

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

Powering the Great American Comeback Fact Sheet

Actions

- Reconsideration of:
 - “New Source Performance Standards for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry and Group I & II Polymers and Resins” (89 FR 42932; May 16, 2024) (HON rule);
 - “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ethylene Oxide Emissions Standards for Sterilization Facilities Residual Risk and Technology Review” (89 FR 24090; April 5, 2024) (Sterilizer Rule);
 - “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing” (89 FR 94886; November 29, 2024) (Rubber Tire Rule);
 - “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Primary Copper Smelting Residual Risk and Technology Review and Primary Copper Smelting Area Source Technology Review” (89 FR 41648; May 13, 2024) (Copper Rule);
 - “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities Technology Review” (89 FR 23294; April 3, 2024) (Iron and Steel Rule);
 - “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Lime Manufacturing Plants Technology Review” (89 FR 57738; July 16, 2024) (Lime Rule);
 - “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks, and Coke Oven Batteries; Residual Risk and Technology Review, and Periodic Technology Review” (89 FR 55684; July 5, 2024) (Coke Ovens Rule); and
 - “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Taconite Iron Ore Processing” (89 FR 16408; March 6, 2024) (Taconite Rule).

Reasons for Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns were raised regarding these NESHAPS including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns that the regulations were not squarely grounded in statutory authority. Compliance is costly, and compliance deadlines for some requirements may be too short. Some of these rules may disproportionately impact small businesses. Questions regarding the science underlying certain standards. Test data used in calculating standards may not fully reflect variability and and/or real-world operations. Questions regarding the appropriateness of setting certain technology –based MACT standards rather than health-based standards. Questions regarding the appropriateness of setting certain numeric emissions limits rather than work practice standards. Concerns that NESHAPs may create unnecessary burdens for domestic industry and manufacturers and negatively impact our workforce, who are a vital part of our economy. In addition, these NESHAPs raise costs to the consumer across the country and may imperil domestic supply of critical materials.
Important facts on regulation/program	<p>Reviewing and revising these previously finalized rules could significantly reduce the capital and annual costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HON Rule: Estimated costs of approximately \$1.8 billion over the next 15 years (including \$455.5 million in capital investment), or \$150 million annually. Sterilizer Rule: Estimated costs of approximately \$932 million over the next 20 years (including \$313 million in capital investment) or \$63 million annually. Rubber Tire Rule: Estimated costs of \$119 million over the next 12 years, or at least \$11 million annually.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper Rule: Estimated costs of \$146 million over the next 8 years (including \$85.1 million in capital investment) or \$21 million annually. • Iron and Steel Rule: Estimated costs of \$45 million over the next decade (including \$7.1 million in capital investment) or \$5.3 million annually. • Lime Rule: Estimated costs of \$2.4 billion over the next 20 years (\$485 million in capital investment) or \$145 million annually. • Coke Ovens Rule: Estimated costs of about \$39 million over the next 8 years, or about \$4 million annually. • Taconite Rule: Estimated costs of approximately \$540 million over the next decade (including \$106 million in capital investment) or \$63 million annually. • Clean Air Act Section 112(i)(4) states the President of the United States may grant up to a 2-year exemption from compliance obligations for any source if the President finds that “the technology to implement such standard is not available and that is in the national security interests of the United States to do so.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any source interested in a Presidential exemption, should provide their recommendations to EPA by March 31, 2025. ○ Sources need only provide why technology is unavailable and why it is in the national security interests of the United States to provide the exemption.
Groups or entities requesting reconsideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies • Trade associations • States • Tribes • Others

Responds to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 1: Clean Air, Land, and Water for Everyone • Pillar 2: Restoring American Energy Dominance • Executive Order 14154: Unleashing American Energy • Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation • Executive Order 14220: Addressing the Threat to National Security from the Import of Copper
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