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We will be recording this session and it will be available on the Air Pollution Training Institute website approximately 1 week after the session.

1. Proposed area source rule for **Asphalt Refining and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing Facilities**

Presenter: Warren Johnson (on detail to the Regulatory Development and Policy Analysis Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards)

Description: 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.

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 (PAHs).

The asphalt processing and asphalt roofing facility operations that would control PAH emissions under the proposed standards are:

- o Asphalt processing (refining), otherwise know as blowing stills,
- o Asphalt roofing manufacturing involving saturator processes only,
- o Asphalt roofing manufacturing involving coating only, and,

o 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))

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, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations and efficiency improvements. Likely the only new

requirements on the industry would be recordkeeping 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.

For more details, see the fact sheet on the proposed rule at:
http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t3/fact_sheets/asphalt_pr_fs_070209.pdf

2. Proposed area source rule for **Chemical Preparation Facilities**

Presenter: Warren Johnson (on detail to the Regulatory Development and Policy Analysis Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards)

Description: This rule would apply to smaller emitting chemical preparations 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.

Chemical preparations facilities are those that conduct the mixing, milling, blending or extruding of industrial chemicals, not to be confused with non-industrial mixing or blending that occurs at a pharmacy, in a laboratory or in similar non-industrial circumstances.

The proposed rule would limit emissions of particulate matter (PM) that contain chromium, lead, manganese or nickel compounds.

All facilities that are 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.

Facility operations that conduct mixing, milling, blending or extruding of dry and/or wet chemicals would be required to route their PM emissions to controls that achieve 95 percent PM reductions.

While there are no current national air toxics standards for this industry, existing sources affected by the proposed rule are already well controlled as a result of 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.

EPA estimates that the proposed rule would apply to all 26 existing facilities. Approximately 10 of those facilities are small businesses. The proposed rule would have a total annualized cost of \$176,000/yr – approximately \$ 6,800/yr per facility, in the first three years. EPA projects this would have no significant adverse economic impacts on any facility.

3. Proposed area source rule for **Prepared Feeds Manufacturing Facilities**

Presenter: Jan King (Regulatory Development and Policy Analysis Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards)

Description: 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 day (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.