

## FACT SHEET

### Final Notice: Granting Petitions to List 1-bromopropane (1-BP) as an Air Toxic

#### ACTION

- On June 12, 2020, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized its decision to grant petitions from the Halogenated Solvents Industry Alliance (HSIA) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to add 1-bromopropane, also known as n-propyl bromide (nPB), to the Clean Air Act (CAA) list of air toxics.
- Air toxics, also known as hazardous air pollutants, are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects.
- 1-BP is primarily used in metal parts cleaning and to clean electronics. It can also be used as an intermediate chemical in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and agricultural products, as well as in spray adhesives and dry cleaning.
- In a subsequent action, EPA will add 1-BP to the CAA list of air toxics. After 1-BP is added to the list, EPA may revise air toxic standards for source categories that emit 1-BP or add new source categories for sources of 1-BP emissions.
- This final notice does not have any direct impacts. No regulatory requirements will come into effect until EPA adds 1-BP to the CAA list of air toxics.

#### BACKGROUND

- Under the CAA, EPA is required to regulate emissions of air toxics (also known as hazardous air pollutants). The original CAA list of regulated air toxics included 189 pollutants. Since 1990, EPA has modified the list through rulemaking to include 187 pollutants.
- The CAA requires EPA to regulate toxic air pollutants, also known as air toxics, from large 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 maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards are based on emissions levels that are already being achieved by the controlled and low-emitting sources in an industry.
  - The second phase is a “risk-based” approach called residual risk. Here, EPA must determine whether more health-protective standards are necessary. Within 8 years of setting the MACT standards, the CAA requires 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.
  - Every 8 years after setting the MACT standards, the CAA also requires EPA to review and revise the standards, if necessary, to account for improvements in air pollution controls and/or prevention. The first 8-year review, when combined with the residual risk review, is called the risk and technology review.
- The CAA allows any person to petition the EPA Administrator to modify the list of air toxics in the CAA by adding or deleting a substance. The petition must provide adequate data for EPA to determine that emissions, ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation, or deposition of the substance are known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause adverse effects to human health or the environment.
- The HSIA in 2010 and the NYSDEC in 2011 petitioned EPA to add 1-BP to the list of air toxics. EPA completed the technical review of the petitions and determined that the petitioners met the criteria specified in the CAA to support a determination that 1-BP is an air toxic.
- On January 9, 2017, EPA published a notice of the agency’s draft rationale for granting petitions from HSIA and NYSDEC. EPA sought comments on the agency’s technical review of the petitions, whether the criteria for listing had been met, and the agency’s rationale to grant the petitions.

- On June 6, 2017, EPA published a notice extending the comment period until October 1, 2017, to provide opportunity for commenters to review the 2017 Toxics Release Inventory, which included newly required emission reporting of 1-BP.
- On August 8, 2019, EPA informed petitioners of the agency's intent to finalize the granting of the petitions to add 1-BP to the list of air toxics.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

- Interested parties can download the notice from EPA's website at the following address: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/petitions-add-1-bp-npb-clean-air-act-list-hazardous-air-pollutants>.
- Today's final rule and other background information are also available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov/>, the EPA's electronic public docket and comment system.
- For further information, contact John Schaefer of the EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards by phone at (919) 541-0296, or by email at [schaefer.john@epa.gov](mailto:schaefer.john@epa.gov).