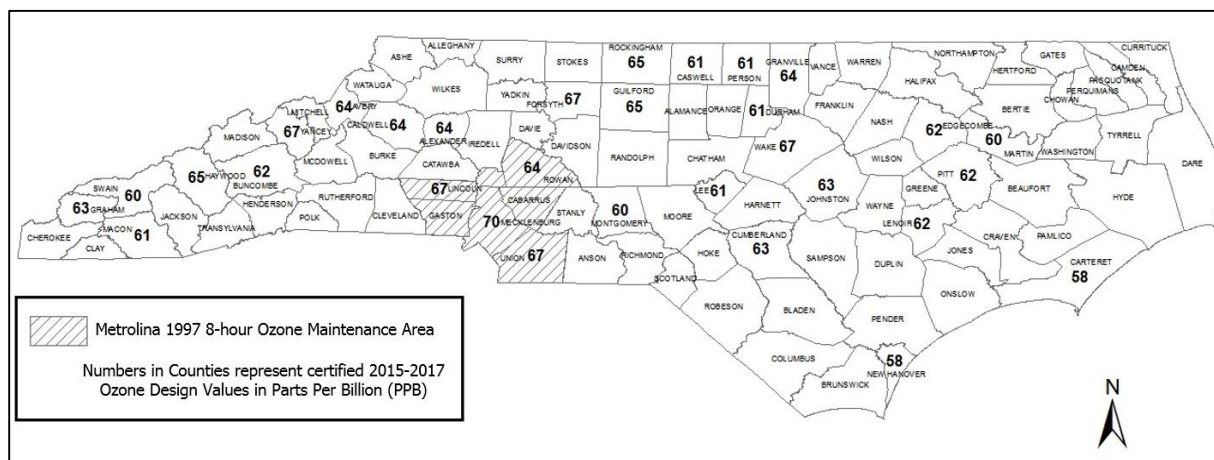
All the affected facilities will likely continue to maintain work practices for sources of VOC because they are also part of the manufacturers' Safety Data Sheets (SDS) that are enforceable by Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under the Hazard Communication Standard program and are longstanding, generally accepted, good housekeeping-type practices for industry. In addition, facilities have their own incentive to carry out routine housekeeping

practices to minimize costs associated with evaporative losses and spills of VOC-containing materials and cleaning activities covered by 15A NCAC 02D .0958.

For these reasons, the DAQ concludes that the proposed revisions to the applicability of 15A NCAC 02D .0958 will result in little to no increase in VOC emissions throughout North Carolina.

#### 4.0 NON-INTERFERENCE WITH THE OZONE NAAQS

The State of North Carolina is designated as attainment for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS and attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS (see Figure 1). Through 2017, North Carolina does not have a single air quality monitor violating the 2015 8-hour ozone standard of 70 ppb based on certified ozone monitoring data for 2015-2017. In addition, based on preliminary 2018 monitoring data, North Carolina remains in attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS statewide. Narrowing the statewide applicability of 15A NCAC 02D .0958 from statewide to the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS will have little or no impact on ozone design values because the emissions reductions associated with the rule are insignificant and air quality monitors outside the Metrolina area are measuring ozone concentrations well below the more stringent ozone standard.



**Figure 1. 8-Hour Ozone Air Quality Data for Monitoring Sites in North Carolina**

It is also important to note that North Carolina is considered “NOx limited” with respect to ozone formation. A study published in the *Journal of Environmental Management* concluded that the sensitivity of ozone to anthropogenic VOC emissions in the Southeastern United States is 2 to 3 orders of magnitude smaller than the sensitivity of ozone to NOx emissions, primarily due to the abundance of biogenic VOC emissions in this region.<sup>9</sup> The study also evaluates the change in ozone concentrations resulting from decreases in anthropogenic VOC emissions and indicates

<sup>9</sup> Odman, M Talat et al., *Quantifying the sources of ozone, fine particulate matter, and regional haze in the South-eastern United States*, 90 *Journal of Environmental Management* 3155-3168 (2009).

that the change in ozone concentrations resulting from a 30 percent decrease in anthropogenic VOC emissions is virtually zero in most cases. The study concludes that controlling anthropogenic VOC emissions in the Southeast is far less effective than controlling NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for purposes of reducing ozone levels. In North Carolina, approximately 80 percent of statewide VOC emissions come from biogenic or natural sources, which cannot be controlled.<sup>10</sup> Based on 20 years of experience and scientific research, North Carolina's approach to controlling anthropogenic NO<sub>x</sub> instead of anthropogenic VOC emissions has proven to be the most efficient and cost-effective method for reducing ozone even in the most highly urbanized areas of the state.

## 5.0 NON-INTERFERENCE WITH PM, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, AND LEAD NAAQS

Because VOC emissions are not precursors to the formation of NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, and lead, the proposed rule changes have no impact on the NAAQS for these pollutants.

The EPA revised the annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS on December 14, 2012 by strengthening the primary (health-based) standard to 12.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) from the previous 15.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup> standard. The EPA did not revise the secondary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard of 15.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup> set in 1997, or the 24-hour primary and secondary PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards of 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup> set in 2006. In 2014, EPA's Administrator determined that "*no area in North Carolina violated the 2012 primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard or contributes to a nearby violation of the standard.*" North Carolina is in attainment with the 2012 PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS throughout the state. VOC emissions can be precursors to the formation of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter ≤ 2.5 micrometers (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). However, the proposed rule changes will result in little to no quantifiable increase in VOC emissions throughout North Carolina and, therefore, will have no impact on the PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS.

## 6.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed revisions to remove Paragraph 15A NCAC 02D .0902(e)(9) would narrow the applicability of VOC work practices for sources of VOCs covered by 15A NCAC 02D .0958 from statewide to only the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS. The work practices listed in 15A NCAC 02D .0958 are designed to minimize VOC-containing product evaporative losses. They include housekeeping practices such as storing all VOC material in containers with tightly fitting lids, cleaning up all spills of VOC materials as soon as possible, and similar, reasonable controls for the conduct of solvent cleaning activities.

The DAQ has determined that VOC emissions from sources covered by the work practice standards are negligible and this SIP revision would remove the burden on industry associated with permitting and complying with the work practice standards. Facilities subject to federal MACT,

---

<sup>10</sup> Based on EPA's 2011v6ek modeling platform, biogenic VOC emissions were 79 percent and 84 percent of total statewide biogenic and anthropogenic VOC emissions in 2011 and 2017, respectively. Reference: "2011ek\_2017ek\_state\_sector\_daily\_nox\_voc\_pm25.xlsx" downloaded on July 18, 2017, from EPA's FTP server at: <ftp://ftp.epa.gov/EmisInventory/2011v6/v3platform/reports/>.

GACT, NSPS, PSD or other requirements will have to continue any similar work practice requirements specified in those standards. In addition, affected facilities will likely continue to maintain work practices for sources of VOC because they are also part of the manufacturers' SDS that are enforceable by OSHA under the Hazard Communication Standard program and are longstanding, generally accepted, industry good housekeeping type practices. In addition, facilities have their own incentive to carry out routine housekeeping practices to minimize costs associated with evaporative losses and spills of VOC-containing materials and cleaning activities covered by 15A NCAC 02D .0958.

For these reasons, the DAQ concludes that the proposed revisions to 15A NCAC 02D .0902 will result in little to no increase in VOC emissions throughout North Carolina and would not interfere with on-going attainment or maintenance of any of the NAAQS. With this submission, the North Carolina DAQ believes the requirements of Section 110(l) of the CAA relative to the proposed revisions to remove 15A NCAC 02D .0902(e)(9) have been met. The DAQ requests that EPA approve the proposed revisions to 15A NCAC 02D .0902 into North Carolina's SIP regarding its applicability to areas outside of the Metrolina maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

*(This page intentionally left blank)*