

APPENDIX B

Control Measure Catalog

Control Measure Catalog Ranking

1. Cost effectiveness is the average cost to implement the control measure divided by the tons of VOC reduced. 40 points

\$/ton

0 - 1499	40	5000 - 9999	15
1500 - 1999	35	10000 - 12499	10
2000 - 2499	30	12500 - 15000	5
2500 - 2999	25	> 15000	0
3000 - 4999	20		

2. Emission reduction potential is the average value of tons of VOC reduced per day. It is determined by multiplying the control efficiency by the uncontrolled emissions, which results in controlled emissions. The difference between uncontrolled and controlled emissions is the total tons reduced. 10 points

TPD

> 10.0	10.0
5.0 - 10.0	7.5
2.0 - 4.9	5.0
1.0 - 1.9	2.5
0.4 - 0.99	1.0
0 - 0.4	0

3. Reactivity is a measure of the tendency of a VOC to enter into ozone forming reactions. This is based on a scale developed by William Carter (U.C. Riverside) as a result of a study conducted in California. 15 points

4. Technical feasibility is a means to evaluate the availability of and dependability of control equipment or processes necessary to implement the control measure. 10 points

Off the shelf and used	10.0
Developed	7.5
Technology forcing	2.5
Theoretical	0

5. Toxicity is determined using the threshold screening level. The actual breakdown is dependent on input from the Health Effects Division. 10 points

Highly toxic	10.0
Moderately toxic	7.5
Slightly toxic	5.0
Relatively nontoxic	2.5
Nontoxic	0

6. Enforceability is evaluated based on four areas: recordkeeping, number of sources, percent of sources inspected annually, frequency of inspection. 15 points

Recordkeeping

continuous	5.0
< daily	4.0
daily	3.0
weekly	2.0
monthly or >	1.0
none	0

Number of sources

0 - 200	5.0
>200 - 2000	4.0
>2000 - 20000	2.5
>20000 - 200000	1.0
>200000	0

Frequency of inspection

> monthly	2.5
monthly - semi-annually	2.0
< semi-annually - annually	1.5
< annually	1.0
none	0

Percent of sources inspected annually

>75 - 100	2.5
>50 - 75	2.0
>25 - 50	1.0
>0 - 25	0