

better-controlled and lower-emitting sources in each source category or subcategory. For new or reconstructed sources, the MACT floor cannot be less stringent than the emission control that is achieved in practice by the best-controlled similar source. The MACT standards for existing sources can be less stringent than standards for new or reconstructed sources, but they cannot be less stringent than the average emission limit achieved by the best-performing 12 percent of existing sources in the category or subcategory (or the best-performing five sources for categories or subcategories with fewer than 30 sources).

In developing MACT, we also consider control options that are more stringent than the floor. We may establish standards more stringent than the floor based on the consideration of the cost of achieving the emissions reductions, any non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements.

C. What Impacts Do Cure HAP Have on the NESHAP?

Chemical reactions occurring during many metal can surface coating and curing operations may create compounds that are then emitted into the atmosphere. Those types of compounds are normally referred to as "cure volatiles" or "cure HAP" and may include formaldehyde and methanol (listed as HAP under section 112(b) of the CAA). In determining the MACT, we did not quantify emissions of cure HAP because there is not an EPA-approved test method for measuring those compounds. Therefore, the proposed rule would not require affected sources to account for and control emissions of cure HAP.

D. What Are the Health Effects Associated With HAP Emissions From Metal Can Surface Coating Operations?

The primary HAP emitted from metal can surface coating operations include EGBE and other glycol ethers, xylenes, hexane, MEK, and MIBK. Those compounds account for 95 percent of the nationwide HAP emissions from that source category. Other HAP emitted include isophorone, ethyl benzene, toluene, trichloroethylene, formaldehyde, and naphthalene. The HAP that would be controlled with the proposed rule are associated with a variety of adverse health effects. Those adverse health effects include chronic health disorders (e.g., irritation of the lungs, eyes, and mucus membranes and effects on the central nervous system), acute health disorders (e.g., lung irritation and congestion, alimentary

effects such as nausea and vomiting, and effects on the central nervous system), and possibly cancer.

We do not have the type of current detailed data on each of the facilities covered by the proposed emission standards for that category and on the people living around the facilities that would be necessary to conduct an analysis to determine the actual population exposures to the HAP emitted from those facilities and potential for resultant health effects. Therefore, we do not know the extent to which the adverse health effects described above occur in the populations surrounding those facilities. However, to the extent that adverse effects do occur, the proposed rule would reduce emissions and subsequent exposures.

II. Summary of the Proposed Rule

A. What Source Categories and Subcategories Are Affected by the Proposed Rule?

The proposed rule would apply to you if you own or operate a metal can surface coating operation that uses at least 5,700 liters (1,500 gallons (gal)) of coatings per year and is a major source, is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of HAP emissions, whether or not you manufacture the metal can substrate. The surface coating operations themselves are not required to be major sources of HAP emissions in order for the surface coating operations at a major source facility to be covered by the proposed rule. As long as some part of the total facility is considered a major source (e.g., the metal can substrate manufacturing process), the surface coating operations would be subject to the standards.

A metal can surface coating facility is any facility that coats or prints metal cans or ends (including decorative tins) or metal crowns or closures for any type of can during any stage of the can manufacturing process. It includes the coating/printing of metal sheets for subsequent processing into cans or can parts, but not the coating of metal coils for cans or can parts. (Coil coating for cans and can parts is included in the metal coil surface coating source category.) Note that the coating/printing of pails and drums falls in the miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating source category. As explained later, we have established four subcategories in the metal can surface coating industry, including: (1) One- and two-piece D&I can body coating, (2) sheetcoating, (3) three-piece can body assembly coating, and (4) end lining. Some metal can surface coating

facilities include coating operations in more than one subcategory. In those cases, the facilities would be subject to more than one emission limit.

You would not be subject to the proposed rule if your coating operation is located at an area source. An area source of HAP is any facility that has the potential to emit HAP but is not a major source. You may establish area source status by limiting the source's potential to emit HAP through appropriate mechanisms available through the permitting authority.

B. What Is the Relationship to Other Rules?

Affected sources subject to the proposed rule may also be subject to other rules. We specifically request comments on how monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements can be consolidated for sources that are subject to more than one rule.

National Emission Standards for Metal Coil Surface Coating. Facilities engaged in surface coating performed on a continuous metal substrate greater than 0.006 inches thick would be subject to the metal coil surface coating NESHAP (67 FR 39794, June 10, 2002).

National Emission Standards for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating. Surface coating of any metal parts and products not covered in any other surface coating source category, such as metal can surface coating or metal coil surface coating, would be subject to the future miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating NESHAP, as proposed August 13, 2002 (67 FR 52780).

C. What Are the Primary Sources of Emissions and What Are the Regulated Pollutants?

HAP Emission Sources. The primary HAP emission sources in metal can surface coating operations are coating application lines, drying/curing ovens, mixing and/or thinning areas, and cleaning equipment. Coating application lines and drying/curing ovens are the largest sources of HAP emissions. Recent reformulation efforts involving the primary coatings used in metal can surface coating operations are likely to continue as a result of the proposed rule and will serve to reduce HAP emissions from these sources. Mixing and/or thinning areas and cleaning equipment are smaller HAP emission sources and work practice standards would be used to limit the HAP emissions from these sources.

Organic HAP. Available emission data collected during the development of the proposed NESHAP show that the