Proposed Amendments to the Air Toxics Standards for the Surface Coating of Large Appliances, the Surface Coating of Metal Furniture, and the Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles: Fact Sheet

ACTION

- On August 8, 2018, the US. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed to amend three national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP):
  - Surface Coating of Large Appliances;
  - Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles; and
  - Surface Coating of Metal Furniture.
- Hazardous air pollutants, also known as air toxics, are known to cause serious health and environmental effects. The Clean Air Act (CAA) directs EPA to regulate emissions of 187 listed air toxics.
- The proposed amendments would enhance the effectiveness of the rules by improving compliance with the existing requirements and by increasing the efficiency of data submissions.
- This action includes emission units covered under the three NESHAP, including all coating operations; coatings, conveyors and transfer equipment; and storage, mixing and waste containers.
- On July 23, 2002, EPA issued the Surface Coating of Large Appliances air toxics emission standards. The rule applies to facilities that produce a variety of products including cooking equipment; refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, trash compactors and water heaters; heating, ventilation and air conditioning units; and comfort furnaces and electric heat pumps.
- On May 29, 2003, EPA issued the Printing, Coating and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles air toxics emission standards. The rule applies to facilities that produce a variety of products including tents, roofing, soft baggage, marine fabric, drapery linings, flexible hoses, hot-air balloons and awnings.
- On May 23, 2003, EPA issued the Surface Coating of Metal Furniture air toxics emission standards. The rule applies to facilities that produce a variety of products including household, office, institutional, laboratory, hospital, public building, restaurant, barber and beauty shop and dental furniture; office and store fixtures; partitions; shelving; lockers; lamps and lighting fixtures; and wastebaskets.
- Following a residual risk and technology review conducted under the CAA, EPA is proposing to:
  - Eliminate startup, shutdown and malfunction exemptions;
  - Require high efficiency spray application equipment for those facilities that spray apply coatings without the use of permanent total enclosures and air pollution control devices; and
  - Require facilities to submit electronic copies of compliance reports, including performance tests.

- EPA is soliciting comment on the following requirements:
  - A requirement to retest control equipment anytime there is a process change that may adversely affect compliance with an emissions limit; and
  - Industry best practices and the best level of emission control during malfunction events for the Fabric Coatings source category.

- EPA will accept comment on the proposed amendments for 45 days after publication in the Federal Register.

RESIDUAL RISK ASSESSMENT

- The CAA requires EPA to assess the risk remaining after application of the final NESHAP. This is known as a residual risk assessment.
- Based on the completed risk assessment, available health information and associated uncertainties, EPA determined risks from all three product sectors in this action to be acceptable and provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health.
  - The maximum individual cancer risk for inhalation for the Large Appliance category is 0.9-in-1 million. The maximum acute hazard quotient is 2;
  - The maximum individual cancer risk for inhalation for the Fabric category is 9-in-1 million. The maximum acute hazard quotient is below 1; and
  - The maximum individual cancer risk for inhalation for the Metal Furniture category is 7-in-1 million. The maximum acute hazard quotient is 2.

TECHNOLOGY REVIEW

- The CAA requires EPA to assess, review and revise air toxics standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes and control technologies since the standards were first issued.
- The technology assessment for surface coating of large appliances and metal furniture identified high efficiency spray equipment as a technological development to reduce emissions of hazardous air pollutants.
- This requirement is proposed only for sources using spray application equipment without emission capture (a permanent total enclosure) and a control device.

BACKGROUND

- The CAA requires EPA to regulate hazardous air pollutants from categories of industrial facilities in two phases.
- The first phase is “technology-based,” where EPA develops standards for controlling the emissions of air toxics from sources in an industry group (or “source category”). These NESHAP establish maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards which are based on emissions levels that are already being achieved by the best-controlled and lower-emitting sources in an industry group.

- Within 8 years of setting MACT standards, the CAA directs EPA to assess the remaining health risks from each source category to determine whether the MACT standards protect public health with an ample margin of safety and protect against adverse environmental effects. This second phase is a "risk-based" approach called residual risk. Here, EPA must determine whether more health-protective standards are necessary.
- Also, every 8 years after setting MACT standards, the CAA requires that EPA review and revise the standards, if necessary, to account for improvements in air pollution controls and/or prevention.
- EPA has issued 96 air toxic emission standards covering 174 industry sectors. These standards together have eliminated 1.7 million tons of toxic air pollutant emissions.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- To download a copy of the proposed rule notice, go to EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/printing-coating-and-dyeing-fabrics-and-other-textiles-national#rule-summary, https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/surface-coating-large-appliances-national-emission-standards and https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/surface-coating-metal-furniture-national-emission-standards.
- Today's action notice and other background information are also available either electronically at https://www.regulations.gov, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, or in hardcopy at the EPA Docket Center's Public Reading Room.
  - The Public Reading Room is located at EPA Headquarters library, room number 3334 in the EPA WJC West Building, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. Hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. eastern standard time, Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays.
  - Visitors are required to show photographic identification, pass through a metal detector and sign the EPA visitor log. All visitor materials will be processed through an X-ray machine as well. Visitors will be provided a badge that must be visible at all times.
- Materials for this proposed action can be accessed using Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0668 for the Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles; Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0669 for the Surface Coating of Metal Furniture; Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0670 for the Surface Coating of Large Appliances.
- For further technical information about the rules in this action, contact Kim Teal at (919) 541-5580 or teal.kim@epa.gov for the Surface Coating of Large Appliances; Paula Hirtz at (919) 541-2618 or hirtz.paula@epa.gov for the Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabric and Other Textiles and Kaye Whitfield at (919) 541-4299 or whitfield.kaye@epa.gov for the Surface Coating of Metal Furniture at EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.