

with the commenters, and, therefore, in order to provide more compliance flexibility with the emission limits, the final rule has been written to include an emission rate with add-on control device compliance option for the dyeing and finishing subcategory.

Numerous comments were received concerning high molecular weight, high boiling point, and highly water-soluble organic HAP from dyeing and finishing sources that are not emitted in the dyeing and finishing process but are discharged to the wastewater. This class of organic HAP has a low emission potential (*i.e.*, low Henry's Law constant) and also are typically readily biodegraded; as a result they are not emitted to the atmosphere in wastewater collection and treatment operations. The commenters requested that the final rule should allow sources to take into account in their compliance demonstrations organic HAP that are discharged to the wastewater and not emitted to the atmosphere. The final rule has been written to allow a dyeing and finishing affected source to account for organic HAP that are discharged to wastewater. An equivalent emission rate compliance option has been written in the final rule, and a procedure has been added to account for the mass of organic HAP contained in wastewater discharged to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) or onsite secondary wastewater treatment.

In order to be able to use the equivalent emission rate compliance option, a source must make an initial compliance demonstration that at least 90 percent of the mass of organic HAP contained in dyeing and finishing materials applied in the affected source is discharged to the wastewater; and that the total organic HAP emissions from the dyeing and finishing affected source are less than 10 tpy. The source must also document that the affected wastewater streams are discharged to a POTW or treated onsite in a treatment system that includes at least secondary treatment with biological treatment processes.

E. Requirements for Compliance Options

Several commenters asserted that the proposed rule did not include a compliance option for the web coating and printing subcategory which takes into account processes that use reactive materials that are not emitted to the atmosphere. The final rule has been written to allow the use of EPA Method 24 of 40 CFR part 60 Appendix A, for multi-component coatings with reactive materials to determine the mass fraction of non-aqueous volatile matter. This

empirical value can be used as a substitute for the mass fraction of organic HAP calculated from the sum of organic HAP in each coating component. Also, you may submit an alternative technique for approval by the Administrator, *e.g.*, stack testing with an enclosure to quantify the organic HAP actually emitted from the web coating process.

Several commenters requested that the compliance period for affected sources using the emission rate compliance option be changed to a 12-month rolling average period. Four of the commenters also submitted plant specific data demonstrating the extreme variability within both the coating and printing and the dyeing and finishing subcategories over time. The commenters asserted that a 12-month rolling average would take into account the seasonal variations in this industry and would better reflect the data used to set the MACT floor. Upon review of the data submitted by the commenters, the final rule has been written to allow a 12-month rolling average compliance period for sources using the emission rate compliance option. This would allow for the month-to-month variability in organic HAP content of coating, dyeing, and finishing materials.

Several commenters stated that the proposed rule was unclear as to how the compliance averaging calculations for dyeing materials are to be performed. The final rule language has been written to clarify that these compliance averaging calculations for dyeing materials should include only regulated materials as received from the manufacturer or supplier, and prior to any on-site alteration of the material (*e.g.*, mixing with solvent); and, that water added in a mixing operation is not a regulated material and should not be included in the determination of the total mass of dyeing and finishing materials applied during the compliance period. This would be consistent with how the MACT floors for this subcategory were calculated.

III. Summary of the Final Rule

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

The final rule applies to you if you own or operate a fabric or other textile coating, printing, slashing, dyeing, or finishing operation or group of such operations that is a major source, or is located at a major source, or is part of a major source of HAP emissions, whether or not you manufacture the substrate. The coating, printing, slashing, dyeing, or finishing operations

themselves are not required to be major sources of HAP emissions in order for them to be covered by the final rule. As long as some part of the facility where the operations are located (*e.g.*, a process boiler or manufacturing operation associated with production of the final product) causes it to be a major source, the coating, printing, slashing, dyeing, and finishing operations are subject to the standards.

Any major HAP-emitting facility that performs coating, printing, slashing, dyeing, or finishing of fabric or other textiles is in this source category. As defined in the final rule, fabric or other textiles includes, but is not limited to, yarn, fiber, cord, thread, fabric and textile products, tents, roofing, soft baggage, marine fabric, drapery linings, flexible hoses, hot-air balloons, and awnings. The source category includes three subcategories (web coating and printing, slashing, and dyeing and finishing) as described in the following paragraphs.

The web coating and printing subcategory encompasses coating activities and equipment used to apply semi-liquid coating material to one or both sides of a textile web substrate. Once the coating is dried (and cured, if necessary) it bonds with the substrate to form a continuous solid film for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. Similarly, the web coating and printing subcategory includes printing activities and equipment used to apply color and patterns to textile substrates, usually in the form of a paste. After application of the printing material, the substrate is treated with steam, heat, or chemicals to fix the color.

The slashing subcategory includes the yarn preparation process performed on warp yarn prior to weaving. Slashing is the application of a chemical solution (known as sizing) to a yarn in a water solution followed by squeezing (dewatering) and drying.

The dyeing and finishing subcategory includes the equipment and operations involved in two separate but related processes that are both performed at some sources, while only one or the other is performed at other sources. Dyes and finishes are applied to yarn, fiber, cord, thread, or fabric in aqueous solutions and then dried. Dyeing is the application of color to the whole body of a textile substrate. Finishing is a process performed after dyeing that improves the appearance and/or usefulness of a textile substrate.

You are not subject to the final rule if your coating, printing, slashing, dyeing, or finishing operation is located at an area source. An area source of HAP