

utility emissions. We did not quantify or monetize these impacts.

Every benefit-cost analysis examining the potential effects of a change in environmental protection requirements is limited to some extent by data gaps, limitations in model capabilities (such as geographic coverage), and uncertainties in the underlying scientific and economic studies used to configure the benefit and cost models. Deficiencies in the scientific literature often result in the inability to estimate

changes in health and environmental effects, such as potential increases in premature mortality associated with increased exposure to carbon monoxide. Deficiencies in the economics literature often result in the inability to assign economic values even to those health and environmental outcomes which can be quantified. These general uncertainties in the underlying scientific and economics literatures are discussed in detail in the RIA and its supporting documents and references.

A full listing of the benefit categories that could not be quantified or monetized in our analysis are provided in Table 3 of this preamble. A full appreciation of the overall economic consequences of the proposed PCWP standards requires consideration of all benefits and costs expected to result from today's proposed rule, not just those benefits and costs which could be expressed here in dollar terms.

TABLE 3.—UNQUANTIFIED BENEFIT CATEGORIES FROM HAP, OZONE-RELATED, AND PM EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

|                          | Unquantified effect categories associated with HAP   | Unquantified effect categories associated with ozone   | Unquantified effect categories associated with PM  |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Health Categories .....  | Carcinogenicity mortality, Genotoxicity mortality, Non-cancer lethality, Pulmonary function, decrement, Dermal irritation, Eye irritation, Neurotoxicity, Immunotoxicity, Pulmonary function decrement, Liver damage, Gastrointestinal toxicity, Kidney damage, Cardiovascular impairment, Hematopoietic (Blood disorders), Reproductive/Developmental toxicity. | Airway responsiveness, Pulmonary inflammation, Increased susceptibility to respiratory infection, Acute inflammation and respiratory cell damage, Chronic respiratory damage/Premature aging of lungs, Emergency room visits for asthma, Hospital admissions for respiratory diseases, Asthma attacks, Minor restricted activity days.                           | Premature mortality, Chronic bronchitis, Hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pneumonia, cardiovascular diseases, and asthma, Changes in pulmonary function, Morphological changes, Altered host defense mechanisms, Cancer, Other chronic respiratory disease, Emergency room visits for asthma, Lower and upper respiratory symptoms, Acute bronchitis, Shortness of breath, Minor restricted activity days, Asthma attacks, Work loss days. |
| Welfare Categories ..... | Corrosion/Deterioration, Unpleasant odors, Transportation safety concerns, Yield reductions/Foliar injury, Biomass decrease, Species richness decline, Species diversity decline, Community size decrease, Organism lifespan, decrease, Trophic web shortening.  | Ecosystem and vegetation effects in Class I areas (e.g., national parks), Damage to urban ornamentals (e.g., grass, flowers, shrubs, and trees in urban areas), Commercial field crops, Fruit and vegetable crops, Reduced yields of tree seedlings, commercial and non-commercial forests, Damage to ecosystems, Materials damage, Reduced worker productivity. | Materials damage, Damage to ecosystems (e.g., acid sulfate deposition), Nitrates in drinking water.  |

## V. Relationship to Other Standards and Programs Under the CAA and Other Statutes

### A. Wood Building Products Surface Coating NESHAP Proposal

The proposed PCWP rule includes some miscellaneous coating operations that are performed where the substrate is manufactured. We included these miscellaneous coating operations in the proposed PCWP rule instead of the upcoming Wood Building Products Surface Coating NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart QQQQ) so that most facilities would be subject to only one of the rules. The miscellaneous coating operations proposed today include the application of any of the following to plywood or composite wood products: edge seals, moisture sealants, anti-skid

coatings, company logos, trademark or grade stamps, nail lines, synthetic patches, wood patches, wood putty, concrete forming oils, glues for veneer composing, and shelving edge fillers. In addition, miscellaneous coating operations also include the application of primer to OSB siding that occurs at the same site as the OSB manufacture.

### B. Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations NESHAP (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ)

The Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations NESHAP apply to wood furniture manufacturing facilities that are engaged, either in part or in whole, in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components that are located at a plant site that is a major source of HAP emissions. In the

preamble to the final rule (60 FR 62936, December 7, 1995), we stated that wood furniture manufacturing operations involving urea-formaldehyde resins were excluded from the Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations NESHAP and would be covered by the proposed PCWP rule. Today's proposed rule covers manufacturing operations at wood furniture manufacturing facilities that use urea-formaldehyde resins. These operations include, but are not limited to, the manufacture of hardwood plywood, particleboard, and medium density fiberboard, all of which are included in the definition of a PCWP manufacturing facility. Although some wood furniture plants may be subject to both the Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations NESHAP and today's proposed rule, there are no overlapping