

## FACT SHEET

### PROPOSED AIR TOXICS STANDARDS FOR CLAY CERAMICS MANUFACTURING, GLASS MANUFACTURING, AND SECONDARY NONFERROUS METALS PROCESSING AREA SOURCES

#### ACTION

- On September 12, 2007, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued proposed air toxics standards for smaller-emitting sources, known as area sources, in the clay ceramics manufacturing, glass manufacturing, and secondary nonferrous metals processing industries. Toxic air pollutants from these sources, or air toxics, are known or suspected to cause cancer and other health problems. Standards are being proposed for existing and new sources in all three source categories.
- Area sources are commercial and industrial operations that release lesser quantities of toxic pollutants into the air. Area sources have the potential to emit less than 10 tons per year of a single air toxic, or less than 25 tons per year of a combination of air toxics. Major sources have the potential to emit 10 or more tons per year of any of the listed toxic air pollutants, or 25 or more tons per year of a mixture of air toxics.

#### PROPOSAL SUMMARIES

##### Clay Ceramics Manufacturing:

- The proposed clay ceramics manufacturing rule includes equipment standards and management practices for atomized spray glaze operations and kilns that fire glazed ceramic ware.
- Facilities in this industry would also be required to conduct monitoring and recordkeeping activities and submit one-time notifications of applicability and compliance status.
- No testing requirements are being proposed for clay ceramics manufacturing area sources.
- EPA estimates that 51 existing clay ceramics manufacturing facilities would be affected by the proposed rule.
- EPA is proposing to exempt area sources in the clay ceramics manufacturing from operating permit requirements called Title V permitting requirements, except where an affected facility is required to obtain a Title V permit for reasons other than being subject to one of the proposed rules.
- Existing area source clay ceramics manufacturing facilities are currently well-controlled for metal air toxics emissions as a result of state and national standards, permitting requirements, and/or management practices already taken by the industry to reduce air toxics. The

proposed rule would codify existing practices and are not expected to change the level of emissions control already being achieved.

- The proposed clay ceramics manufacturing rule will have little cost impact on existing area sources, averaging less than \$1,000 per facility.
- New sources would be subject to the same requirements as existing sources under this proposal.

#### Glass Manufacturing:

- The proposed glass manufacturing rule includes emission limits for glass manufacturing furnaces.
- Facilities in this industry would also be required to conduct monitoring and recordkeeping activities and submit one-time notifications of applicability and compliance status.
- Glass manufacturing facilities would also be required to conduct initial performance tests if tests have not been conducted within the past five years of the compliance date for those rules.
- EPA estimates that the proposed rule would affect approximately 21 existing glass manufacturing facilities; these plants operate furnaces processing glass formulations containing metal HAP.
- Glass manufacturers are already subject to Title V requirements because they are major sources of particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, or both. Therefore, we are not exempting glass manufacturers from Title V requirements.
- The proposed glass manufacturing rule is expected to reduce nationwide metal air toxics emissions up to 22 tons per year. EPA estimates that three glass facilities will have to add on air pollution control equipment to meet the emission limits in the proposed rule.
- The annual compliance cost for the proposed glass manufacturing rule is estimated to average about \$69,300 per facility.
- No small businesses are impacted by the proposed rule.
- We do not anticipate new glass manufacturing furnaces that would be processing metal HAPs to be built within the next 3 years because the market is currently saturated and capacity at such plants far exceeds the existing production rates. However, if new sources are built, they would be subject to the same requirements as existing sources under this proposal.

#### Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing:

- The proposed Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing rule would include control equipment and control efficiency requirements for existing crushing and screening operations and furnace melting operations.
- Existing sources would be required to have fabric filter controls achieving 99% efficiency.
- New sources would be required to achieve 99.5% efficiency using fabric filters.
- Facilities in this industry would also be required to conduct monitoring and recordkeeping activities and submit one-time notifications of applicability and compliance status.
- Secondary nonferrous metals processing facilities would also be required to conduct initial performance tests if tests have not been conducted within the past 5 years of the compliance date for those rules.
- EPA estimates that the proposed rule would affect approximately 10 existing secondary nonferrous metals processing facilities.
- EPA is proposing to exempt facilities in the Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing area source categories from reporting requirements in Title V (permitting requirements) except where an affected facility is required to obtain a Title V permit for reasons other than being subject to one of the proposed rules.
- Existing area source Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing facilities are currently well-controlled in terms of metal air toxics emissions as a result of state and national standards, permitting requirements, and/or management practices already taken by the industry to reduce air toxics. The proposed rule would codify existing practices are not expected to change the level of emissions control already being achieved.
- The proposed Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing rule will have little cost impact on existing area sources, averaging approximately \$1,300 per facility.
- We do not anticipate any new sources in this industry in the next 3 years because the market is saturated and the current capacity at existing plants far exceeds the existing production rates.

## **BACKGROUND**

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify categories of industrial sources that emit one or more of the listed 188 toxic air pollutants. These industrial categories include both major and area sources.
- Area sources are those that do not emit or have the potential to emit more than 10 tons per year of a single toxic air pollutant and more than 25 tons per year of any combination of toxic air pollutants.

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify the toxic air pollutants that pose a health threat in the largest number of urban areas and to regulate sufficient area source categories to ensure that the emissions of these “urban” air toxics are reduced. EPA implements these requirements through the Integrated Urban Air Toxics Strategy.
- The clay ceramics manufacturing, glass manufacturing, and secondary nonferrous metals processing source categories included in today’s proposed rules are included on the area source category list.
- Air toxics emitted from area sources in the three source categories include arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, and nickel. Exposure to these compounds may cause cancer, central nervous system, respiratory, gastrointestinal, reproductive, and developmental effects; brain, liver, and kidney damage; and acute health disorders such as respiratory and skin irritation.
- For area sources within each source category, the Clean Air Act allows EPA to develop standards or requirements which provide for the use of generally available control technologies (GACT) or management practices rather than the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) required for major sources.
- The proposed air toxics rules are being developed in response to the requirements in section 112(k) of the Clean Air Act and are being issued at this time in response to a court order that directs EPA to issue final rules for area sources every 6 months.

## HOW TO COMMENT

- EPA will take public comment on the proposed rule for 30 days following publication in the *Federal Register*.
- EPA will hold a public hearing if requested. The Agency is under a court order to finalize the rule by December 15, 2007.
- Comments should be identified by the following Docket ID Numbers:
  - For Clay Ceramics Manufacturing :EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0424
  - For Glass Manufacturing: EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0360
  - For Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing: EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0940
- Comments should be submitted by one of the following methods:
  - Federal eRulemaking Portal (<http://www.regulations.gov>)
  - e-mail ([a-and-r-docket@epa.gov](mailto:a-and-r-docket@epa.gov))
  - Mail (EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail code 6102T,

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460), or

- Hand delivery (EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC).

#### **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

- To download a copy of the proposed rule, go to EPA's Worldwide Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg>., under Recent Additions
- For further information about the proposed Clay Ceramics Manufacturing rule, contact Mr. Bill Neuffer of EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) at (919) 541-5435 or [neuffer.bill@epa.gov](mailto:neuffer.bill@epa.gov). For further information about the proposed Glass Manufacturing or Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing rules, contact Ms. Susan Fairchild of EPA/OAQPS at (919) 541-5167 or [fairchild.susan@epa.gov](mailto:fairchild.susan@epa.gov).