

FACT SHEET

PROPOSED RULE TO REDUCE AIR TOXICS EMISSIONS FROM AREA SOURCE ASPHALT REFINING AND ASPHALT ROOFING MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

ACTION

- On July 2, 2009, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed emissions limits for toxic air pollutants from smaller emitting asphalt refining and asphalt roofing manufacturing facilities. The Clean Air Act refers to these smaller emitting facilities as area sources. Area sources emit less than 10 tons per year of a single toxic air pollutant or less than 25 tons per year of any combination of toxic air pollutants.
- These standards would not apply to hot-mix asphalt facilities such as those used for the constructions of roads or highways. These standards would not affect companies that install built-up roofing (i.e., the roofing components including asphalt and aggregate are combined at the job site instead of at a manufacturing facility).
- The proposed rule would limit emissions of polycyclic organic matter in the form of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) such as benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene. These toxic air pollutants, also known as air toxics, are known or suspected to cause cancer, other serious health problems and environmental damage.
- All facilities subject to the rule would be required to operate within specific emission limits on a continuous basis. These emission limits represent the emissions reductions that generally available control technology can achieve.
- The asphalt processing and asphalt roofing facility operations that would control PAH emissions under the proposed standards are:
 - Asphalt processing (refining), otherwise know as blowing stills,
 - Asphalt roofing manufacturing involving saturator processes only,
 - Asphalt roofing manufacturing involving coating only, and,
 - Asphalt roofing manufacturing involving both coating and saturator processes.
- PAH are emitted from these process operations as particulate matter (PM). As such, EPA is proposing emissions limits that can be met using PM control technologies (e.g., thermal oxidation, fiber bed filter, or high efficiency air filter (HEAF)).

Health and Environmental Impacts

- Existing area sources that would be affected by the rule are generally well controlled as a result of existing New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), state permitting

requirements, Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations and efficiency improvements. Likely the only new requirements on the industry would be record keeping and reporting requirements necessary to demonstrate compliance.

- While this rule would not provide additional emissions reductions, it will assure that the emissions limits already achieved by this industry will be maintained.
- EPA estimates that the proposed rule would apply to all 75 existing facilities. Approximately 11 of these facilities are small businesses. The proposed rule would have a total annualized cost of about \$236,000/yr – approximately \$3,100 per facility. EPA projects this would have no significant adverse economic impacts on any single facility.
- EPA will take public comment on the proposed rule for 30 days following publication in the *Federal Register*.

BACKGROUND

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify categories of industrial sources that emit one or more listed 187 toxic air pollutants. These industrial categories include both major and area sources.
- Major sources of air toxics emit 10 tons per year of a single air toxic or 25 tons per year of a mixture of air toxics. Examples include chemical plants and steel mills. Area sources release smaller amounts of toxic pollutants into the air—less than 10 tons per year of a single air toxic, or less than 25 tons per year of a mixture of air toxics. Examples include neighborhood dry cleaners and gas stations. Though emissions from individual area sources are often relatively small, collectively their emissions can be of concern—particularly where large numbers of sources are located in heavily populated areas.
- 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.
- Asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacturing facilities are included on the area source category list.
- 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 or management practices (GACT) rather than the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) required for major sources.

HOW TO COMMENT

- EPA will accept comment on the proposal for 30 days after publication in the Federal Register. Comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0027, may be submitted by one of the following methods:
 - www.regulations.gov: follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
 - E-mail: Comments may be sent by electronic mail (e-mail) to a-and-r-Docket@epa.gov.
 - Fax: Fax your comments to: 202-566-1741
 - Mail: Send your comments to: Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code: 2822T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460.
 - Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- To download a copy the proposed rule, go to EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t3pfpr.html>.
- For further information about the proposed rule contact Mr. Warren Johnson of EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards at (919) 541-5124 or Johnson.Warren@epa.gov.