

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

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether and other glycol ethers, xylenes, hexane, MEK, and MIBK account for 95 percent of the nationwide HAP emissions from this source category. These HAP are associated with a variety of adverse health effects which include chronic health disorders (e.g., birth defects and effects on the central nervous system, liver, and heart) and acute health disorders (e.g., irritation of the lung, skin, and mucous membranes, and effects on the central nervous system), and possibly cancer.

We do not have current detailed data on each of the facilities covered by these emission standards for this source category or 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 these 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 these facilities. However, to the extent that adverse effects do occur, the final rule will reduce emissions and subsequent exposures.

II. 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 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 final rule.

A metal can surface coating facility is any facility that coats 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 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 NESHA for the surface coating of metal coil; 40 CFR part 63, subpart SSSS). The source category does not include the coating of pails and drums, which is covered in the NESHA for the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products (40 CFR part 63, subpart MMMM).

We have established four subcategories in the metal can surface coating category, including: one- and two-piece D&I can body coating, sheetcoating, three-piece can body assembly coating, and end coating. Some metal can surface coating facilities include coating operations in more than one subcategory. In those cases, the facilities are subject to more than one emission limit.

You are not subject to the final 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.

The outcome of two delisting petitions that have been submitted to EPA could significantly affect which sources will be subject to the final rule. These petitions are the petition to delist EGBE from the HAP list and the petition to delist the two-piece beverage can segment from the source category list. Both petitions are being reviewed by EPA. If granted, the delisting of either EGBE or the two-piece beverage can segment could significantly decrease the number of sources affected by the final rule. Once decisions on the petitions are made, we will expeditiously determine whether changes to the final rule are warranted.

B. What Is the Affected Source?

We define an affected source as a stationary source, group of stationary

sources, or part of a stationary source to which a specific emission standard applies. The final rule for metal can surface coating defines the affected source as the collection of all surface coating operations within a facility associated with metal cans and ends (including decorative tins) or metal crowns or closures. Those operations involve the following: preparation of a coating for application (e.g., mixing with thinners); process equipment involving storage, transfer, and handling; process equipment involving the application of coatings, thinners, and cleaning materials; handling of waste materials generated by a coating operation; and associated curing and drying equipment.

The affected source does not include research or laboratory equipment or janitorial, building, or facility maintenance operations.

C. What Are the Emission Limits, Operating Limits, and Other Standards?

Emission Limits. The final rule limits organic HAP emissions from each new or reconstructed affected source using the emission limits in Table 2 of this preamble. The final emission limits for each existing affected source are given in Table 3 of this preamble. You can choose from several compliance options in the final rule to achieve the emission limit that applies to your affected source. You can comply by applying materials (coatings and thinners) that meet the emission limit, either individually or collectively. You can also use a capture system and add-on control equipment to meet the emission limit, or you can comply by using a combination of both approaches. If you use a capture system and add-on control equipment, there are alternative control efficiency or outlet concentration limits that you may use to simplify and reduce your recordkeeping and reporting requirements. The alternative emission limits for affected sources using the control efficiency/outlet concentration compliance option are provided in Table 4 of this preamble.

TABLE 2.—EMISSION LIMITS FOR NEW OR RECONSTRUCTED AFFECTED SOURCES

If you apply surface coatings to metal cans or metal can parts in this subcategory. . .	For all coatings of this type . . .	Then, you must meet the following organic HAP emission limit in kilograms (kg) HAP/liter solids (lb HAP/gal solids): ^{1,2}
1. One- and two-piece D&I can body coating	a. Two-piece beverage cans—all coatings	0.04 (0.31).
	b. Two-piece food cans—all coatings	0.06 (0.50).
	c. One-piece aerosol cans—all coatings	0.08 (0.65).
2. Sheetcoating	Sheetcoating	0.02 (0.17).
3. Three-piece can assembly	a. Inside spray	0.12 (1.03).
	b. Aseptic side seam stripes on food cans	1.48 (12.37).