

TABLE 10.—AGENCY ESTIMATES OF BENEFITS AND COSTS OF MAJOR RULES—Continued
[October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994]

Rule	Agency	Benefits	Costs	Other information
Land disposal restrictions phase II, universal treatment standards and treatment standards for organic toxicity, characteristic wastes, and newly listed wastes.	EPA	0.22 cancer cases per year avoided from groundwater, 0.037 cancer cases per year avoided from air; \$20 million avoided property value damage (annualized).	\$194–219 million (annualized).	“The timeframe to which these benefits are attributable begins 30 years following promulgation of the rule.” (59 FR 47982–). “However, there are some benefits which the Agency has not attempted to quantify which are potentially attributable to today’s rule. For example, the agency has not attempted to quantify any potential non-use-value benefits from protection of resources through treatment of hazardous wastes. Furthermore, the risk analysis performed by the Agency for today’s rule does not account for many other potential benefits from today’s rule. Ecological risk reduction from treatment of wastes under today’s rule has not been quantified. Nor do the Agency’s air and groundwater benefit estimates account for karst terrain, complex flow situations, or other factors which could contribute to underestimates of benefits.” (59 FR 47982–).
Accelerated phase-out of ozone depleting chemicals and listing and phase-out of methyl bromide.	EPA	Ozone depleting chemicals: \$8–24 billion (NPV) Methyl Bromide: \$1.6–6.4 billion (NPV).	Ozone depleting chemicals: \$12 billion (NPV); Methyl Bromide: \$0.8 billion (NPV).	Discount rate: 7% (58 FR 65018–). Timeline for methyl bromide cost: 1994–2010 (58 FR 65018–). Timeline for methyl bromide benefits: 1994–2001 (58 FR 65018–).
Fuel and fuel additives: standards for reformulated gasoline.	EPA	Phase I—Summertime VOC emission reduction: 90–140 thousand tons per year; Reduction in cancer incidence: 16 per year (assuming enhanced I/M in place) or 24 per year (assuming basic I/M in place). Phase II—(incremental to Phase I): Summer-time VOC emission reduction: approximately 42,000 tons Summer time NO _x emission reduction: approximately 22,000 tons Number of cancer avoided: 3–4 fewer cancer incidence per year.	Phase I—Annual costs: \$700–940 million. Phase II—(incremental to Phase I): Increase gasoline production cost by 1.2 cents/gallon during the VOC control period, since only the toxics standard changes, and there is not expected to be a cost for year-round toxics control above that required for Phase I; EPA doesn’t expect non-production related costs, such as distribution costs, recordkeeping and reporting costs, etc., to increase significantly relative to Phase I.	“Reductions in mobile source emissions of the air toxics addressed in the reformulated gasoline program (benzene, 1,3-butadiene, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and POM) may result in fewer cancer incidences. A number of adverse noncancer health effects have also been associated with exposures experience in particular microenvironments such as parking garages and refueling stations. These other health effects include blood disorders, heart and lung diseases, and eye, nose and throat irritation. Some of the toxics may also be developmental and reproductive toxicants, while very high exposure can cause effects on the brain leading to respiratory paralysis and even death. The uses of reformulated gasoline meeting the Phase II standards will likely help to reduce some of these health effects as well.” (59 FR 7716–). Phase I: The cost of producing reformulated gasoline is expected to increase by approximately 3–5 cents per gallon in 1995. (59 FR 7716–). The cost of testing, enforcement, and recordkeeping not reflected in the annual cost estimate. (59 FR 7716–).