

specified in the asphalt rule, and so regulation of these tanks under the asphalt rule would be duplicative, imposing costs without any environmental benefit.

The EPA also recognizes that asphalt storage tanks, blowing stills, saturators, wet loopers, and coaters at asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacturing facilities could be subject to both the final NESHAP and the asphalt NSPS. In cases where the requirements of the rules overlap, the final rule specifies that facilities are required to comply only with the asphalt NESHAP. However, any storage tank with a capacity less than 1.93 megagrams that is subject to the asphalt NSPS but not regulated under the asphalt NESHAP must comply with the asphalt NSPS.

Another instance where we are excluding equipment involved in asphalt roofing manufacturing from the final rule, due to regulatory overlap involves, wet-formed fiberglass mat production. Although wet-formed fiberglass mat is produced at both stand-alone facilities and those collocated with asphalt processing and roofing facilities, HAP emissions from wet-formed fiberglass mat manufacturing processes are regulated by another NESHAP (40 CFR part 63, subpart HHHH).

The final rule does not regulate asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacturing equipment that is used solely for research and development activities.

#### *B. What Are the Affected Sources?*

The two affected sources are defined as each asphalt processing facility and each asphalt roofing manufacturing line. An asphalt processing facility consists of one or more asphalt flux blowing stills, asphalt flux storage tanks storing asphalt flux intended for processing in the blowing stills, oxidized asphalt storage tanks, and oxidized asphalt loading racks. An asphalt roofing manufacturing line consists of a saturator (including wet looper) and/or a coater and their associated coating mixers, sealant applicators, adhesive applicators, and asphalt storage and process tanks.

To reduce repetition in the final NESHAP, we have separated asphalt storage tanks into two groups. Group 1 asphalt storage tanks: Have a capacity of 177 cubic meters (47,000 gallons) of asphalt or greater and either store asphalt at a maximum temperature of 260 °C (500 °F) or greater, or have a maximum true vapor pressure of 10.4 kiloPascals (kPa) (1.5 pounds per square inch absolute, psia) or greater. Group 2

asphalt storage tanks are those tanks with a capacity of 1.93 Mg of asphalt or greater that are not Group 1 asphalt storage tanks.

Asphalt storage tanks at asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacturing facilities that are collocated may be shared by the two operations. If the asphalt roofing manufacturing line is collocated with an asphalt processing facility, the storage tanks that receive asphalt directly from the on-site blowing stills are defined as part of the asphalt processing affected source.

A facility that manufactures asphalt roofing may have more than one manufacturing line. At these facilities, asphalt storage tanks and sealant and adhesive applicators may be shared by roofing manufacturing lines. A shared storage tank is considered part of the asphalt roofing manufacturing line to which the tank supplies the greatest amount of asphalt on an annual basis. Similarly, a sealant or adhesive applicator that is shared by two or more asphalt roofing manufacturing lines is considered part of the line that provides the greatest throughput to the applicator on an annual basis. Recordkeeping provisions documenting these equipment allocations are found in § 63.8694(d) of the final rule.

This definition of affected source is also used to determine if new source standards apply when subject equipment is "constructed" or "reconstructed," as defined in the NESHAP General Provisions (40 CFR 63.2). We defined the affected source as the asphalt processing facility or asphalt roofing manufacturing line, rather than on a narrow equipment-piece basis, because we believe that it is inappropriate for small changes (e.g., the addition of a sealant applicator to a manufacturing line) to trigger the new source emission limits for only part of the manufacturing line. For asphalt processing facilities, this is not a concern since the existing and new source standards are the same. However, the existing and new source standards are different for asphalt roofing manufacturing lines.

For asphalt roofing manufacturing lines, the new source emission limits would be triggered only when an entire new line is added or when an existing line is reconstructed. This is appropriate because the manufacture of roofing products is a continuous process, with the equipment for the different process steps arranged in sequence.

Consequently, an increase in production cannot be achieved simply by adding a single piece of process equipment (e.g., a coater). To increase production

capacity, significant parts of the line would have to be modified or a new line would need to be constructed.

#### *C. What Pollutants Are Regulated by the Final NESHAP?*

The final rule establishes emission limits for two pollutants, total hydrocarbons (THC) and PM, each of which serves as a surrogate for HAP emitted by the process equipment.

##### *Total Hydrocarbons*

We are regulating total gaseous organic HAP emissions using THC as a surrogate. Total hydrocarbons are an appropriate surrogate for total HAP since organic HAP constitutes a significant portion of the THC, and because combustion controls are equally effective at reducing emissions of a wide range of organic compounds (including organic HAP emitted by asphalt processing and roofing manufacturing facilities and THC). Thus, reduction of organic HAP and THC from these sources is proportionate.

##### *Particulate Matter*

Particulate matter emitted from blowing stills consists of condensed organic hydrocarbons. For organic HAP that is present in condensed PM form, we are using PM as a surrogate. Similar to the THC surrogate for gaseous HAP, PM is an appropriate surrogate because it includes the HAP that are emitted as condensed PM. Because the reductions achieved by PM control devices are not pollutant-specific (i.e., one type of PM is not preferentially reduced over another type of PM), controlling PM will result in a generally proportionate amount of condensed particulate organic HAP control.

#### *D. What Emission Limits Must I Meet?*

You must meet the emission limits that are summarized in Table 1 to the final rule. The emission limits are expressed in appropriate formats for the various process equipment being regulated. Depending on the piece of process equipment, you may have the option of complying with any of several formats. These formats include a PM emission limit (expressed in terms of kilograms of PM per Mg product manufactured), a THC percent reduction standard, a THC outlet concentration, a THC destruction efficiency standard (only for combustion devices that do not use auxiliary fuel), or a combustion efficiency standard.

The THC destruction efficiency and combustion efficiency standards are provided as an alternative to the THC percent reduction standard in the final rule because there are some emission