

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Clean Air Act 101

MODULE 6

Title VI

Stratospheric Ozone

Marcia L. Spink
Associate Director for Policy & Science –
Air Protection Division EPA Region 3
&
The Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards

Title VI of the 1990 Amendments

- The amendments built on the market-based structure and requirements that were already in EPA's regulations to phase out the production of substances that deplete the ozone layer.
- The 1990 amendments required a complete phase out of CFC's and halons with interim reductions and some related changes to the existing Montreal Protocol.

Listing

- Under these provisions, EPA had to list all regulated substances with their ozone-depletion potential, chlorine/bromine loadings, atmospheric lifetimes, and global warming potentials within 60 days of enactment.
- EPA is required to add to the list at least every 3 years for substances meeting specified criteria.

Phase-out

- Phase-out dates similar to Montreal Protocol for Class I chemicals (2000 for CFC, halons and carbon tetrachloride; 2002 for methyl chloroform).
- Class II chemical (HCFC) substances phased out by 2030.
- Regulations for Class I substances required within 10 months of enactment. Class II substances by December 31, 1999.

Substitutes

- The 1990 amendments also required EPA to publish a list of unsafe substitutes for Phase I and Phase II chemicals and to ban the use of unsafe substitutes.
- Safe Alternatives: Requires prior notice of sale of new and existing chemicals for significant new use as substitutes.

Banned Products

- The 1990 amendments required that nonessential products releasing Class I chemicals be banned by 1992.
- In 1994, a ban went into effect for aerosols and non-insulating foams using Class II chemicals, with exceptions for flammability and safety.
- Regulations for this purpose were required to be promulgated by 1991 with an effective date no later than 1993.

Other Provisions of Title VI

- Exchange: Requires a net environmental benefit from trades of allowances to produce controlled substances.

- Recycling/Use Limits:
 - Restricted use and emissions to LAER
 - Required maximum recycling and safe disposal for CFC refrigerants by 1992
 - All other Class I and II substances by 1994
 - Illegal to vent Class I or II refrigerants after July 1992
 - Prohibition on venting any environmentally harmful substitute refrigerant after 5 years

Other Provisions of Title VI

- Mobile Air Conditioners:
 - Mandatory recycling after January 1992.
 - Certification of equipment and personnel.
 - Ban on small containers (except certified personnel).

- Nonessential Products:
 - Banned nonessential products that result in releases of Class I substances by 1992.
 - Beginning 1994, banned use of Class II substances in aerosols and non-insulating foams, with exemptions for flammability and safety.

Other Provisions of Title VI

- Labeling:
 - Mandatory warning labels on all containers of products made with Class I or Class II substances (depending in some cases, on availability of safe alternatives).
 - Requirements applicable to containers of Class I and II substances and to products containing Class I substances required within 18 months after enactment, effective 30 months later.
 - All products must be labeled by 2015.

Other Provisions of Title VI

- Procurement: Required all Federal Agencies to amend their procurement regulations to maximize the use of safe alternatives for Class I and II substances.
- Methane. EPA was required to publish 5 reports to Congress by 1992 and 1 follow-up report by 1994.

End of Clean Air Act 101

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