

## FACT SHEET

### PROPOSED RULE TO REDUCE AIR TOXICS EMISSIONS FROM AREA SOURCE PREPARED FEEDS MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

#### ACTION

- On July 21, 2009, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed air toxics standards for the prepared feeds manufacturing area source category. Prepared feeds manufacturers produce food for large and small animals, from hamsters and gerbils to farm animals. This industry does not produce food for dogs and cats.
- The proposed rule would reduce emissions of toxic air pollutants including chromium compounds and manganese compounds, which are known or suspected to cause cancer, other serious health problems and environmental damage.
- The proposed rule applies to prepared feeds manufacturing facilities that are area sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and use material that contains or has the potential to emit HAP for which the source category was listed.
- All facilities would be required to apply general management practices throughout the facility. Facilities with a production rate exceeding 50 tons per year (large facilities) would be required to install and operate a cyclone to reduce emissions from pelleting and pellet cooling operations. We believe these management practices are currently used at all facilities and the controls are in use at most large facilities. We also believe that 32 large facilities would be required to install control equipment.
- Compliance provisions in the proposed rule include requirements for monitoring, notifications, recordkeeping, and reporting.
- EPA is proposing to exempt affected facilities from obtaining Title V permits, which are federal operating permits. After a comprehensive evaluation, the agency found that:
  - There are implementation and enforcement programs in place that are sufficient to assure compliance with the proposed standards without relying on title V permitting,
  - Requiring title V permits is unnecessarily burdensome with regard to cost and technical resources, and
  - Title V exemptions for these area sources would not adversely affect public health, welfare, or the environment, because the level of control would remain the same if a permit were required.
- 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 October 15, 2009.

## **HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS AND COSTS**

- We believe these management practices are currently used at all facilities and the control equipment is in use at most facilities.
- Most of the facilities in these source categories are small businesses.
- We estimate that the nationwide costs for the installation of cyclones for the pelleting and pellet cooling operation at these facilities will be just over \$3 million. The associated annual costs are estimated to be just under \$4 million/year.
- We estimate that the requirement to install cyclones on the pelleting processes at large facilities will result in emission reductions of around 4,000 tons/year of PM, 900 tons/yr of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and 11 tons/yr of manganese compounds and chromium compounds emissions.

## **BACKGROUND**

- The Clean Air Act requires EPA to identify categories of industrial sources that emit one or more listed 188 toxic air pollutants. These industrial categories include both major and area sources.
- Area sources do not emit or have the potential to emit more than 10 tons per year of a single toxic air pollutant or 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 source category included in today’s proposed rule is 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.

- The proposed air toxics rule is being developed in response to the requirements in section 112(k) of the Clean Air Act and is 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 accept comment on the proposal for 30 days after publication in the Federal Register. Comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0080, may be submitted by one of the following methods:
  - [www.regulations.gov](http://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](mailto: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: 6102T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460.
  - Hand Delivery or Courier: Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, 1301, Constitution Ave., NW, Room 3334, Washington, D.C. 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/> under newly proposed or issued rules.
- For further information about the proposed rule for aluminum foundries, contact Ms. Jan King of EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards at (919) 541-5665 or [king.jan@epa.gov](mailto:king.jan@epa.gov).