

Presented By:

#### **Gary A. Jones**

Director
Environmental Health and Safety Affairs
Printing Industries of America



## **Quick Background**

#### **Printing Industry**

- About 80,000 companies apply ink on substrate
- Six major print processes
  - Lithography
  - Flexography
  - Screen printing
  - Rotogravure
  - Letterpress
  - Digital
- Over 80% of printers have 20 employees or less





#### **Elements of Inflexible Permits**

- Material consumption limits
  - VOC/HAP content & usage
- Individual source (press) limits
- Modifications require case-by-case approval
- Frequent or incorrect monitoring requirements
  - Methods and frequency
- Incorrect compliance demonstration
  - Test methods, and conditions
- Daily recordkeeping
  - Sources (presses) and insignificant sources





### **Elements of Flexible Permits**

- Emission based limits
  - Facility or Source (press)
  - Input material use indicators
- Pre-Approved modifications
- Appropriate & correct monitoring requirements
  - Parametric
- Correct compliance demonstration
  - Test method and representative conditions
- Recordkeeping
  - Monthly or annual emissions
  - None for insignificant sources





### **State Approaches**

- General Permits
  - Work with existing regulations
  - Single permit written for many companies
  - Uses traditional application/permit issuance
- Exclusionary rules or permit-by-rule
  - Rule contains applicable control requirements
  - Simple application one page
  - No permit is issued





## State Approaches

- Benefits
  - Can be used as a Title V Operating Permit
    - More commonly used to amend Title V Operating Permit
  - Limits emission below major source (MS) threshold
  - General Permits can be used to add sources at MSs
  - Flexible control requirements
  - Simpler application process
    - Industry specific application
    - Use of input material indicators or emission calculations
  - Streamlined administration
    - No negotiation, fast issuance (>30 days), no public hearing
  - Reduced permit fees



## **Minnesota FESOP Permits**

- January 2003 Printer FESOP Permit
- VOC emission limit
  - Allows 99 TPY increase from current level
  - Max emission limit of 232.5 TPY
- HAP emission limits
  - 22.1 TPY for all HAPs
  - 9 TPY for single HAP
- Production limit
  - 1,300,391.7 Impressions/Hr
    - Impression is 22.75 x 38 Inches (6 sq ft)
- 12 Month rolling emission recordkeeping





## **Minnesota FESOP Permits**



### **Pre-Authorized Changes**

- The permittee may
  - 1) Modify the listed emission units (Presses)
  - 2) Replace the listed emission units with emission units similar to those listed in GP001
  - 3) Add emission units similar to those listed in GP001
    - •Provided VOC and HAP emissions are tracked and calculated as specified in this permit, and all other permit conditions are met.
- Allows oxidizer(s) replacement



## **USEPA Flexibility Approaches**

- White Papers 1, 2, and Proposed 3
  - Provides Guidance On Title V Permitting Issues
  - WP 1-July 1995, WP 2-March 1996, WP 3-Aug 2000
- New Source Review Reform
  - Started July 23, 1996 with proposed rule
  - Rulemakings & court challenges continue
- Potential To Emit (PTE) Guidance for Specific Source Categories
  - Released on April 14, 1998





# **USEPA Flexibility Activities**



- PrintSTEP
  - Pilot program In St. Louis and New Hampshire
  - Project completed 2005 Report 2006
- Technical Support Document for Title V Permitting of Printing Operations
  - Released June 2007
- Flexible Air Permit Rule
  - Finalized January 13, 2009
  - Put on hold as it is being reviewed



## **White Papers**



- White Paper 1 streamlines Title V permit application
  - Emission calcs only when necessary
  - Checklist for insignificant sources
  - Allow general description and grouping of EUs subject to same limits
- White Paper 2 streamlines operating permit condition
  - No testing for insignificant sources
  - Grouping of EUs under most stringent requirements
  - Allows alternative requirements and testing
- White Paper 3 design of flexible air permits
- WP1 and WP2 can be found at
  - www.epa.gov/ttncaaa1/t5wp.html



## **Potential To Emit**



#### PTE Guidance For Specific Source Categories

- Applies to sources with actual emissions < 50% major source threshold (MST)
  - Addresses 8 source categories including printing
- No consideration for add-on controls
- Translator tables for environmental indicators
  - Conservative assumptions and set at 50% of MST
- Formulas presented for calculating VOC/HAP emissions
- Memo and Technical Support Document
  - www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t5pgm.html
  - Scroll down to Memo and TSD dated 4-14-98



### **Potential To Emit**

### **Sheetfed Offset Lithography Translators**

- Extreme (10 TPY)
  - 1,425 Gals Cleaning Solvent and FS Additives
- Severe (25 TPY)
  - 3,550 Gals Cleaning Solvent and FS Additives
- Serious and OTR (50 TPY)
  - 7,125 Gals Cleaning Solvent and FS Additives
- Moderate and Marginal (100 TPY)
  - 14,275 Gals Cleaning Solvent and FS Additives
- HAPs (10/25 TPY)
  - 1,425/3,550 Gals Cleaning Solvent &FS Additives



### **PrintSTEP**



- Printers Simplified Total Environmental Partnership
- Multi-Media pilot program regulating
  - Air emissions
  - Waste water discharges (including storm water)
  - Hazardous waste
- Uses an Enforceable Agreement
  - No Permits!
- Increased understanding of requirements, reduced air emissions, waste, some recordkeeping & admin
- www.epa.gov/oecaerth/assistance/sectors/printstep.html



# **TSD For Title V Permitting of Printing**

#### TSD Major Issues

- Six main chapters and appendices
  - Overview
  - Title V applicability to printing operations
  - MACT applicability and compliance
  - Monitoring and practical enforceability\*
  - Compliance testing\*
  - Permit streamlining & minimizing unnecessary revisions\*
  - Appendices\*
    - Monitoring protocols
    - QA/QC program







## Flexible Air Permit Rule (Title V)

- Pre-approval for modifications
  - Alternative operating scenarios (AOSs)
  - Approved replicable methodologies (ARMs)



- AOS allows changes to operations of existing EUs without permit revision
  - Must identify scenarios & applicable requirements
- ARM replicable protocol to facilitate compliance with an applicable requirement in situations that otherwise could require a permit revision
  - ARM could specify a replicable testing procedure for updating an emissions factor, rather than a permit revision
  - ARM must be based on sound scientific/mathematical principles and deliver replicable results (usually numerical)

## **Final Thoughts**



- Several approaches and tools to develop and implement flexible air permits
  - Approach depends upon size of source
- Flexible permits reward and encourage pollution prevention
- Flexible and streamlined permits benefit both industry and permitting authorities
  - Reduced costs, increase efficiency and permit issuance, predictable outcomes, allow industry to rapidly respond to market conditions, etc...



# Thank you for listening!

## Gary A. Jones

Director, Environmental Health, & Safety Affairs (412) 259-1794

gjones@printing.org www.printing.org



