

# American Coatings ASSOCIATION<sup>SM</sup>

July 27, 2017

Ms. Kaye Whitfield  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards  
109 T.W. Alexander Drive  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27707

**RE: ACA Petition to EPA to Add Compounds to Table 2A of the National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Aerosol Coatings**

The American Coatings Association (ACA)<sup>1</sup>, whose members consist of entities that are regulated under 40 CFR Part 59, Subpart E, hereby petitions US EPA to add several compounds to Table 2A of the National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Aerosol Coatings.

Under 40 CFR § 59.511(j), a regulated entity may petition the Administrator to add to EPA's Aerosol Coatings Tables any compounds needed for an aerosol formulation that are not listed in those tables. Petitions must include the "chemical name, CAS number, a statement certifying the intent to use the compound in an aerosol coatings product, and adequate information for the Administrator to evaluate the reactivity of the compound and assign a RF value consistent with the values for the other compounds listed in Table 2A."<sup>2</sup>

After reviewing EPA's Tables, various aerosol coatings manufacturers subject to EPA's regulations concluded that several compounds are being used by formulators that are not yet on EPA's Tables 2A, 2B, or 2C. It is the intent of industry members and the regulated community to use these compounds in aerosol coatings products moving forward.

Furthermore, the reactivity factors of each of the compounds have undergone significant scientific study under the direction of Dr. William P.L. Carter and have been peer reviewed by the scientific community.<sup>3</sup> Dr. Carter's reports reflect the most up-to-date scientific research available and are widely accepted. His research is also the basis for California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Aerosol Coatings Regulations, which has also assigned Maximum Incremental Reactivity (MIR) Values to these compounds.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The American Coatings Association (ACA) is a voluntary, nonprofit trade association working to advance the needs of the paint and coatings industry and the professionals who work in it. The organization represents paint and coatings manufacturers, raw materials suppliers, distributors, and technical professionals. ACA serves as an advocate and ally for members on legislative, regulatory, and judicial issues, and provides forums for the advancement and promotion of the industry through educational and professional development services.

<sup>2</sup> 40 CFR § 59.511(j). [https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=dcbfa03c404c58a04e4ca497c12d13a0&mc=true&node=se40.6.59\\_1511&rgn=div8](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=dcbfa03c404c58a04e4ca497c12d13a0&mc=true&node=se40.6.59_1511&rgn=div8).

<sup>3</sup> Dr. William P.L. Carter's 2009a Report: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/research/reactivity/mir09.pdf>.  
Dr. Carter's Investigation of Atmospheric Ozone Impacts of Trans-1-Chloro-3,3,3-Trifluoropropene: <http://www.cert.ucr.edu/~carter/pubs/ZDErept.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.6, Article 1, § 94700, et seq. [https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=I71C45BF0D60811DE88AE DDE29ED1DC0A&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=I71C45BF0D60811DE88AE DDE29ED1DC0A&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)).

Since the reactivity factors of the following compounds have been studied, peer reviewed, and accepted, and these compounds are intended to be used by the regulated community moving forward, ACA petitions US EPA to add them to Table 2A:

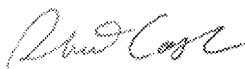
#	Chemical Name	CAS No.	MIR Value
1	Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	34590-94-8	2.70
2	2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	0.11*
3	Dibutyl Phthalate	84-74-2	1.25*
4	Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether Acetate Isomers	88917-22-0	1.49
5	n-Pentyl Propionate	624-54-4	0.79
6	Dimethoxy Methane	109-87-5	1.04
7	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	0.81
8	2-Methyl-1-Butyl Acetate	624-41-9	1.17
9	3-Methyl-Butyl Acetate	123-92-2	1.18
10	Benzyl Alcohol	100-51-6	5.11*
11	trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze)	1645-83-6	0.10**
12	trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropene (HFO-1233zd)	102687-65-0	0.04**
13	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate	6846-50-0	0.38*
14	Diethyl Phthalate	84-66-2	1.62*
15	Tert-butyl benzene	98-06-6	1.89
16	2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol	94-96-2	2.62

\* These five new compounds did not have an MIR Value assigned to them at the time that EPA promulgated its aerosol coatings regulation. Thus, the MIR values listed above derive from Dr. Carter's most recent scientific research.

\*\* Please note that both trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HFO-1234ze) and trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropene (HFO-1233zd) are both considered "exempt" from the definition of "volatile organic compound" by EPA because of their negligible photochemical reactivity.<sup>5</sup> However, paragraph (s)(7) makes it clear that there are no "exempt" compounds in the aerosol coatings regulation.

Thank you for your consideration of ACA's petition. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Rhett Cash  
Counsel, Government Affairs



Raleigh Davis  
Assistant Director, Environmental Health and Safety

<sup>5</sup> 40 CFR § 51.100(s)(1). [https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=4b2f372b38103583387646807020fc18&mc=true&node=se40.2.51\\_1100&rgn=div8](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=4b2f372b38103583387646807020fc18&mc=true&node=se40.2.51_1100&rgn=div8).