

percent of the HAP emitted by miscellaneous coating manufacturing facilities is toluene, 30 percent is xylene, and glycol ethers, methyl ethyl ketone, and methyl isobutyl ketone account for approximately 25 percent. The final rule reduces total HAP emissions from miscellaneous coating manufacturing facilities by 64 percent. As a result of controlling these HAP, the final NESHAP will also reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC). A summary of the potential health effects caused by exposure to these pollutants is presented in the preamble to the proposed rule (67 FR 16154).

E. How Did We Develop the Final Rule?

We proposed the NESHAP for the Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing source category on April 4, 2002 (67 FR 16154) and provided an 85-day comment period. We received public comments on the proposed miscellaneous coating manufacturing NESHAP from 81 sources consisting of paint, ink, and adhesives manufacturers, industry trade associations, a federal government agency, an environmental group, and other interested parties. In addition, a public hearing was held, at which 8 of 11 speakers provided testimony related to the proposed miscellaneous coating manufacturing rule. A copy of each of the comment letters is available in Docket ID No. OAR-2003-0178.

The final rule reflects full consideration of all the comments we received on the proposed subpart HHHHH, as well as our reassessment of certain data in the rulemaking record. A detailed response to all comments is included in the BID for the promulgated standards (Docket ID No. OAR-2003-0178).

II. Summary of the Final Rule

A. What Are the Affected Sources and Emission Points?

The affected source for the miscellaneous coating manufacturing source category is the miscellaneous coating manufacturing operations at the facility. These operations include storage tanks, process vessels, equipment components, wastewater treatment and conveyance systems, transfer operations, and ancillary sources such as heat exchange systems.

The final standards for miscellaneous coating manufacturing cover vents from process vessels, storage tanks, wastewater, transfer operations, equipment leaks, and ancillary heat exchange operations. Total baseline HAP emissions for the miscellaneous

coating manufacturing source category are estimated to be 6,900 Mg/yr (7,600 tpy).

B. What Are the Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards?

Process Vessel Vents

For stationary process vessels with capacities greater than or equal to 0.94 cubic meters (m^3) (250 gallons (gal)) at existing sources, the final rule requires an overall reduction, adjusting for capture and control efficiency based on enclosure tests, as applicable, of at least 75 percent by weight for HAP with a vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.6 kilopascals (kPa) (0.09 pounds per square inch absolute (psia)), and at least a 60 percent reduction by weight for HAP with a vapor pressure less than 0.6 kPa (0.09 psia). The final rule also provides an emissions averaging alternative for stationary process vessels at existing sources that are equipped with a tightly-fitting vented cover. The overall mass reduction in HAP emissions for vessels in the averaging group must be equal to or greater than the reduction that would have resulted if each of the covered vessels were vented to a control device that achieves a 75 percent emissions reduction for HAP with a vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.6 kPa (0.09 psia) or a 60 percent emissions reduction for HAP with a vapor pressure less than 0.6 kPa (0.09 psia). The final rule requires that portable process vessels at existing sources with capacities greater than or equal to 0.94 m^3 (250 gal) be equipped with a cover. Stationary and portable vessels at new sources must be equipped with a tightly-fitting vented cover, and the vented organic HAP emissions must be reduced by at least 95 percent by weight. Alternatively, for stationary process vessels with capacities greater than or equal to 0.94 m^3 (250 gal) at existing and new sources and portable process vessels with capacities greater than or equal to 0.94 m^3 (250 gal) at new sources, you may install a tightly-fitting vented cover and vent emissions to a condenser operated at specified temperature limits to satisfy the overall control requirement. Another option for meeting the standards for stationary process vessels at existing sources is to use the vessels to produce coatings with less than 5 percent HAP by weight; no additional control of process vessel vents is required when producing such coatings.

We did not specifically request information on process vessels with capacities less than 0.94 m^3 (250 gal). Thus, we do not have information indicating that a sufficient number of

sources are using control devices or other HAP emission reduction techniques to enable us to set a MACT floor based on such devices or techniques. Therefore, the MACT floor for process vessels with capacities less than 0.94 m^3 (250 gal) is no emissions reduction. We examined one regulatory alternative that would require the same 75 percent emissions reduction as for larger process vessels. We concluded that the total impacts of this alternative, including cost, non-air quality health and environmental impacts, and energy requirements, are unreasonable in light of the HAP emission reductions achieved. Thus, we did not develop standards for process vessels with capacities less than 250 gal.

Storage Tanks

The standards for storage tanks at existing sources require either organic HAP emissions reductions of 90 percent by weight or more, or the use of floating roofs, or vapor balancing if the storage tanks have capacities greater than or equal to 75 m^3 (20,000 gal) and store material with an organic HAP vapor pressure greater than or equal to 13.1 kPa (1.9 psia). The standards for storage tanks at new sources require either organic HAP emissions reductions of at least 80 percent by weight, the use of floating roofs, or vapor balancing if the storage tanks have capacities greater than or equal to 10,000 gal and store material with an organic HAP vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.02 psia. The standards for new sources also require either organic HAP emissions reductions of at least 90 percent by weight, the use of floating roofs, or vapor balancing for storage tanks that have capacities equal to or greater than 75 m^3 (20,000 gal) but less than 94 m^3 (25,000 gal) and store material that has an organic HAP vapor pressure greater than or equal to 10.3 kPa (1.5 psia), and tanks with capacities greater than 94 m^3 (25,000 gal) storing material that has an organic HAP vapor pressure greater than or equal to 0.7 kPa (0.1 psia). The final rule does not include standards for storage tanks smaller than 20,000 gal at existing sources or for storage tanks smaller than 10,000 gal at new sources because the MACT floor for these tanks was determined to be no emissions reduction.

Wastewater

For existing sources, the final rule requires that wastewater containing a total partially soluble and soluble HAP load of 750 pounds per year (lb/yr) and a concentration of 4,000 parts per million by weight (ppmw) or greater be treated as hazardous waste or in an