	TABLE T.—SUMMARY OF	STANDARDS—Continued	
Emission source	Basic liquid epoxy resins	Wet strength resins	
			Equivalent standard
(2) Equipment leaks	Requirements of 40 CFR 63, subpart H.	No requirement	Requirements of 40 CFR 63, subpart H.
	New So	ources	
(1) Process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater.	98 percent reduction of HAP emissions from the sum of uncontrolled emission points; or limit HAP emissions to 5,000 lb/ yr.	HAP emission limit of 7 lb/MM lb product.	No requirement.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STANDARDS—Continued

New BLR sources must either reduce HAP emissions from process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater systems by 98 percent, or limit HAP emissions from this portion of the source to 5,000 pounds per year or less. New BLR sources must also implement the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart H to control equipment leak emissions. New WSR sources have the option of either complying with a HAP emission limit of 7 pounds per million pounds of product for the process vents, storage tanks, and wastewater systems portion of the source, or implementing the LDAR program requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart H to control equipment leak emissions.

(2) Equipment leads

Owners or operators of existing affected sources are required to comply with these standards within 3 years after the effective date. All new and reconstructed sources must comply immediately upon startup.

Owners or operators of affected sources must demonstrate initial compliance following the compliance methods and procedures of § 63.525. Continuous compliance is demonstrated by conducting monitoring in accordance with § 63.526.

Section 114 (a)(3) of the Act requires enhanced monitoring and compliance certifications of all major stationary sources. The annual compliance certifications certify whether compliance has been continuous or intermittent. Enhanced monitoring shall be capable of detecting deviations from each applicable emission limitation or standard with sufficient representativeness, accuracy, precision, reliability, frequency, and timeliness to determine if compliance is continuous during a reporting period. The monitoring in this regulation satisfies the requirements of enhanced monitoring. Compliant monitoring parameter values are established according to procedures contained in

§ 63.526. A de minimis level is specified for the BLR source category for emission points below which monitoring is not required.

No requirement

Requirements of 40 CFR 63, sub-

part H.

Owners or operators of affected sources shall maintain records and submit reports in accordance with §§ 63.527 and 63.528. Records are consistent with those required by 40 CFR part 63, subpart A, and also include the recordkeeping requirements associated with the LDAR program specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart H where applicable.

The EPA is also amending the table of currently approved information collection request (ICR) control numbers issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for various regulations. This amendment updates the table to accurately display those information requirements contained in this final rule. This display of the OMB control number and its subsequent codification in the Code of Federal Regulations satisfies the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) and OMB's implementing regulations at 5 CFR part 1320.

The ICR was previously subject to public notice and comment prior to OMB approval. As a result, EPA finds that there is "good cause" under section 553(b)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B)) to amend this table without prior notice and comment. Due to the technical nature of the table, further notice and comment would be unnecessary. For the same reasons, EPA also finds that there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

III. Summary of Considerations Made in Developing This Rule

The Clean Air Act was created, in part, "to protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population" (the Act, section 101(b)(1)).

As such, this regulation protects the public health by reducing emissions of epichlorohydrin from basic liquid resins and wet strength resins processes. Available emission data for the epoxy resins and non-nylon polyamides source categories indicate that epichlorohydrin is the primary pollutant listed in section 112(b)(1) of the CAA that is emitted in from sources in the source category.

part H.

Requirements of 40 CFR 63, sub-

In addition, note that epichlorohydrin is listed under section 112(r) of the CAA. The intent of section 112(r), Prevention of Accidental Releases, is to focus on chemicals that pose a significant hazard to the community should an accident occur, to prevent their accidental release, and to minimize consequences should a release occur. Epichlorohydrin, along with the other substances listed under section 112(r)(3), is listed because it is known to cause, or may be reasonably anticipated to cause death, injury, or serious adverse effects to human health or the environment (see 59 FR 4478, January 31, 1994). Sources that handle epichlorohydrin in greater quantities than the established threshold quantity under section 112(r)(5) will be subject to the risk management program requirements under section 112(r)(7) (see 58 FR 54190, October 20, 1993).

Epichlorohydrin is considered to be a probable human carcinogen when inhaled and can cause additional toxic effects. These effects include respiratory, skin, and eye irritation, pulmonary edema, renal lesions, and hematological and central nervous system effects. The severity of observed effects varies depending on the level and length of exposure. The exposure duration and level (that is, the amount inhaled from the air and absorbed within the body) are strongly influenced by source-specific characteristics such as emission rates and local meteorological conditions. The severity of effects also depends on multiple